OVID'S METAMORPHOSES,

IN FIFTEEN BOOKS,

WITH

THE ARGUMENTS AND NOTES

OF

JOHN MINELLIUS

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

TO WHICH IS MARGINALLY ADDED,

A PROSE VERSION,

VIZ.

The very Words of *OVID*, digeſted into the proper Order in Conſtruing; by the Aſſiſtance of which *Young Scholars*, of but a very ſmall Acquaintance with the Rules of Grammar, may be enabled of themſelves, with *Eaſe* and *Pleaſure* to learn their Leſſons without Interruption to the Teacher.

For the Uſe of Schools.

By NATHAN BAILEY,

AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSAL, ETYMOLOGICAL, ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

THE SEVENTH EDITION.

CAREFULLY REVISED AND CORRECTED.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. RIVINGTON AND SONS; T. LONGMAN; B. LAW J. JOHNSON; G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON; W. GOLDSMITH; T. EVANS; SCATCHARD, AND WHITAKER; W. LOWNDES; J. FENNING; B. C. COLLINS, W. BENT; AND R. BALDWIN,

MDCC LXXXVII.

Lo 10.320

1857. April. 25.
Gift of
Mrs. Nathaniel a. Haven jr
of Portsmouth, N. H.

ILLUSTRISSIMO

FREDRICO LUDOVICO,

GEORGII II.

Magnæ Britanniæ, &c. Regis FILIO,

WALLIÆ PRINCIPI.

CUM, aliquot retro annis, Dictionarium Anglicanum veſtræ Serenitati dicare ſim auſus, non quod eum librum tanto patrocinio dignum judicarem, ſed quod ad linguam noſtram vernaculum, cujus te imprimis ſtudioſum acceperam, pertineret. Nunc denuo hocce opuſculum, quale quale, Nomine tuo magno inſignire, humaniſſimâ tuâ indole animos ſuppeditante, non ſum veritus. OVIDIUS tuas tradi in manus cupit, & ipſe, quodammodò Anglicus ejus

ejus Interpres, me pedes ad tuos, quam humillimè, demittere geſtio. Veniam pro laude peto, Clariſſime Princeps, quam ſi impetravero, me voti compotem judicabo. Ut te Deus Optimus Maximus Britanniæ noſtræ incolumen felicemque ſervet, VOTIS MULTIS optat, precaturque,

Humillimus tuus Cliens,

NATHAN BAILEY.

THE PREFACE.

THE little Room left for a Preface, will not allow me to run into Encomiums on our Author, who is too well known to ſtand in need of any; nor ſhall I attempt to induce the worthy and diligent Teachers of the *Latin* Language to an Approbation and Uſe of this Work; for if they do not approve it for its Utility I have not the Vanity to think they will by Recommendation or Perſuaſion.

Their own Experience I am ſenſible, has ſufficiently convinced them, that their utmoſt Diligence in teaching the *Latin* Tongue has been anſwered only in a ſlow Progreſs by moſt of thoſe they have taught; and further that the Tedioufneſs of the common Methods of teaching has quite diſcouraged many from proſecuting that Study. The ſame, myſelf having experienced, put me upon thinking what might poſſibly be done to make thoſe Books, to be learned by Boys of a lower Claſs, more eaſy, and conſequently more expeditious and pleaſurable. To that End I formerly publiſhed my *Exercitia Latina*, and *Engliſh and Latin Exerciſes*, for tranſlating *Engliſh* into *Latin*, and my *Cato* and *Phædrus* with Numerical Claviſes and Parſing Indexes. The Reception they met with in the World having encouraged me to go a Step farther, I attempted to render *Ovid* more eaſy of Acceſs, and thereby our *Engliſh* Youth capable of becoming more familiarly acquainted with him. The Method I have here taken conſiſts of theſe three Particulars: *Firſt*, A Tranſlation of *Minellius's* Argument before each Fable; *Secondly*, A Tranſlation of his Notes upon the Text; and *Thirdly*, A Proſe Ordo, directing the Conſtruction.

Firſt, As to putting the Argument in *Engliſh*, I am perſuaded it will be of uſe to Learners, by furniſhing them with a ſhort Account of the Matter they are entering upon more at large: for their Minds being prepared with a ſhort Hiſtory of the Fable, they will with greater Facility proceed to render it into *Engliſh*, than if they knew nothing more of it, but as it gradually preſents itſelf. And this I preſume

preſume is one Reaſon, why it is ſo general a Cuſtom in Schools to put young Scholars to learn the New Teſtament in *Latin*, becauſe having before been acquainted with the Matter it treats of, it will be the eaſier for them to learn it.

It is plain, *Minellius* and others were of this Opinion, otherwiſe they would not have taken upon them to write the Arguments; but theſe, I conceived, as they are in *Latin*, being of little Uſe to thoſe whoſe Progreſs as yet has been but ſlender, they are almoſt, if not quite, as incapable of underſtanding them, as the Matter of the Book itſelf, and therefore I thought it expedient to tranſlate them into *Engliſh*.

The *Second* Thing I have done, relates to the Notes of *Minellius* on this Author. That Notes are neceſſary Helps for thoſe who learn *Roman* Authors, appears not only from what *Minellius* has done on *Ovid*, and others, but alſo what has been executed by many learned Grammarians and Philologiſts on every one of the Claſſicks. The Diſtance of our Times from that when theſe Authors wrote, the different Idioms of the Languages, our Unacquaintance with the Perſons ſpoken of, the Places, the Time, the Circumſtances, Occaſions, *&c.* all render ſome ſuccinct Hiſtories of theſe Things not only uſeful, but neceſſary; beſides, the Liberty taken by Poets in ſubſtituting one Word for another, for the Sake of Verſe, in uſing Words alluſively, and in a borrowed rather than the plain and natural Senſe (though beautiful enough) without a Key render the Senſe of the Author obſcure, and often unintelligible to thoſe that are but juſt attempting an Acquaintance with him. Such Notes therefore are neceſſary, yet from being commonly in a Language to them as unknown as the Author muſt be, they prove of little or no Uſe to young Beginners, who have moſt Occaſion for them. Whence conſulting them may be ſaid to be only an explaining of *ignotum per ignotius*: For I have rarely ever found any Boys who have not been pretty well acquainted with the Author himſelf able to get any conſiderable Aſſiſtance from Notes in *Latin* on the Author they have been learning.

The *Third* Thing different in this Book of *Ovid* from others is the Proſe Ordo, the Uſe of which is to direct the Learner how the Words are to be taken one after another, ſo as to fall into Senſe. This I account a conſiderable Help, and neceſſary by reaſon of the great Tranſpoſition of Words, eſpecially in long Sentences. The Learner alſo, beſides eaſing the Maſter, acquires from it the true grammatical Conſtruction of Words, and though the Way is mechanical, yet in my Way of teaching I found it very ſerviceable to the young Scholar, as having enabled him, of himſelf, to do that in conſtruing, which he would not have been able to have done without it.

For

For notwithſtanding general Rules have been laid down by the Learned for conſtruing *Latin* Grammatically, of Uſe to thoſe who have pretty well maſtered the Difficulties of the Language; yet this cannot be expected from moſt Boys, whoſe Acquaintance with Grammar Rules may be but ſlender, when firſt ſet to learn *Ovid.*

As to the Rules. *After having carefully read over the Sentence, firſt to take the Vocative Caſe (if any there be).* It is not ſo very eaſy to a *Tyro* to diſtinguiſh the Vocative, before he knows the Manner of Speech, and Senſe of the whole Sentence; for, as to the Vocative Caſes of the firſt third, fourth, and fifth Declenſions, they are like the Nominatives; and as to the ſecond Declenſion, many of them are ſo too: And as for its Article O, where it is (as frequently it is not) ſet down, it often ſtands divided from its Noun.

And then as to the Direction, *to take the Genitive Caſe and what depends upon it,* it will often be a Difficulty, which they will not get over without the Help of the Maſter, or ſome better qualified than themſelves.

Then as to *taking next the Nominative Caſe and principal Verb,* it is not ſo eaſy for ſuch to fix upon that Verb which is the principal, when perhaps there are ſeveral Verbs in the Sentence.

Then, *as to the Accuſative Caſe, or the Caſe the Verb governs,* it requires the Party ſhould be acquainted with the Regimen of all Verbs, which is hardly poſſible to thoſe who are juſt initiated in *Ovid.*

And as to the *Oblique Caſes* (which indeed is an oblique Term to them, if not firſt well explained) there are many Difficulties to be ſurmounted before they can obſerve this Direction: For as the Caſes are only to be known by their Terminations; the Datives and Ablatives plural of the firſt, ſecond, third, fourth and fifth Declenſions are the ſame, and the Datives and Ablatives ſingular of the ſecond and ſome of the third are ſo too. And, not to inſtance in many Adjectives and Participles, there are innumerable Sentences ſo long and ſo crouded with a Variety of Caſes and Forms of Speech, that I preſume to conſtrue a *Latin* Poet by theſe Rules, requires a pretty familiar Acquaintance with the whole of the Accidence and Grammar, which is an Accompliſhment, the greateſt Part of thoſe that firſt begin to learn *Ovid*, have not attained to.

That the Compilers of thoſe Editions of the Poets for the Uſe of the *Dauphin* were of Opinion that Helps of this ſort were neceſſary, appears from their Proſe Verſion and Notes; both which I think are better anſwered by a Proſe Verſion and Notes in *Engliſh.* As to thoſe who diſſent from me in this, I ſhall not contend with them; and as I am willing they ſhould enjoy their own Opinion, till, if they pleaſe to make Trial, they ſhall think it reaſonable to come over to mine; I hope they will be ſo good humoured as not to be angry with me for not being of theirs, till I am convinced myſelf, that they are right.

Some object againſt all ſuch Helps as theſe, and particularly the Uſe of *Engliſh* Tranſlations of *Latin* Authors, as making the Learning of the *Latin* Tongue rather imperfect, and Boys idle: As to the firſt of theſe Ob-

jections, they who have laboured moſt induſtriouſly at teaching ſeldom have Occaſion to regret ſuch Helps; ſo that I am apt to ſuſpect, the Objection to be an invidious one, and that it proceeds only from the ill Nature of thoſe, who, having been obliged to travel for what they have attained in the old, tedious, and burthenſome Methods of School-teaching, envy another the Happineſs of attaining it at an eaſier rate. As for the other Objection of making Boys idle, and learning *Latin* imperfectly by Tranſlations, I grant it may be ſo: But in other Reſpects rendering the *Latin* Tongue eaſy to be attained, animates them to Diligence, while, on the other hand, the Difficulties they meet with, without Help of any Kind, muſt diſcourage them from exerting themſelves; for as their Hope of attaining a competent Knowledge of the Language is abated, ſo they will conſequently ſlacken their Endeavours.

But I ſhall inſiſt no longer on theſe Matters, but acquaint the Reader, that the preſent new Edition is different from the former, having been diligently reviſed and accurately corrected in all its Parts; and it is not to be doubted, as nothing is ſo well calculated for the Uſe of Schools, but that it will be found of ſingular Service in promoting the Progreſs of the Learner, as well as the Eaſe of the Teacher: Both which will ſufficiently make Amends for the Labour of him that is heartily willing to contribute his utmoſt towards effecting Ends, equally laudable and deſirable.

N. BAILEY.

P. OVIDII NASONIS

*METAMORPHOSEΩN

LIBER I.

THE ARGUMENT.

*METAMORPHOSIS, *in Latin* Transformatio, *from* μεταμορφῶσθαι, *to put on another Shape and Face. For* Ovid *in this Book deſcribes thoſe Tranſformations, both of Things and Perſons, which are delivered to us in Fables, to have happened from the very Beginning of the World down to his own Time.*

IN nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
Corpora. Dî cœptis (nam vos mutâſtis & illas)
Adſpirate meis; primâque ab origine mundi
Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen.

Animus fert dicere formas mutatas in nova corpora. Di adſpirate meis cœptis (nam mutâſtis vos & illas) que deducite perpetuum carmena primâ origine mundi, ad mea tempora.

NOTES.

1. *In nova, &c.*] It is generally the Manner of Poets, at the very Beginning of their Works, firſt, to propoſe what Things they are about to treat of; next to invoke; and in the third Place, to relate. Here he very briefly propoſes thoſe Things of which he is about to write; and then intreats the Gods to favour him; and in the laſt Place, begins his Narration from the very Beginning of the World.

Fert.] Deſires, *i. e.* I am determined.

Mutatas.] By an Hypallage; for it means Bodies changed into new Forms and Shapes. And the Poet, being about to treat of the Transformation of Bodies, begins very elegantly with a changed Structure of Words, that he may in ſome meaſure ſhadow out the Mutation of Things by the Type of the Words he uſes.

2. *Dî.*] He invokes the Gods, to aſſiſt him, that he might be able to compriſe, in a continued Poem, the Mutations that have been from the Beginning of the World down to his own Time.

Nam vos, &c.] *For ye, O Gods, have changed yourſelves and them*; and therefore with good Reaſon I impl re your Aid in relat ng them.

3. *Adſpirate.*] A Metaphor taken from the Winds, wh ch while they fill the Ship's Sails are properly ſaid *aſpirare*. So *Virgil*, *Aſpirat primo fortuna labori*.

4. *Deducite.*] Draw forth, draw out in Length, like a Thread, all the Matter of this Poem. *Perpetuum*, i e never interrupted. So *Hor.* Lib. I. Od. 6. *Carmine perpetuo celebrare*. So that one Transformation may nearly and aptly be connected with another.

Tempora.] Unto the Time of *Auguſtus*'s Empire.

FAB. I. The Chaos, and Creation of the World.

The Chaos, as Heſiod *writes in his Treatiſe concerning the Origin of the Gods, was in the Beginning a Confuſion of Things, which were afterwards diſtributed into their proper Species: So that the lighteſt Bodies,* viz. *the fiery* Æther, *and beneath that, the frigid Air and Stars, were to occupy the upper Part, through which the Splendor of the Sun and Moon was to paſs to and fro; but the heavieſt, as Earth and Water, were to ſink down into the lower Part.*

Ante mare & terras & cœlum quod tegit omnia, erat unus vultus naturæ in toto orbe, quem dixere Chaos; rudis indigeſtaque moles; nec quicquam niſi iners pondus; que diſcordia ſemina rerum non bene junctarum congeſta eodem. Nullus Titan adhuc præbebat lumina mundo; nec Phœbe reparabat nova cornua creſcendo; nec tellus pendebat in aëre circumfuſo, librata ſuis ponderibus; nec Amphitrite porrexerat brachia longo margine terrarum. Que qua fuit tellus, illic & pontus & aër: ſic tellus erat inſtabilis, unda inabilis, aër egens lucis: ſua forma manebat nulli: que aliud obſtabat aliis: quia in uno corpore

ANTE mare & terras, & quod tegit omnia cœlum,
Unus erat toto Naturæ vultus in orbe,
Quem dixere Chaos; rudis indigeſtaque moles;
Nec quicquam niſi pondus iners; congeſtaque eodem
Non bene junctarum diſcordia ſemina rerum.
Nullus adhuc mundo præbebat lumina Titan,
Nec nova creſcendo reparabat cornua Phœbe,
Nec circumfuſo pendebat in aëre tellus,
Ponderibus librata ſuis; nec brachia longo
Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite.
Quaque fuit tellus, illic & pontus, & aër:
Sic erat inſtabilis tellus, innabilis unda,
Lucis egens aër: nulli ſua forma manebat:
Obſtabatque aliis aliud: quia corpore in uno

NOTES.

1. *Ante.*] This is the Narration which the Poet ſo fetches back from the firſt Beginning of the World, as to deſcribe the firſt Mutation of Things. For in the firſt Place he ſays, all was a Chaos, *i. e.* a certain Confuſion of all Things, without any Form. Afterwards he relates how the Chaos (as the ancient Philoſophers will have it) was changed into *Æther*, Air, Water, and Earth; and ſo divided, that the *Æther*, by reaſon of its Lightneſs, took the uppermoſt Place, the Air the next, the Water the third; and the Earth, by reaſon of its Gravity, ſunk down into the loweſt.

Cœlum.] Whatſoever others conjecture, that *Cœlum* is derived either of *celando* or *cœlando*, it ſeems more agreeable to me, that it took its Name ἀπὸ τῦ κοιλῦ, from its Concavity.

2. *Naturæ.*] Nature is that Power, by which all Things grow.

4. *Iners.*] Sluggiſh and immoveable.

Eodem.] The Seeds and firſt Originals of Things ill-joined together, diſagreeing among themſelves, in the ſame Place.

5. *Semina.*] The Four Elements.

6. *Titan.*] Neither was there any Sun to diffuſe Light, nor a Moon which ſometimes increaſed, and at other Times decreaſed.

7. *Phœbe.*] The Moon, which ſeems to be renewed every Month. *Phœbus*, the Sun; *Phœbe*, the Moon: φοῖβος, in Greek, *pure*.

8. *Circumfuſo.*] Nor did the Earth, poiſed by its own Weight, hang in the Air, as it now appears to be.

9. *Brachia.*] So the Waters are called the Arms of the Ocean, with which it embraces the Earth.

10. *Margine.*] A Margin is the Extremity of a Thing; as though he had ſaid, the Ocean had not yet claſped the Extremities of the Earth within its Embraces.

Amphitrite.] The Daughter of *Oceanus*, the Wife of *Neptune*, of whom *Triton* was born. She is here and in other Places put for the Sea, ſo called παρὰ τῦ ἀμφιτρίβειν τὴν γῆν, becauſe ſhe wears down the Earth by waſhing it.

11. *Pontus.*] For Water. *Meton.*

Aër.] It is derived, as ſome will have it, ἀπὸ τῦ αἴρειν, i. e. from elevating or lifting up.

12. *Inſtabilis.*] Moveable.

13. *Nulli.*] None of the Elements had their proper Figure and Nature.

14. *Obſtabatque.*] The Elements claſhed with each other, as having contrary qualities.

Frigida

Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia ſiccis,
Mollia cum duris, ſine pondere habentia pondus.
Hanc Deus, ut melior litem Natura diremit.
Nam cœlo terras, & terris abſcidit undas:
Et liquidum ſpiſſo ſecrevit ab aëre cœlum.
Quæ poſtquam evolvit, cæcoque exemit acervo,
Diſſociata locis concordi pace ligavit.
Ignea convexi vis & ſine pondere cœli
Emicuit, ſummâque locum ſibi legit in arce.
Proximus eſt aër illi levitate, locoque.
Denſior his tellus, elementaque grandia traxit,
Et preſſa eſt gravitate ſuâ. Circumfluus humor
Ultima poſſedit, ſolidumque coërcuit orbem.

Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia ſiccis, mollia cum duris, habentia pondus (cum) ſine pondere. Deus, ut melior Natura, diremit hanc litem. Nam abſcidit terras cælo, & undas terris: & ſecrevit liquidum cœlum a ſpiſſo aëre. Quæ poſtquam evolvit, quæ exemit cæco acervo, ligavit diſſociata locis concordi pace. Ignea vis convexi cœli & ſine pondere emicuit, quæ legit ſibi locum in ſumma arce. Aër eſt proximus illi levitate quæ loco. Tellus denſior his, quæ traxit grandia elementa, & eſt preſſa ſuâ gravitate. Circumfluus humor poſſedit ultima, quæ coërcuit ſolidum orbem.

NOTES.

16. *Sine Pondere.*] With light Things.

Habentia pondus.] Heavy Things.

17. *Natura.*] God, for the word is here taken expoſitively, as of a more excelling Nature than any Being we can imagine.

Diremit.] Diſſolved. Contentions and Wars are properly ſaid *dirimi*, when they are diſſolved and made void.

19. *Liquidum.*] Pure, clear.

Spiſſo.] From the thick atmoſphere in which Clouds and Rain are generated.

Secrevit.] He ſeparated.

Cælum.] Is here put for *Æther*, which is the moſt pure and clear.

20. *Quæ. &c.*] After God had diſplayed the four Elements, and brought 'em out of the Maſs, called Chaos, although they were ſeparated as to Place, he united them by a certain Concord.

22. *Ignea.*] *Æther* and Fire, which, becauſe of their Lightneſs, aſſumed the uppermoſt Place.

Convexi.] A round orbicular Body is ſo called; for when the Outſide is convex, the Inſide is ſaid to be concave.

23. *Legit.*] *Elegit*, choſe.

24. *Proximus*] And came next to Fire and Air.

25. *Denſior.*] Thicker and more heavy.

Elementa.] Drew the greater and heavier Parts from that Maſs along with itſelf. *Traxit* is properly uſed; for all heavy Things are drawn downwards, by a certain natural Power. An *Element* is a ſimple Body, into which other Bodies are reſolved. Some will have *elementum*, as if *alimentum*, from *alendo*; becauſe all mixt Bodies are nouriſhed, cheriſhed, and preſerved by them. An Element, properly ſo called, is that which is firſt in any Thing, and of which the Thing itſelf is compoſed; as Letters are the Elements of a Word. It is alſo taken for the firſt Principles and Precepts of any Art. So we call the Precepts or Rudiments of Grammar, Elements. So, according to the Opinion of ancient Philoſophers, Elements are taken for theſe four ſimple Bodies, Fire, Air, Water, Earth; from the Mixture of which, all other Bodies, which are properly ſaid to be mixed, ariſe.

26. *Preſſa, &c.*] Becauſe of its Gravity, it deſcended into the loweſt Place.

Humor.] The Water.

27. *Coërcuit.*] It held in the hard Orb of the Earth. For it could not be ſaid to hold it in, unleſs it ſurrounded it on every Side.

FAB. II. The Creation of Man.

Now the Earth was ſeparated from the other Elements; but Man, who was to be the Dreſſer and Lord of it, was not yet produced. Therefore Prometheus, *the Son of* Iapetus, *mollified the Earth with a Shower, and out of it formed Man, after the Similitude and Image of God; whoſe Face looked not downwards towards the Earth, as of other Animals, but upwards towards Heaven.*

Ubi, quiſquis Deorum ille fuit, ſecuit congeriem ſic diſpoſitam, que redegit ſectam in membra: principio glomeravit terram in ſpeciem magni orbis, ne foret non æqualis ab omni parte. Tum juſſit freta diffundi, que tumeſcere rapidis ventis, & circumdare littora ambitæ terræ. Et addidit fontes, que immenſa ſtagna, que lacus; que cinxit declivia flumina obliquis ripis: quæ, diverſa locis, partim ſorbentur ab ipſâ; partim perveniunt in mare, que recepta campo liberioris aquæ, pulſant littora pro ripis. Et juſſit campos extendi, valles ſubſidere, ſilvas tegi fronde, lapidoſos montes ſurgere. Utque duæ zonæ ſecant cœlum dextrâ

SIC ubi diſpoſitam, quiſquis fuit ille Deorum,
Congeriem ſecuit, ſectamque in membra redegit:
Principio terram, ne non æqualis ab omni
Parte foret, magni ſpeciem glomeravit in orbis.
Tum freta diffundi, rapidiſque tumeſcere ventis
Juſſit, & ambitæ circumdare littora terræ.
Addidit & fontes, immenſaque ſtagna, lacuſque;
Fluminaque obliquis cinxit declivia ripis:
Quæ diverſa locis partim ſorbentur ab ipſâ;
In mare perveniunt partim, campoque recepta
Liberioris aquæ, pro ripis littora pulſant.
Juſſit & extendi campos, ſubſidere valles,
Fronde tegi ſylvas, lapidoſos ſurgere montes,
Utque duæ dextrâ cœlum, totidemque ſiniſtrâ,

NOTES.

1. *Quiſquis.*] He intimates this God, the Creator of the World, to be ſome more mighty Being than thoſe commonly accounted Gods.

2. *Secuit.*] He ſeparated and divided.

Membra.] He laid it out into Parts.

3. *Principio.*] After he had diſtinguiſhed the Chaos into four Elements, he made the Earth round on all Sides, and furniſh'd it with various Things.

Æqualis.] That it might be equal on every Side.

4. *Glomeravit.*] He made it like a great Globe or Ball, which has every conſtituent part equal. *Glomerare*, is to make a Bottom, as it were of thread, which is round on all Sides.

5. *Freta.*] Narrow Seas betwixt two Lands are properly called *freta, à fervendo.*

Rapidis.] Violent, impetuous, carrying all Things away with them.

Tumeſcere.] To be blowed on and raiſed into Storms.

6. *Juſſit.*] He would have.

Ambitæ.] Encompaſſed by the Sea on every Side. Shores properly belong to the Sea.

7. *Immenſa.* Great Marſhes.

8. *Cinxit.*] He incloſed.

Declivia.] Gliding downwards.

Ripis.] Banks properly belong to Rivers.

9. *Quæ.*] He deſcribes the Nature of Rivers. For ſome of them are abſorbed by the Earth itſelf, ſome are carried into the ſea.

10. *Campo.*] *Æquore.* For *campus* is properly the Superficies of the Earth.

11. *Liberioris.*] Becauſe the Sea-water is not confined between narrow Banks, as that of Rivers is.

Pulſant.] They beat. He very elegantly diſtinguiſhes Shores from Banks; for *littora* is ſaid of the Sea, and *ripæ* of rivers.

12. *Extendi.*] The Plain of the Earth to be ſtretched out.

Subſidere.] To ſink down.

Valles.] That oblong Concavity (hollow Way) that lies between two neighbouring Mountains, is called a Valley.

13. *Fronde.*] Trees to grow in the Woods.

Lapidoſos.] Stony Mountains ro riſe aloft.

14. *Duæ.*] Girdles, Circles. For Ζωνη is that Space of the Earth which lies between the two Tropics, or between either of the Tropics and the nearer polar Circle, or either of the polar Circles and the next polar Point. According to which Definition there are five Zones, of which the two outmoſt are called *frigid*, and the middle one *torrid*, and the two between the torrid and the frigid, *temperate*. Hence *Virg. Georg.* I. ſays thus,

Quinque tenent cælum zonæ, quarum una coruſco
Semper ſole rubens, & torrida ſemper ab igni:
Quam circum extremæ dextrâ levâque trahuntur,
Cæruleâ glacie concretæ atque imbribus atris:
Has inter mediamque, duæ mortalibus ægris
Munere conceſſæ divûm.—They are alſo called *Zonæ*, becauſe they are certain broad Circles, encompaſſing the Heavens and Earth like Girdles. The *torrid* Zone is that which lies between the two Tropics of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in Breadth 47 Degrees, being divided in the Middle by the Equinoctial Line. It is called *torrid*, from the continual Heat of the Sun which it lies under; by reaſon of which it was accounted by the Ancients, as uninhabitable. The North temperate Zone lies between the Tropic of *Cancer* and the Arctic Circle. The South temperate Zone lies between the Tropic of *Capricorn* and the Antarctic Circle. They are called temperate, becauſe they lie in the Middle between Cold and Heat. The North frozen Zone lies between the

Parte ſecant Zonæ, quinta eſt ardentior illis :
Sic onus incluſum numero diſtinxit eodem
Cura Dei : totidemque plagæ tellure premuntur.
Quarum quæ media eſt, non eſt habitabilis æſtu ;
Nix tegit alta duas ; totidem inter utramque locavit,
Temperiemque dedit, miſtâ cum frigore flammâ.
Imminet his aër, qui quanto eſt pondere terræ
Pondus aquæ levius, tanto eſt onerofior igni.
Illic & nebulas, illic conſiſtere nubes
Juſſit, & humanas motura tonitrua mentes,
Et cum fulminibus facientes frigora ventos.
His quoque non paſſim mundi fabricator habendum
Aëra permiſit. Vix nunc obſiſtitur illis,
(Cum ſua quiſque regant diverſo flamina tractu)
Quin lanient mundum : tanta eſt diſcordia fratrum.
Eurus ad Auroram Nabathæaque regna receſſit,

parte, que totidem ſiniſtrâ, quinta eſt ardentior illis: ſic cura Dei diſtinxit incluſum onus eodem numero : que totidem plagæ premuntur tellure. Quarum quæ eſt media, non eſt habitabilis æſtu ; alta nix tegit duas ; que locavit totidem inter utramque ; que dedit temperiem, flammâ miſtâ cum frigore. Aër imminet bis, qui quanto pondus aquæ eſt levius pondere terræ, tanto eſt onerofior igni. Et juſſit nebulas conſiſtere illic, nubes illic, & tonitrua motura humanas mentes, & ventos facientes frigora cum fulminibus. Quoque fabricator mundi non permiſit aëra habendum paſſim bis. Nunc vix obſiſtitur illis (cum quiſque regant ſua flamina diverſo tractu) quin lanient mundum : tanta eſt diſcordia fratrum. Eurus receſſit ad auroram, que Nabathæa regna,

NOTES.

the Arctic Circle and the North polar Point, from which Circle to this Point are 23 Degrees and a half. The South frozen Zone lies between the Antarctic Circle and the South polar Point. The two outmoſt are called *frigid* ; they are placed very remote from the Heat of the Sun, and becauſe of the Intenſeneſs of the Cold, were accounted uninhabitable.

14. *Dextrâ.*] Which inclines to the North Pole.

Siniſtrâ.] Which inclines to the South Pole.

15. *Quinta.*] The Poet calls the middle Zone the 5th, which he therefore ſays is the hotter, by reaſon the Sun runs thro' it twice in a Year.

16. *Onus*] The Earth. For the Earth, which is ponderous, is contained in, and diſtinguiſhed by, the five Zones.

17. *Cura Dei.*] The Care of God.

Plagæ.] Regions.

18. *Æſtu.*] By over much Heat.

19. *Locavit.*] He placed the two temperate Zones between the two Extreme and Middle ones.

20. *Temperiemque.*] They are called temperate (as is ſaid above) becauſe placed in the Middle between Cold and Heat.

22. *Onerofior.*] More ponderous, more heavy.

23. *Illic.*] In that Air.

Nebulæ.] Thick Vapours (Fogs) that do not aſcend very far from the Earth and Waters.

Nubes.] A moiſt denſe Vapour carried up as far as the middle Region of the Air, and there being compacted by Cold, ſhades the Heaven from us.

24. *Tonitrua.*] A Sound or noiſe which a dry Exhalation, ſhut up within a great and thick Cloud, makes, by breaking it with a violent Blow.

25. *Fulminibus.*] Thunder and Wind, producing Cold, are begotten in the Air. *Fulmen* is a fiery Exhalation breaking out of a Cloud with great Force. Wind is an Exhalation large and copious, proceeding out of the Earth ; which being repelled and repreſſed by reſiſting Cold, is by little and little turned aſide, and ruſhes with Force through the Air.

27. *Vix.*] The Violence of the Wind is hardly reſiſted ; or it is a hard Matter to ſtand againſt the Force of Winds, altho' there is a proper Place aſſigned to every one of them : So that if they had the Liberty of the whole Air, all Nature would be deſtroyed.

28. *Sua flamina.*] Their Blaſts.

Diverſo. In different Regions ; *Eurus* from the Eaſt, *Zephyrus* from the Weſt, *Auſter* from the South, and *Boreas* from the North.

29. *Lanient.*] They would tear in Pieces.

Fratrum.] Becauſe they are fabled to be the Sons of *Aurora* and *Aſtræus* the Giant.

30. *Eurus.*] The principal or cardinal Winds are here deſcribed, which blow from the four *Cardines*, i. e. principal Points of the World, the Eaſt, Weſt, South, and North, from whence they are called Cardinal.

Auroram.] This blows from the equinoctial Eaſt, which with its collateral Winds is moderately warm, dry, and ſerene, and the moſt healthy of all, and renders Bodies lively and ſupple.

Nabathæaque.] Eaſtern. From *Nabath* (as Hiſtory ſays) the Son of *Iſmael*, who (as is related) with his eleven Brethren, poſſeſſed all that Part of the Earth from *Eupbrates* to the Red-Sea, and named it the Province of *Nabathæa*, whence they were called the *Nabathæan* Kingdoms.

Que Perſida, & juga ſubdita matutinis radiis. Veſper, & littora quæ tepeſcunt occiduo ſole, ſunt proxima Zephyro: horrifer Boreas invaſit Scythiam que ſeptem Triones: que contra ia tellus madeſcit aſſiduis nubibus ab pluvio Auſtro. Impoſuit liquidum Æthera, & carentem gravitate, nec habentem quicquam terrenæ fæcis, ſuper hæc. Vix diſſepſerat omnia ea certis limitibus; cum ſidera quæ latuêre diu preſſa ſub illâ maſſâ cæperunt efferveſcere toto cœlo. Neu ulla regio foret orba ſuis animalibus; aſtra, que formæ Decrum, tenent cœleſte ſolum; undæ ceſſerunt habitandæ nitidis piſcibus:

Perſidaque, & radiis juga ſubdita matutinis.
Veſper, & occiduo quæ littora Sole tepeſcunt,
Proxima ſunt Zephyro: Scythiam ſeptemque Triones
Horrifer invaſit Boreas: contraria tellus
Nubibus aſſiduis pluvioque madeſcit ab Auſtro.
Hæc ſuper impoſuit liquidum & gravitate carentem
Æthera, nec quicquam terrenæ fæcis habentem.
Vix ea limitibus diſſepſerat omnia certis;
Cum, quæ preſſa diu maſsâ latuêre ſub illâ
Sidera cœperunt toto efferveſcere cœlo.
Neu regio foret ulla ſuis animalibus orba;
Aſtra tenent cœleſte ſolum, formæque Deorum;
Ceſſerunt nitidis habitandæ piſcibus undæ:

NOTES.

31. *Perſidaque.*] *Perſis*, called alſo *Perſia*, is a Region bordering upon *India*.

Radiis.] To the Rays of the riſing Sun.

Juga.] The Mountains expoſed to.

32. *Veſper.*] *Zephyrus* (which the *Latins* call *Favonius*, becauſe it ſufficiently favours all things) is oppoſite to *Eurus*, proceeds from the weſtern Equinoctial, and with its collateral Side-winds is cold, moiſt, cloudy, tempeſtuous, inclining to Rain, and leſs healthy both to Bodies and Minds.

33. *Scythiam.*] A Region ſituated northward) ſo called from King Σκύθα.

Triones.] Are called the ploughing Oxen: And ſeven Stars are ſo ſituate in that Part of the Heaven, that they ſeem to reſemble a Waggon with Oxen, and are called *Septentriones*, and give the Name *Septentrio* to that Quarter of the World. But I make it *Septemtrio*, following the beſt Copies; ſo does *Virgil*, *Tellus hyperborea ſeptem ſubjecta Trioni*, *Quam effræna virum*. Heinſius.

34. *Horrifer.*] Cauſing Shivering and Cold.

Boreas.] This blows from the North, which with its Side-winds is cold and dry (for it paſſes through cold, ſnowy Places) and therefore produces Hail, Snow, Thunder, purges the Air, and ſtrengthens Bodies.

35. *Pluvioque.*] The South Wind is warm and moiſt, and therefore rainy (for it blows over the Sea, and moiſt and warm Places) from the South. Others reckon more Winds, which they call collateral or Side-winds, which are added to the Sides of the cardinal Winds as Aſſociates and Companions; ſo that in the whole there are Twelve, comprehended in theſe Verſes:

Flat Subſolanus, Vulturnus & Eurus ab Ortu:
Circius Occaſum, Zephyruſque Favonius affiant.
Et mediâ de parte diei Notus, Africus, Auſter:
Connectunt Aquilo, Boreas, & Corus ab Arctoo.

36. *Hæc.*] The Sky is placed above the Air in which the Winds reign, which is free from all Gravity and Perturbation; and *Æther* is derived either ἀπὸ τῦ ἀεὶ θεῖν, from always running, or ἀπο τῦ αἴθειν, from burning, and is ſaid by *Cicero* to be the Heaven in which the fiery Bodies run their determinate Courſes.

38. *Diſſepſerat.*] Had diſtinguiſhed, *viz.* God, a better Nature.

Certis.] By fixed and immutable Limits.

39. *Maſſâ.*] Under the Maſs itſelf, or under that Heap which the Ancients called *Chaos*.

40. *Sidera.*] *Sidus* is a Sign compoſed of many Stars, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, &c. *Stellæ*, Stars, are ſingle and by themſelves, and not mixed with others, as the Planets.

41. *Neu.*] The Parts of the World were ſo furniſhed with Animals, that the Gods and Stars poſſeſſed the Heaven; the Fiſhes obtained the Seas; the Beaſts occupied the Earth; and the Air was aſſigned to Fowls.

Suis.] Proper and agreeable to it.

Orba.] Deprived, deſtitute.

42. *Aſtra.*] He follows the Opinion of thoſe who ſay, the Gods and Stars are living Beings.

Solum.] Is whatſoever upholds any thing, as the Sea is ſaid to be the *Solum* of Ships and Fiſhes; the Earth of Men; the Air of Fowls; the Heavens of the Stars and Gods; whence we call one's own Country *Natale Solum*, and ſay, that one that is baniſhed from his own Country, is, as it were, caſt out from his native Soil.

43. *Ceſſerunt.*] They happened in the Diſtribution; for *cedere* ſometimes ſignifies, to become any one's Right, as *hoc mihi cedit*, i. e. comes to be my Property: otherwiſe *cedere* is to go away, and give place to.

Nitidis.] Becauſe of the Glitteringneſs of their Scales, which, like a Looking-glaſs, reflects Light.

Terra

Terra feras cepit, volucres agitabilis aër.
Sanctius his animal, mentisque capacius altæ
Deerat adhuc, & quod dominari in cætera posset.
Natus homo est: sive hunc divino semine fecit
Ille opifex rerum, mundi melioris origo;
Sive recens tellus, seductaque nuper ab alto
Æthere, cognati retinebat semina cœli;
Quam, satus Iapeto, mistam fluvialibus undis,
Finxit in effigiem moderantûm cuncta Deorum.
Pronaque cum spectent animalia cætera terram,
Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri
Jussit, & erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.
Sic, modo quæ fuerat rudis & sine imagine, tellus,
Induit ignotas hominum conversa figuras.

Terra cepit feras, agitabilis aër volucres. Sanctius animal his, quæ capacius altæ mentis, & quod posset dominari in cætera, deerat adhuc. Homo est natus; sive ille opifex rerum, origo melioris mundi, fecit hunc divino semine; sive recens tellus, quæ seducta nuper ab alto Æthere, retinebat semina cognati coeli; quam, mistam fluvialibus undis, satus Iapeto finxit in effigiem Deorum moderantum cuncta. Quæ cum cætera animalia spectent terram prona, dedit sublime os homini, quæ jussit tueri cœlum, & tollere erectos vultus ad sidera. Sic tellus, quæ modo fuerat rudis & sine imagine, conversa, induit ignotas figuras hominum.

NOTES.

44. *Terra.*] The Earth received the brute Animals.

Volucres.] Birds, so called *à volando*; concerning this, *See* 2. de Arte.

Sylva feras, aër volucres accepit habendas;
In liquidâ pisces delituistis aquâ.

Agitabilis.] Moveable, because it is easily driven hither and thither.

45. *Sanctius.*] Man was created out of the Mould of the Earth, after the Likeness of God, the last of all living Creatures, whether by God the Maker of the whole World, which is true; or by *Prometheus* the Son of *Iapetus*, as the Poets have feigned.

His.] Than Beasts, Fishes, and Birds, not Gods.

Capacius.] Endowed with intellectual faculties; or more a Partaker of the divine Mind, than other Animals, because of Reason, which Man only is gifted with, and therefore is called a Particle of the divine Nature.

46. *Quod.*] Which should have Command over the rest; for God put all things under Man's Dominion.

48. *Opifex.*] God: For God is the Author of all Things.

49. *Seductaque.*] Separated.

50. *Cognati.*] Congenial. For the Earth and Heavens are said to have both proceeded from the Heap which is called Chaos.

51. *Iapeto.*] The Son of *Iapetus*, viz. *Prometheus*.

52. *Finxit.*] Formed.

Effigiem.] After the Likeness and Image.

Moderantûm.] Governing and ruling.

53. *Pronaque.*] When other Animals incline towards the Earth, Man only is endowed with a Countenance erect towards Heaven, that he may continually contemplate on God, after whose Image he is created, and behold the Heaven from whence he originated.

56. *Modo.*] Lately, a little before.

Imagine.] As to its Form.

57. *Induit.*] Assumed the Shape of Men, before unknown to it.

Conversa.] Into that Figure which it had been changed.

FAB. III. The Four Ages of the World.

After the dark Chaos was discussed by the Infusion of Light, and the Elements were separated, the World put on a beautiful Countenance, and was afterwards distributed into four Ages, as though into certain Periods of Life, viz. Golden, Silver, Brazen, *and* Iron; *to which these Names are given according to their Quality. That is called the* Golden Age, *which was the Reign of* Saturn, *when there was a perfect Tranquillity of all Things: No Fury of Arms then raged; nor had Avarice exposed the Life of Man to the Seas; and the unploughed Earth yielded its full-grown*

Fruits without culture. Men lived a quiet and ſecure Life, and enjoyed a continual Spring, without the Viciſſitude of Seaſons. Then the Age altered from a Golden to a Silver *one. And then firſt of all the burning Heat of the Air, and pinching Cold, infeſted Mankind. Then Houſes were built for Retreat and Safety; for before, Men dwelt either in Caves, or under the Covert of Woods. Then they firſt began to caſt Seed into Furrows, when the Earth denied them their ordinary Food. Then ſucceeded the third, the* Brazen Age, *harder than the Silver one. Men then began to live more immoderately; for the Deſire of poſſeſſing, Avarice and Envy ſprang up, and Riches being ſought after, the Sea was paſſed over; and the Earth, that before was common to all, was ſeparated with Bounds and Limits, and not only Food was ſought after in its Veins, but alſo Metals. The fourth Age was hardened by the great Rigour of* Iron, *which broke unto a Pitch of Fury, that exceeded all the Wickedneſs of Covetouſneſs; for from vicious Idleneſs, and the plunder of unreaſonable Avarice, Men proceeded to murder and Parricide.*

Aurea ætas eſt prima ſata, quæ ſuâ ſponte colebat fidem que rectum, fine lege, nullo vindice. Pœna que metus aberant; nec minācia verba legebantur fixo ære; nec ſupplex turba timebant ora ſui judicis; ſed erant tuti ſine vindice. Pinus nondum cæſa ſuis montibus, deſcenderat in liquidas undas, ut viſeret peregrinum orbem; que mortales nôrant nulla littora præter ſua. Præcipites foſſæ nondum cingebant oppida;

AUREA prima ſata eſt ætas, quæ, vindice nullo,
Sponte ſuâ ſine lege fidem rectumque colebat.
Pœna metuſque aberant; nec verba minacia fixo
Ære legebantur; nec ſupplex turba timebant
Judicis ora ſui; ſed erant ſine vindice tuti.
Nondum cœſa ſuis, peregrinum ut viſeret orbem,
Montibus in liquidas pinus deſcenderat undas:
Nullaque mortales præter ſua littora nôrant.
Nondum præcipites cingebant oppida foſſæ;

NOTES.

1. *Aurea.*] The Four Ages ſeem to have flown from the various Manners of Men, to which Names are given according to the Qualities of Metals. The firſt was called the *Golden Age*, becauſe, in that Time when *Saturn* reigned, Men flouriſhed, who were of the beſt morals. The Second is called the *Silver Age*, becauſe at the Time when *Jupiter* began to reign, Men began to incline to Vice. The third was the *Brazen*, which was ſpent in Wars. The fourth the *Iron Age*, becauſe in it Men abſtained from no Kind of Violence and Cruelty.

Sata.] Was ſown, or cauſed by the Manners of Men.

Vindice.] Puniſher.

2. *Rectum.*] Honeſty and Virtue.

4. *Ære.*] Neither were Laws nor Edicts engraven on Braſs, and, that they might be read by all, affixed to public Walls; for it was a Cuſtom among the *Romans* to cauſe the Decrees of the Senate, and other public Laws, to be engraven on Braſs, and to be affixed in ſome publick Place to be publickly read.

5. *Judicis.*] For in the Time of the Golden Age there was no Judge, as all did right of their own Accord.

Ora.] The Face and appearance.

Vindice.] For there were no Judges, no Executioners, no Avengers of capital Offences, nor any Priſons.

Tuti.] Secure, and out of all Harm's Way.

6. *Nondum.*] No one then had built a Ship for ſailing; for every one was content with his own native Place.

Peregrinum.] Strange Lands. The Part for the Whole.

Viſeret.] To go to ſee.

7. *Pinus.*] The Tree. The Species for the Genus. For the Pine tree is a Mountain-tree, of which Ships were made.

8 *Mortales.*] Men.

9. *Nondum.*] Then there were no Towns.

Præcipites.] High.

Non

Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi,
Non galeæ, non enſis erant: ſine militis uſu
Mollia ſecuræ peragebant otia gentes.
Ipſa quoque immunis raſtroque intacta nec ullis
Saucia vomeribus, per ſe dabat omnia tellus.
Contentique cibis nullo cogente creatis,
Arbuteos fœtus, montanaque fraga legebant,
Cornaque, & in duris hærentia mora rubetis,
Et quæ deciderant patulâ Jovis arbore glandes.
Ver erat æternum; placidique tepentibus auris
Mulcebant Zephyri natos ſine ſemine flores.
Mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat:
Nec renovatus ager gravidis canebat ariſtis.
Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant;
Flavaque de viridi ſtillabant ilice mella.

Non tuba directi æris, non cornua flexi, non galeæ, non enſis erant; ſecuræ gentes peragebant mollia otia ſine uſu militis. Quoque tellus ipſa immunis, que intacta raſtro, nec ſaucia ullis vomeribus, dabat omnia per ſe. Que contenti cibis creatis, nullo cogente, legebant arbuteos fœtus, que montana fraga, que corna, & mora hærentia in duris rubetis, & glandes quæ deciderant patulâ arbore Jovis. Ver erat æternum; que placidi Zephyri mulcebant flores natos ſine ſemine tepentibus auris. Etiam tellus inarata mox ferebat fruges; nec ager renovatus canebat gravidis ariſtis. Jam flumina lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant: que flava mella ſtillabant de viridi ilice.

Mellaque decuſſit foliis, aquamque remouit,
Et faſſim rivis currentibus vina repreſſit. *Virg. Georg. 1.*

NOTES.

10. *Tuba.*] No Warlike Inſtruments were then made uſe of. The *Romans* made uſe of the *Tuba*, the *Buccina*, and the *Cornua*, in their Armies.

Non æris, &c.] *Litui.* For the *Lituus* was a bended Trumpet.

11. *Galeæ.*] An Helmet, an Iron Covering for the Head.

Uſu.] The Help, *i. e.* without Wars and Battles.

12. *Mollia.*] Sweet, from the Effect, becauſe it makes Men tranquil.

13. *Ipſa.*] The Earth without any Tillage did abundantly ſupply all Things neceſſary for the Food of living Creatures; whence *Virgil* ſays, 1. *Geor. Ante Jovem*, &c.

Immunis.] Free either from Tillage or ſowing of Seed.

Raſtro.] An Inſtrument fit for tilling the Ground, and ſo called *à radendo* becauſe it ſhaves the Earth.

14. *Saucia.*] Wounded; for when the Earth is cut with Ploughs, it ſeems, as it were, to ſuffer great Wounds.

15. *Cogente.*] Tilling the Fields; for he that tills the Fields ſeems, at it were, to compel them to bring forth Fruit.

16. *Arbuteos.*] The Fruit of that Shrub, which is a very low Tree bearing red berries.

Montanaque.] Which are gathered on the Mountains.

17. *Cornaque.*] Wild Cherries.

Duris.] Sharp, thorny.

Rubetis.] In uncultivated, and thorny Places (Hedges).

18. *Et quæ.*] The firſt Men fed upon Acorns that fell from Oaks, Trees conſecrated to *Jupiter*.

19. *Æternum.*] There were then no viciſſitudes of Seaſons, but the South Winds conſtantly blowing did ſo cheriſh the Flowers, growing without ſowing, that it ſeemed a continual Spring-time.

20. *Mulcebant.*] They did ſo cheriſh, that they did not wither with too much Heat nor too much Cold.

21. *Fruges.*] Grain properly.—All Fruits whatſoever grow out of the Ground, and are called *Fruges*, among which Apples too are numbered.

22. *Nec renovatus.*] Then there was no Need to till the Ground, as it brought forth grain every Year without Tillage. *Novalis* is a Periphraſis, for *novalis* is a plough'd Land that is ſown every ſecond Year.

Canebat.] Became hoary. For Fields full of ripe Corn ſeem as it were to be hoary.

Ariſtis.] With full Ears of Grain; for he has put *ariſtis*, which are the Parts of the Ear of Corn that firſt wither (from whence they take their Name) for the Ears themſelves.

23. *Nectaris.*] Nectar is a delicious Drink of the Gods.

24. *Stillabant.*] Fell Drop by Drop.

Ilice.] From the Oak; for the *Ilex* is a Maſt-bearing Tree belonging to *Jupiter*.

FAB. IV. The Four Seaſons of the Year.

When Saturn, *who preſided over the Golden Age, was caſt out of the Palace of Heaven, and* Jupiter *governed the World, he compriſed it in four Seaſons; as the Spring, which before had been one entire Time of ſerene Tranquillity, he contracted into the narrower Compaſs of the 4th Part of the Year, to which the Heat of the Summer next was to ſucceed, and the uncertain Temperature of Autumn; after which the Year was to be cloſed with the rigid Winter; ſo ordering it, that the Four Seaſons ſhould imitate the Quality of the Spring, and Order of the Ages of Man.*

Poſtquam, Saturno miſſo in tenebroſa Tartara, mundus erat ſub Jove; argentea proles ſubiit, deterior auro, pretioſior fulvo ære. Jupiter contraxit tempora antiqui veris; que exegit annum quatuor ſpatiis, per hyemes, que æſtus, & inæquales autumnos, & breve ver. Tum primum aër uſtus ſiccis fervoribus canduit, & glacies prependit adſtricta ventis. Tum primum ſubiere domos; domus fuerunt antra, & denſi frutices, & virgæ vinctæ cortice.

POſtquam, Saturno tenebroſa in Tartara miſſo,
Sub Jove mundus erat: ſubiit argentea proles,
Auro deterior, fulvo pretioſior ære.
Jupiter antiqui contraxit tempora veris:
Perque hyemes, æſtuſque, & inæquales autumnos,
Et breve ver, ſpatiis exegit quatuor annum.
Tum primum ſiccis aër fervoribus uſtus
Canduit, & ventis glacies adſtricta pependit.
Tum primum ſubiere domos: domus antra fuerunt,
Et denſi frutices, & vinctæ cortice virgæ.

NOTES.

1. *Poſtquam.*] To the Golden Age, in which *Saturn* reigned, is the Silver Age annexed, in which *Jupiter* reigned; which, as it is worſe than the Golden Age, ſo it is better than the Brazen.

Saturno.] After *Saturn*, the Governor of the Golden Age, was driven out of his Kingdom of *Crete*, by *Jupiter*, his Son, and was baniſhed to Hell. For *Saturn*, the Son of *Veſta*, relying upon the Help of the Titans, when his Son *Jupiter* had engroſſed the Government of the World, having fought againſt, and driven him out of *Crete*, fled to *Janus* King of *Italy*, by whom being kindly received, and taken in as a Partner in the Kingdom, he built a City where *Rome* now ſtands, which he called *Saturnia*, after his own Name. Hence *Virgil.* 8 *Æn. Primus ab æthereo*, &c.

Tenebroſa.] Full of Darkneſs.

Tartara.] *Tartarus* is a very deep Place among the *Inferi*.

2. *Sub.*] Under the Government of *Jupiter*, who is ſaid to be the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and brought forth at one birth with *Juno*; he was called *Jupiter* (as *Cicero* writes) as though *Juvans pater*.

4. *Antiqui.*] Of that perpetual one, with which the Golden Age was bleſſed.

Contraxit.] He ſhortened.

5. *Æſtuſque.*] The Summer.

6. *Breve ver.*] In compariſon of that perpetual one, the Spring is ſaid to be ſhort.

Spatiis.] Meaſures of Time, for each Quarter of the Year conſiſts of Three Months.

Exegit.] He digeſted.

7. *Tum primum.*] After *Saturn* was expelled by *Jupiter*.

8. *Canduit.*] It ſeemed to glow, becauſe of the exceſſive Heat.

Ventis.] By *Boreas*, and other cold Winds; for by the Coldneſs of Wind, Water is congealed into Ice.

Adſtricta.] Bound together, congealed, frozen.

Prependit.] From the Trees, and their Covering, the Leaves.

10. *Vinctæ.*] Hurdles, or ſomething like, made of the Bark of Trees and Twigs joined together, which they then made uſe of inſtead of Houſes. Of this, *De Art.* 2.

Tum genus humanum ſolis errabat in agris;
Hiſque meræ vires, & rude corpus erat.
Sylva domus fuerat, domus herba, cubilia frondes:
Jamque diu nulli cognitus alter erat.

Deprehe incipiat jam tum mihi taurus aratro
Ingemere, Virg. Georg. 1.

Semina tum primum longis Cerealia ſulcis
Obruta ſunt, preſſique jugo gemuere juvenci,
Tertia poſt illas ſucceſſit ahenea proles,
Sævior ingeniis, & ad horrida promptior arma;
Non ſcelerata tamen. De duro eſt ultima ferro.
Protinus irrumpit venæ pejoris in ævum
Omne nefas: fugêre pudor, verumque, fideſque:
In quorum ſubiêre locum fraudeſque, dolique,
Inſidiæque, & vis, & amor ſceleratus habendi.
Vela dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos,
Navita; quæque diu ſteterant in montibus altis,
Fluctibus ignotis inſultavêre carinæ.
Communemque prius, ceu lumina ſolis & auræ,
Cautus humum longo ſignavit limite menſor.
Nec tantum ſegetes alimentaque debita dives
Poſcebatur humus; ſed itum eſt in viſcera terræ;
Quaſque recondiderat, Stygiiſque admoverat umbris,
Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum.
Jamque nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum
Prodierat: prodit bellum, quod pugnat utroque;

Tum primum Cerealia ſemina ſunt obruta longis ſulcis, que juvenci preſſi jugo gemuere. Ahenea proles ſucceſſit tertia poſt illas, ſævior ingeniis, & promptior ad horrida arma; non tamen ſcelerata. Ultima eſt de duro ferro. Protinus omne nefas irrumpit in ævum pejoris venæ: pudor, que verum, que fides fugêre: in locum quorum que fraudes, que doli, que inſidiæ, que vis, & ſceleratus amor habendi, ſubiêre. Navita dabat vela ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos; que carinæ quæ diu ſteterant in altis montibus, inſultavêre ignotis fluctibus. Que cautus menſor ſignavit humum communem prius, ceu lumina ſolis & auræ, longo limite. Nec tantum dives humus poſcebatur ſegetes que debita alimenta; ſed itum eſt in viſcera terræ; que opes, irritamenta malorum, quas recondiderat que admoverat Stygiis umbris, effodiuntur. Que jam nocens ferrum, que aurum nocentius ferro prodierat; bellum prodit, quod pugnat utroque;

NOTES.

11. *Semina.*] Then Men firſt began to plow and ſow.

Cerealia.] Bread-corn; for *Ceres* was the firſt that ſhewed Men the Uſe of Bread-corn, who uſed before to live upon Acorns.

13. *Tertia.*] The Brazen Age, which is called *Ahenea*, ſucceeded the Silver Age, the Men of which were indeed warlike, but yet were free from notorious Vices.

14. *Sævior.*] Harder, more rough than the Silver Age.

Horrida.] Striking Terror.

15. *De duro.*] The laſt Age took its Name from Iron, the hardeſt of Metals, becauſe of their brutiſh Manners. For leaving the Virtues of that Age, Men did ſo embrace Vice, that all Honeſty ſeemed to have forſaken the Earth.

16. *Irrumpit.*] Entered with Violence.

Venæ.] Of a worſe Metal; for *Veins* are not only ſaid of Animals, but alſo of Metals.

19 *Vis.*] Violence.

Amor.] Covetouſneſs, which therefore is called wicked, becauſe it drives Men on to every Wickedneſs, and makes them wicked.

20. *Vela.*] Did ſail; for he proves the Men of the Iron Age to have been too much addicted to avarice, becauſe though unſkilled in Navigation, they committed themſelves to the Winds, the Nature of which they knew not.

21. *Navita.*] The Mariner, by the Figure *Epentheſis.*

22. *Inſultavêre.*] They ſeemed as it were to take Leaps over.

23. *Communemque.*] Then firſt of all the Earth, which before was in common, began to be divided,

24. *Cautus.*] The wary.

Limite.] Boundary. They were called Meaſurers, who diſtinguiſhed Lands by Limits.

25. *Nec tantum.*] The Earth was not only forced to produce Fruits; but precious Stones alſo and Metals were dug out of the Bowels of it.

26. *Itum.*] By digging they went down into the inward Parts of the Earth.

27. *Stygiiſque.*] The Infernal. He follows the Opinion of thoſe who ſay Hell is in the Center of the Earth.

Admoverat.] Had placed near.

28. *Opes.*] Precious Stones, Gold, and Silver.

Irritamenta.] Incitements and allurements to commit Evil.

29. *Nocens ferrum.*] For of Iron are made Swords, wherewith Men are killed.

Nocentius.] For the Sake of getting Gold, all the greateſt and fouleſt Villainies are committed; whence *Virg.*

Quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri
Sacra fames? ———

30. *Utroque.*] Both with the Sword and with Gold; for Victory is wont to reſide in thoſe Camps in which there is moſt Gold and Money, for the purpoſe of bribing.

Sanguineaque

que concutit crepitantia arma ſanguineâ manu. Vivitur ex rapto. Hoſpes non tutus ab hoſpite, non ſocer à genero: quoque gratia fratrum eſt rara. Vir imminet exitio conjugis, illa mariti; terribiles novercæ miſcent lurida aconita: filius inquirit in patrios annos ante diem. Pietas jacet victa: & virgo Aſtræa, ultima cœleſtûm, reliquit terras madentes cæde.

Sanguineâque manu crepitantia concutit arma.
Vivitur ex rapto. Non hoſpes ab hoſpite tutus,
Non ſocer à genero: fratrum quoque gratia rara eſt.
Imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti:
Lurida terribiles miſcent aconita novercæ:
Filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos.
Victa jacet Pietas: & virgo cæde madentes
Ultima cœleſtûm terras Aſtræa reliquit.

NOTES.

31. *Sanguineâque.*] Bloody. The Poet attributes to War Hands and feeling, as to a Man.

Crepitantia.] Reſounding.

32. *Rapto.*] By Rapine.

Hoſpes.] For he is properly called *hoſpes*, who entertains, or is entertained by another, privately, and out of Friendſhip.

33. *Gratia.*] Concord.

35. *Lurida.*] Metaphorically, terrible Things are called dreadful, pale, black.

Terribiles.] Cruel towards their Step-Children.

Aconita.] Poiſons. *Aconitum* is a very poiſonous Herb, which proceeded firſt from the Foam of the Dog *Cerberus*, upon a Whetſtone; for Ἀκόνη, in the Greek, ſignifies a Whetſtone, and thence *Aconitum* is derived.

36. *Inquirit.*] The Son conſults Fortune-Tellers, whether his Father ſhall live many or few Years.

37. *Jacet.*] Is in no Eſteem.

Pietas.] Piety is deſpiſed. Piety is properly ſpoken of the Duty we owe to God, to our Country, to our Parents, and to thoſe we are allied to by Blood.

Virgo.] Juſtice, which is ſaid to be the Daughter of the Giant *Aſtræus*: Or, as others will have it, of *Jupiter* and *Themis*.

Cæde.] By ſhedding of Blood; concerning this, *Lib.* I. *Faſt.*

Nondum juſtitiam facinus mortale fugârat,
Ultima de ſuperis illa reliquit humum.

FAB. V. The Battle of the Giants.

The Parent Earth produced Giants, Men of a vaſt Size and like their Mother, and in them was an Audaciouſneſs equal to their Bulk. For having piled up Mountains one upon another, they ſtretched out their ſacrilegious Hands [to lay hold on] againſt the heavenly Deities. But being tumbled down by the Fire of Thunder, they begat an impious Offspring by their Puniſhment and Blood. For their Blood, being mingled with the Earth, generated Men, not much unlike their firſt Progenitors.

Neve arduus æther foret ſecurior terris; ferunt Gigantes affectâſſe cœleſte regnum, que ſtruxiſſe montes congeſtos ad alta ſidera. Tum omnipotens pater perfregit Olympum miſſo fulmine, & excuſſit Oſſam Pelio ſubjecto. Cum corpora dira jacerent obruta ſuâ mole,

NEVE foret terris ſecurior arduus æther;
Affectâſſe ferunt regnum cœleſte Gigantes,
Altaque congeſtos ſtruxiſſe ad ſidera montes.
Tum pater omnipotens miſſo perfregit Olympum
Fulmine, & excuſſit ſubjecto Pelio Oſſam.
Obruta mole ſuâ cum corpora dira jacerent,

NOTES.

1. *Arduus.*] The high Heaven.

2. *Affectâſſe.*] To have ſought after poſſeſſion of with Anxiety and the moſt ardent Deſire. For *affectare* ſignifies to aim at any thing with great fondneſs.

Gigantes.] Men of the moſt huge Bodies, Sons of the Earth without a Father.

4. *Pater.*] *Jupiter.*

Olympum.] A very high Mountain in *Macedonia*. But very often, and alſo, as in this Place, *Olympus* is put for Heaven itſelf.

5. *Excuſſit.*] By ſhaking, he tumbled down.

Pelio.] They are Mountains of *Theſſaly*.

6. *Obruta.*] Oppreſſed with their Bulk and Weight.

Dira.] dreadful.

Perfuſam

Perfuſam multo natorum ſanguine terram
Immaduiſſe ferunt, calidumque animâſſe cruorem:
Et, ne nulla feræ ſtirpis monumenta manerent,
In faciem vertiſſe hominum. Sed & illa propago
Contemptrix Superûm, ſævæque avidiſſima cædis,
Et violenta fuit. *Scires è ſanguine natos.*

ferunt terram, perfuſam multo ſanguine natorum, immaduiſſe, que animâſſe calidum cruorem: et, ne nulla monumenta manerent feræ ſtirpis, vertiſſe in faciem hominum. Sed et illa propago fuit contemptrix Superûm, quæ avidiſſima ſævæ cædis, & violenta. Scires natos è ſanguine.

NOTES.

7. *Sanguine.*] For the Giants were the Sons of the Earth.

8. *Calidumque.*] To have animated the warm Blood.

9. *Et.*] And that ſome Memorial of the barbarous Offſpring might remain.

Monumenta.] Whatſoever is made for the Remembrance of Poſterity, is called *Monumentum.*

10. *Faciem.*] Into human Shapes, and laſt of all into Men.

Illa.] But that Progeny, which ſprang from the Race of the Giants, were impious towards the Gods, and Strangers to all Humanity and Equity.

12. *Scires.*] You might know them to have been begotten of the Blood of Giants, by their avidity for ſpilling it.

FAB. VI. *Lycaon* into a Wolf.

How ſacrilegiouſly thoſe were bent, who ſprang from the Blood of the Giants, the Example of Lycaon *teſtifies; who being a Tyrant of* Arcadia, *and having murdered Strangers and Gueſts, thereby incenſed* Jupiter *againſt himſelf. For* Jupiter, *impatient of human Impiety, after having brought his Complaint to the Gods, aſſumed human Shape, and came to* Lycaon's *Palace;* Lycaon, *ſuppoſing him to be a Mortal, deſigned his Death, and entertained him with human Fleſh, under Pretence of Hoſpitality; which though* Jupiter *well knew, he would not ſlay him outright, that he might not loſe the Senſe of his Puniſhment, but transformed him into the Shape of a Wolf, that he might retain his Manners in that Savageneſs, and his Name in the Appellation, of* Lycaon. *Nor was* Jupiter *content to terrify the reſt of Mankind by the Puniſhment of* Lycaon *alone, but he raged againſt the whole mortal Race; and therefore at laſt commanded ſuch a Flood of Waters, that the Mountains being covered therewith, all Men periſhed.*

QUÆ pater ut ſummâ vidit Saturnius arce,
Ingemit: & facto nondum vulgata recenti
Fœda Lycaoniæ referens convivia menſæ,

Quæ ut Saturnius pater vidit ſummâ arce, ingemit: & referens animo fœda convivia Lycaoniæ menſæ, nondum vulgata, facto recenti,

NOTES.

1. *Pater.*] *Jupiter*, the Son of *Saturn.*

Ut.] After that.

Summâ.] From the Summit of Heaven.

2 *Et.*] Becauſe of a Wickedneſs committed a little before; for the Banquet with which *Lycaon* entertained *Jupiter* was not yet known.

3. *Fœda.*] The cruel; for *Lycaon* not only ſlew thoſe he entertained, but ſet them before his Gueſts to be eaten; which when *Jupiter* came to the Knowledge of, he burnt his Houſe, and turned *Lycaon* into a Wolf, the moſt ravenous of all Creatures. And, indeed, *Lycaon* ſeems to be derived ἀπὸ τοῦ λυκοῦ, which ſignifies a Wolf.

Referens.] Revolving in his Mind.

Concipit ingentes iras, & dignas Jove; que vocat concilium, Nulla mora tenuit vocatos. Eſt ſublimis via, manifeſta ſereno cœlo, habet nomen Lactea; notabilis ipſo candore. Hâc eſt iter Superis ad tecta magni Tonantis, que regalem domum. Atria nobilium Deorum celebrantur apertis valvis dextrâ que lævâ. Plebs habitant diverſa locis. Potentes que clari cœlicolæ poſuêre ſuos penates à fronte. Hic eſt locus, quem, ſi audacia detur verbis, haud timeam dixiſſe Palatia magni cœli. Ergo ubi Superi ſedêre marmoreo receſſu, ipſe celſior loco, que innixus eburno ſceptro, concuſſit terrificam cæſariem capitis terque quaterque; cum quâ movit terram, mare, ſidera. Inde ſolvit indignantia ora talibus modis: ego non fui magis anxius pro regno mundi illâ tempeſtate, quâ quiſque centum

Ingentes animo & dignas Jove concipit iras;
Conciliumque vocat. Tenuit nulla mora vocatos.
Eſt via ſublimis, cœlo manifeſta ſereno,
Lactea nomen habet; candore notabilis ipſo.
Hâc iter eſt Superis ad magni tecta Tonantis,
Regalemque domum. Dextrâ lævâque Deorum
Atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis.
Plebs habitant diverſa locis. A fronte potentes
Cœlicolæ, clarique ſuos poſuêre penates.
Hic locus eſt, quem, ſi verbis audacia detur,
Haud timeam magni dixiſſe Palatia cœli.
Ergo ubi marmoreo Superi ſedêre receſſu,
Celſior ipſe loco, ſceptroque innixus eburno,
Terrificam capitis concuſſit terque quaterque
Cæſariem; cum quâ terram, mare, ſidera, movit.
Talibus inde modis ora indignantia ſolvit:
Non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illâ
Tempeſtate fui, quâ centum quiſque parabat

NOTES.

5. *Conciliumque.*] The Multitude of the Gods aſſembled to conſult.

6. *Eſt.*] He deſcribes the milky Way (A Circle) by which, he ſays, is the Path to *Jupiter's* Court. The Greeks call the milky Circle γαλαξίαν, ἀπὸ τοῦ γάλακτος, from Milk, (whence the *Latins* call it *Lacteum*) others the milky Way.

Cœlo.] For the milky Circle is the only one of all the Circles that is ſeen with our Eyes; the others we only perceive by Imagination.

7. *Candore.*] Eaſy to be known and ſeen, becauſe of its Brightneſs.

8. *Tonantis.*] Of *Jupiter.*

9. *Deorum.*] Of the Nobles, who are called the Gods *majorum gentium,* which are in Number twelve; and alſo the Names of Women fix, *&c.*

10. *Atria.*] The Halls.

Nobilium.] Of the *Majorum gentium.*

Celebrantur.] Are frequented.

Apertis.] With open Gates. They are called *Valvæ,* becauſe while open they are folded back. Thoſe are properly called *Fores* which open outwards.

11. *Plebs.*] The Multitude of the leſſer Gods. Here obſerve the Madneſs of the Heathens, who dared to make ſome of their Gods *Plebeians.*

A fronte.] It is the Front of the milky Circle the more potent Gods inhabit, and there had fixed their Habitations.

13. *Si.*] If I dared to aſſert it.

14. *Palatia.*] The Court of Heaven; for *Palatium* is one of the Hills at *Rome,* in which were the magnificent Houſes of the Emperors. Whence it came to paſs, that all large Edifices were called *Palatia* by the Vulgar.

15. *Marmoreo.*] In the inward Part of theſe Edifices paved with Marble.

16. *Celſior.*] *Jupiter* himſelf higher than the reſt, as Kings uſe to ſit.

Eburno.] Leaning on a Sceptre made of Ivory. *Sceptrum* is a Staff which ancient Kings uſed; and a Sceptre is peculiarly atributed to *Jupiter,* as being King both of Men and Gods, It is called *Sceptrum,* ἀπὸ τοῦ σκήπτεσθαι, from leaning upon; becauſe Kings, as they ſtand, lean upon it.

17. *Concuſſit.*] He often moved and ſhook it; this ſhews *Jupiter* to be angry, and the frequent ſhaking of his Head denotes his Indignation.

18. *Cæſariem*] His Hairs ſtriking Terror into.

19. *Talibus.*] *Jupiter* being angry, in this Manner afterwards began to ſpeak.

20. *Non.*] *Jupiter* waged a very deſperate War with the Giants, and at laſt overcame them, and thruſt them down into Hell.

21. *Centum*] A hundred Hands; whence the Giants are called *Centimani,* from an hundred Hands.

Quiſque.] Every one of the Giants; for the Giants were called *Anguipedes,* becauſe they ſeemed to have Snakes Feet, as he writes, *Lib. I. Faſt.* which ſignifies, as *Macrobius* writes, that they thought of nothing rightly, nor of any thing ſublime, but that every Step they took ſeemed to bend to Hell.

Injicere

Injicere anguipedum captivo brachia cœlo.
Nam, quanquam ferus hoſtis erat, tamen illud ab uno
Corpore, & ex unâ pendebat origine bellum.
Nunc mihi, qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem,
Perdendum mortale genus. Per flumina juro
Infera, ſub terras Stygio labentia luco.
Cuncta prius tentata: ſed immedicabile vulnus
Enſe recidendum, ne pars ſincera trahatur.
Sunt mihi Semidei, ſunt ruſtica numina Nymphæ,
Faunique, Satyrique, & monticolæ Sylvani;
Quos quoniam cœli nondum dignamur honore;
Quas dedimus, certè terras habitare ſinamus.
An ſatis, O Superi, tutos fore creditis illos,
Cùm mihi, qui fulmen, qui vos habeoque, regoque
Struxerit inſidias, notus feritate Lycaon?
Confremuere omnes, ſtudiiſque ardentibus auſum

Anguipedum parabat injicere brachia captivo cœlo. Nam, quanquam hoſtis erat ferus, tamen illud bellum pendebat ab uno corpore, & ex unâ origine. Nunc mortale genus perdendum mihi, qua Nereus circumtonat totum orbem. Juro per infera flumina, labentia ſub terras Stygio luco. Cuncta prius tentata: ſed immedicabile vulnus recidendum enſe, ne ſincera pars trahatur. Sunt mihi Semidei, ſunt Nymphæ, ruſtica numina, que Fauni, que Satyri, & monticolæ Sylvani; quos quoniam nondum dignamur honore cœli; certè ſinamus habitare terras, quas dedimus. O Superi, an creditis illos fore ſatis tutos, cùm Lycaon, notus feritate, ſtruxerit inſidias mihi, qui habeo fulmen, que qui habeo & rego vos? Omnes confremuêre, que depoſcunt auſum

NOTES.

22. *Cœlo.*] Which they deſired to hold Captive; as tho' he had ſaid, Now I am more ſolicitous than when the Giants attempted to graſp at Heaven.

23. *Nam.*] For altho' the Giants were very valiant Men, yet I was not to make War with all Mankind, but only with one ſingle Race of Men.

25. *Nunc.*] But now I muſt deſtroy utterly not only one Nation, but all Mankind.

Qua.] Whereſoever, and as far ſoever.

Nereus.] Is a Sea-God, put for the Ocean, which encompaſſes the whole Orb of the earth; whence *Faſt.* 5.

Duxerat Oceanus quondam Titanida Thetin,
Qui terram liquidis, qua patet, ambit aquis.

Circumtonat.] Roars about with Waves; ſo *Avienus, Hic ſales Ægei tractus tonat.* Lect. vulg. *circumſonat.*

26. *Per.*] I ſwear by the *Stygian* Lake, that I will deſtroy all Mankind.

27. *Stygio.*] By the Grove that ſhades the *Stygian* Lake.

28 *Cuncta.*] All Means were tried before Mankind was to be deſtroyed, but the Evil muſt periſh, leſt the good be endangered.

Immedicabile.] Incurable; for as the incurable and corrupt Parts of the Body muſt be be cut off, leſt they infect the other Parts of the Body; ſo human Kind muſt be deſtroyed, leſt the Satyrs, Nymphs, and Fauns, be defiled with the Wickedneſs of Men.

29. *Pars.*] Whole and ſound, uncorrupt, *viz.* the Satyrs, *&c.*

Trahatur.] Be brought to Rottenneſs and Corruption.

30. *Semidei.*] They are alſo called Heroes. For the Fauns, Satyrs, and Sylvans, were accounted Country-Gods; greater than Men, and leſs than the Gods.

Nymphæ.] Nymphs are of ſeveral Kinds; thoſe who inhabit the Sea are called *Nereides*, from their Father *Nereus*; thoſe that dwell among the Fountains, *Naiades*, ἀπὸ τοῦ ναίειν, to flow; others are called *Napeæ*, which inhabit the Woods; *Oreades*, which inhabit the Mountains, ἀπὸ τῶν ὀρέων, the Mountains; others *Dryades*; others *Hamadryades*, which inhabit the Woods, and are ſaid to be born and to die with the Trees; for ἅμα ſignifies together with, and δρῦς, δρυος, a Tree, an Oak.—Boys ſhould take Notice that in the next Line there is a Spondee for a Dactyl, in the fifth Place. So *Virgil*,

Chara Deûm Soboles, magnum Jovis incrementum.

But ſuch Examples very rarely occur.

32. *Dignamur.*] We do not yet think worthy to be taken into Heaven.

34. *Satis.*] From this Argument drawn *à majori*, *Jupiter* infers, that all human Kind muſt be deſtroyed; for, ſays he, if *Lycaon*, known for his fierce Nature, dares to lay Snares for me who do govern both Men and Gods, how can the minor Deities be ſafe from Mankind?

35 *Habeoque.*] Under Command.

37. *Confremuêre.*] They made a humming Murmur, ſhocked at the Heinouſneſs of the Fact.

Studiiſque.] With eager Minds.

Talia

Talia, ardentibus ſtudiis. Sic cùm impia manus ſævit extinguere Romanum nomen Cæſareo ſanguine, humanum genus eſt attonitum terrore ſubitæ ruinæ, quæ totus orbis perhorruit. Nec, Auguſte, pietas tuorum minùs grata tibi, quam illa fuit Jovi. Qui poſtquam compreſſit murmura voce que manu, cuncti tenuêre ſilentia. Ut clamor, preſſus gravitate regentis, ſubſtitit, Jupiter rumpit ſilentia iterum hoc ſermone: Dimittite curam, ille quidem ſolvit pœnas; tamen docebo quod ſit admiſſum, quæ vindicta. Infamia temporis contigerat noſtras aures, quam cupiens falſam, delabor ſummo Olympo, & Deus luſtro terras ſub humanâ imagine. Mora eſt longa enumerare quantum noxæ ſit repertum ubique; infamia ipſa fuit minor vero. Tranſieram Mænala horrenda latebris ferarum, & pineta gelidi Lycei, cum Cylleno. Hinc ingredior ſedes & inhoſpita tecta Arcados tyranni,

Talia depoſcunt. Sic cùm manus impia ſævit
Sanguine Cæſareo Romanum extinguere nomen,
Attonitum tanto ſubitæ terrore ruinæ
Humanum genus eſt, totuſque perhorruit orbis.
Nec tibi grata minùs pietas, Auguſte, tuorum,
Quam fuit illa Jovi. Qui poſtquam voce manuque
Murmura compreſſit, tenuêre ſilentia cuncti.
Subſtitit ut clamor, preſſus gravitate regentis,
Jupiter hoc iterum ſermone ſilentia rumpit:
Ille quidem pœnas (curam dimittite) ſolvit;
Quod tamen admiſſum, quæ ſit vindicta, docebo.
Contigerat noſtras infamia temporis aures,
Quam cupiens falſam, ſummo delabor Olympo,
Et Deus humanâ luſtro ſub imagine terras.
Longa mora eſt, quantum noxæ ſit ubique repertum,
Enumerare; minor fuit ipſa infamia vero.
Mænala tranſieram latebris horrenda ferarum,
Et cum Cylleno gelidi pineta Lycei.
Arcados hinc ſedes & inhoſpita tecti tyranni

NOTES.

38. *Depoſcunt.*] *viz.* To Puniſhment.

Sic.] As all Mankind were moved at the Conſpiracies and Plots againſt *Auguſtus Cæſar*, ſo the Gods, hearing of the Conſpiracies againſt *Jupiter*, are angry.

Manus.] The Multitude of wicked Conſpirators.

Sævit.] Raged to extinguiſh.

39. *Sanguine.*] By the Murder of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, who was the adopted Son of *Julius Cæſar*.

Nomen.] Fame, Splendor, Glory.

40. *Attonitum.*] Stupify'd.

42. *Nec.*] The Piety of the People of *Rome*, who took Vengeance on thy Conſpirators, was not leſs grateful to thee, than the Indignation the Gods conceived when they heard of *Lycaon's* Treachery againſt *Jupiter*, was to him.

44. *Compreſſit.*] Had ſilenced.

45. *Subſtitit.*] After the Clamour was over, being reſtrained by *Jupiter*.

46. *Silentia rumpit.*] He ſpoke; ſo *Virgil*,

Quid me alta ſilentia cogis rumpere?

47. *Ille.*] That *Lycaon*, noted for his Barbarity, has ſuffered for his Crimes.

Curam.] Of demanding him to receive Puniſhment.

48. *Quod.*] For altho' *Lycaon* has ſuffered Puniſhment for them, yet I'll give you an Account both of the Crime he committed, and the Puniſhment he ſuffered for it.

49. *Infamia.*] The wickedneſs of the Age, in which every deteſtable and barbarous Crime was committed.

50. *Summo.*] I deſcend from the higheſt Heaven upon the Earth.

51. *Luſtro.*] I paſs over, go about.

Sub.] Having aſſumed human Shape.

52. *Longa.*] It would be too tedious to relate how much Wickedneſs I found every where.

Noxæ.] Of Fault, of Wickedneſs.

53. *Minor.*] Than that which was true; for *Jupiter* diſcovered more and greater Wickedneſs than had been talked of.

54. *Mænala.*] He deſcribes his Journey, by which he came to *Lycaon*. *Mænalus* is a City and Mountain very famous in *Arcadia*, ſo called from *Mænalus* the Son of *Arcas*.

55. *Cylleno.*] *Cyllenus* is a Mountain in *Arcadia*, dedicated to *Mercury*, from whence he is called *Cyllenius*.

Pineta.] Places full of Pines.

Lycei.] Of a Mountain of *Arcadia*, ſacred to *Pan*.

56. *Inhoſpita.*] Inhoſpitable.

Tyranni.] Of *Lycaon* King of *Arcadia*; for *Tyrannus*, among the Ancients, was taken for a good King or Prince; ſo *Virgil*,

Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigiſſe tyranni.

Afterwards it became cuſtomary to be uſed for one who abuſed his Authority by Cruelty. *Arcas* is the proper Name of the Son of *Caliſtho*, and is a Gentile Name; from whence *Arcadius* and *Arcadicus* are derived.

Ingredior

Ingredior, traherent cum ſera crepuſcula noctem.
Signa dedi veniſſe Deum; vulguſque precari
Cœperat. Irridet primò pia vota Lycaon.
Mox, ait, Experiar, Deus hic, diſcrimine aperto,
An ſit mortalis; nec erit dubitabile verum.
Nocte gravem ſomno, nec opinâ perdere morte
Me parat. Hæc illi placet experientia veri.
Nec contentus eo, miſſi de gente Moloſſâ
Obſidis unius jugulum mucrone reſolvit:
Atque ita ſemineces partim ferventibus artus
Mollit aquis, partim ſubjecto torruit igni.
Quos ſimul impoſuit menſis, ego vindice flammâ
In dominum dignos everti tecta Penates.
Territus ille fugit, nactuſque ſilentia ruris
Exululat, fruſtraque loqui conatur: ab ipſo
Colligit os rabiem, ſolitæque cupidine cædis
Vertitur in pecudes; & nunc quoque ſanguine gaudet.
In villos abeunt veſtes, in crura lacerti.
Fit lupus, & veteris ſervat veſtigia formæ.
Canities eadem eſt, eadem violentia vultu,
Idem oculi lucent, eadem feritatis imago.

Cùm ſera crepuſcula traherent noctem. Dedi ſigna Deum veniſſe; que vulgus cœperat precari. Lycaon primò irridet pia vota. Mox ait, Experiar an hic ſit Deus, (an) mortalis aperto diſcrimine; nec erit verum dubitabile. Parat perdere me gravem ſomno nocte, nec opinâ morte. Hæc experientia veri placet illi. Nec contentus eo, reſolvit mucrone jugulum unius obſidis miſſi de Moloſſâ gente: atque ita partim mollit ſemineces artus ferventibus aquis, partim torruit ſubjecto igni. Quos ſimul impoſuit menſi, ego vindice flammâ everti tecta in Penates dignos domino. Ille territus fugit, que nactus ſilentia ruris exululat, que fruſtra conatur loqui: os colligit rabiem ab ipſo, que vertitur in pecudes cupidine ſolitæ cædis; & nunc quoque gaudet ſanguine. Veſtes abeunt in villos lacerti in crura. Fit lupus, & ſervat veſtigia veteris formæ. Canities eſt eadem, violentia vultu eadem, oculi lucent idem, imago feritatis eadem.

NOTES.

57. *Traherent.*] Brought on.

Sera, &c.] Growing towards Night.

Crepuſcula.] Twilight is called *Crepuſculum.*

58. *Signa.*] I gave him to underſtand, that I who was come was a God.

Precari.] To worſhip and reverence.

60. *Mox.*] At firſt *Lycaon* began to deride the reverential Awe thoſe pious Perſons entertained for me, and afterwards deſigned to make an Experiment on my Divinity.

Diſcrimine.] By a manifeſt Trial or Experiment.

61. *Nec.*] None ſhall be able to doubt whether he is a God or a Man. For if he be a God, he cannot be killed; but if he be a Man, it will be an eaſy matter to kill him.

62. *Nec opinâ.*] Unthought of.

64. *Contentus.*] Nor did he think it enough to deſtroy me, but ſet before me human Fleſh to eat, Part boiled, Part roaſted.

Moloſſâ.] The *Moloſſi* are a people of *Epirus*, from which, as overcome in War, Ambaſſadors were ſent to *Lycaon.* One of theſe he murdered to make a Treat for *Jupiter.*

65. *Reſolvit.*] He cut through.

66. *Semineces.*] The half dead (and yet palpitating Members.

67. *Mollit.*] He boils and makes tender.

68. *Vindice.*] With an avenging.

69. *Dignos.*] Worthy to be burned for ſuffering ſuch a wicked Maſter to dwell among them.

Tecta.] The Houſe; the Part put for the Whole.

70. *Territus.*] *Lycaon*, affrighted by the burning of his Houſe, fled into the Woods, and was there turned into a Wolf, an Animal which beſt ſuited his ferocious temper.

Silentia ruris.] The Woods.

71. *Exululat.*] He howls much and loud, now he was turned into a Wolf; and it is peculiar to Wolves to howl.

Ab ipſo.] From his rapacious Nature, he grew ravenous, ſo transferring it from Men to Beaſts.

74. *In villos.*] His Garments were turned into Hair; his Arms into Legs; and thus it was *Lycaon* was turned into a Wolf.

75. *Veteris.*] He ſtill retains the Marks of his former Countenance; for his Grey-headedneſs remains the ſame, and he has the ſame fierce Look.

77. *Oculi lucent.*] His Eyes gliſten as they did before, and he exerciſes the ſame Fierceneſs as before. Some have falſly related Men to have been turned into Wolves; as *Herodot. de Neuris*, and *Olaus Magnus* alſo childiſhly relates the ſame of the Northern Nations. Theſe falſe Notions ſeem to proceed from a certain Diſeaſe, which Phyſicians call λυκανθρωπιαν, a Species of Melancholy, compelling the afflicted to go out a Nights, after the Manner of Wolves, and howl like Wolves, and fancy that they are really Wolves.

FAB. VII. The Deluge, and Reparation of Mankind by the caſting of Stones.

Jupiter *overwhelmed our terreſtrial Orb with heavy Rains, upon Account of the Audaciouſneſs of* Lycaon, *and the reſt of Mankind, who ſeemed to defy the Power of the Gods by their Wickedneſs; but as there were two who excelled the reſt of Mankind in Piety,* Deucalion *the Son of* Prometheus, *and* Pyrrha *his Siſter and Wife, they eſcaped the Deſtruction cauſed by the Deluge, on Mount* Parnaſſus, *and were admoniſhed by the Oracle of* Themis *(which was, as is reported, eſteemed at that Time the chief on the Earth) to implore Leave from the Gods for the propagating of their Species, by caſting Stones behind their Backs; and, accordingly, thoſe thrown by* Deucalion *were turned into Men, and thoſe by* Pyrrha *into Women.*

Una domus occidit; ſed non una domus fuit digna perire: quà terra patet fera Erinnys regnat. Putes juraſſe in facinus: omnes dent ociùs pœnas quas meruêre pati, ſententia ſic ſtat. Pars probant dicta Jovis voce, que adjiciunt ſtimulos frementi: alii implent partes aſſenſibus. Tamen jactura humani generis eſt dolori omnibus: que rogant quæ ſit futura forma terræ orbæ mortalibus? quis ſit laturus thura in aras? paretne tradere gentes populandas feris? Rex Superûm vetat quærentes talia trepidare, enim cætera fore curæ ſibi, que promittit ſobolem diſſimilem priori populo mirâ origine. Que jam fulmina erat ſparſurus in totas terras;

OCcidit una domus; ſed non domus una perire
Digna fuit: quà terra patet fera regnat Erinnys.
In facinus juraſſe putes: dent ociùs omnes,
Quas meruêre pati, ſic ſtat ſententia, pœnas.
Dicta Jovis pars voce probant, ſtimuloſque frementi
Adjiciunt: alii partes aſſenſibus implent.
Eſt tamen humani generis jactura dolori
Omnibus: & quæ ſit terræ mortalibus orbæ
Forma futura rogant? quis ſit laturus in aras
Thura? feriſne paret populandas tradere gentes?
Talia quærentes, ſibi enim fore cætera curæ,
Rex Superûm trepidare vetat; ſobolemque priori
Diſſimilem populo promittit origine mirâ.
Jamque erat in totas ſparſurus fulmina terras;

NOTES.

1. *Una.*] Of *Lycaon.*

Sed.] Not on one Houſe, but the Houſes of all Men deſerved to be overthrown; for abominable Wickedneſs was perpetrated every where.

2. *Erinnys,*] Impiety, Inhumanity. *Erinnys* is ſaid to be a fury of Hell, delighting in Diſcord, War, Contention.

3. *Facinus.*] You would think that all Men had conſpired to commit all Manner of Impiety.

Dent.] They ſhall all be puniſhed directly.

4. *Sic.*] It is ſo decreed, that all ſhall be puniſhed.

Stat.] It is fixed and unalterable.

5. *Probant.*] All the Gods approve of *Jupiter's* Opinion, Part of them by Words, and Part by a Nod.

6. *Aſſenſibus.*] They ſignified that they aſſented to *Jupiter's* Determination.

7. *Jactura.*] The Deſtruction.

Dolori.] A Pain.

8. *Orbæ.*] Bereaved, deprived.

9. *Rogant.*] They aſk *Jupiter.*

Quis.] Who ſhall offer Sacrifice to the Gods?

10. *Populandas.*] To be laid waſte.

11. *Sibi.*] The reſt ſhould be Matter of Care to himſelf.

12. *Rex.*] *Jupiter.*

13. *Mirâ.*] Becauſe, as he relates anon, Stones were turned into Men, which indeed is a Thing very wonderful

14. *Jamque.*] And immediately.

Erat.] *Jupiter* would have inſtantly deſtroyed Mankind with Thunderbolts, but then he was afraid leſt the Heavens alſo ſhould take Fire by the burning of the Earth; eſpecially

Sed

Sed timuit, ne fortè ſacer tot ab ignibus æther
Conciperet flammas, longuſque ardeſceret axis.
Eſſe quoque in fatis reminiſcitur, affore tempus,
Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia cœli
Ardeat; & mundi moles operoſa laboret.
Tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum.
Pœna placet diverſa; genus mortale ſub undis
Perdere, & ex omni nimbos dimittere cœlo.
Protinus Æoliis Aquilonem claudit in antris,
Et quæcunque fugant inductas flamina nubes:
Emittitque Notum. Madidis Notus evolat alis,
Terribilem piceâ tectus caligine vultum:
Barba gravis nimbis; canis fluit unda capillis;
Fronte ſedent nebulæ; rorant pennæque ſinuſque.
Utque manu latâ pendentia nubila preſſit,
Fit fragor: hinc denſi funduntur ab æthere nimbi.

Sed timuit ne fortè ſacer æther conciperet flammas ab tot ignibus, quæ longus axis ardeſceret. Quoque reminiſcitur eſſe in fatis, tempus affore, quo mare, quo tellus, quæ regia cœli correpta ardeat; & operoſa moles mundi laboret. Tela fabricata manibus Cyclopum reponuntur. Diverſa pœna placet (ſcilicet) *perdere mortale genus ſub undis, & dimittere nimbos ex omni cœlo. Protinus claudit Aquilonem in Æoliis antris, & quæcunque flamina fugant inductas nubes: quæ emittit Notum. Notus evolat madidis alis, tectus terribilem vultum piceâ caligine: barba gravis nimbis, unda fluit canis capillis; nebulæ ſedent fronte; quæ pennæ quæ ſinus rorant. Quæ ut preſſit pendentia nubila latâ manu, fit fragor: hinc denſi nimbi funduntur ab æthere.*

NOTES.

as he called to mind that it was deſtined by the Fates there ſhould be a Time when the whole World was to be conſumed by Fire; therefore he determined to deſtroy Mankind, not by Thunderbolts, but by a Flood.

15. *Sacer.*] The ſacred Heaven.

Ignibus.] Which were neceſſary for burning the whole Earth.

16. *Conciperet.*] Should catch the Flame.

Axis.] The whole Heaven; it is a Synecdoche; for the *Axis*, which is a Part of the Heaven, is here put for the whole Heaven. An *Axis* is properly the Axle-Tree of a Cart, about which the Wheels turn: So the *Axis* in the Sphere of the World is ſaid to be a Right-line, drawn through the Center of the Earth, which is the Diameter of the whole World, and about which the World rolls and is turned. The Extremities of which *Axis* are called the Poles of the World, from the Verb πολέω to turn; whence they are called, in *Latin*, *Vertices*, and alſo *Cardines*; becauſe about them the whole Machine of the World turns. The Poles are two, one of which is called Arctic, ἀπο τῆς Ἄρκτου, a Bear, the neareſt Conſtellation; the other is called Antarctic, from being oppoſite to the Arctic.

17. *In Fatis.*] in the Decrees of the Fates, that the whole World ſhould be conſumed by a Conflagration. Fate is the Reſult of an eternal divine Decree, and the Effect of divine Providence; whence *Boëthius* writes, Fate is an inherent Diſpoſition in moveable Things (obnoxious to Changes) by which divine Providence connects every Thing in its own Order.

Affore. Should come.

19. *Moles.*] The Machine of the World.

Operoſa.] Unwieldy.

Laboret.] Should be in Pain and Danger, becauſe of the Conflagration.

20. *Tela.*] Thunderbolts made by the Cyclops; for the Cyclops are ſaid to have forged Thunderbolts for *Jupiter*. They were a People in *Sicily*, having but one Eye, and that in their Forehead.

21. *Diverſa.*] Different; for a Deluge is different from a Conflagration.

22. *Nimbos.*] Rain.

Dimittere.] To ſend down.

23. *Protinus.*] As ſoon as *Jupiter* had pent up in a Cave thoſe Winds which bring fair Weather, he ſent out the rainy South Wind.

Æoliis.] In the Caves of *Æolus*; for *Æolus* was the King of the Winds.

24. *Flamina.*] Blaſts, ſo called from *flando*.

25. *Alis.*] Wings are attributed to the Winds, becauſe of their Velocity.

26.] *Tectus.*] Having his Face covered.

Piceâ.] With black Clouds; for the South is a Wind inducing Clouds.

27. *Gravis.*] Full, pregnant with.

Nimbis.] With Rain.

Unda.] The Water.

28. *Rorant.*] They drop in the Likeneſs of Dew.

29. *Utque.*] When *Notus* had ſqueezed the Clouds, the great Rains began.

30. *Fragor.*] Properly the claſhing and rattling of Things which are broken.

Denſi.] Thick and continual Rain.

Iris, nuntia Junonis, induta variis colores, concipit aquas, que adfert alimenta nubibus. Segetes ſternuntur, & vota coloni jacent deplorata; que labor longi anni perit irritus. Nec ira Jovis contenta ſuo cœlo: ſed cæruleus frater juvat illum auxiliaribus undis. Hic convocat amnes: qui poſtquam intravêre tecta ſui tyranni, ait. Non nunc utendum eſt longo hortamine: effundite veſtras vires. Sic opus eſt. Aperite domos, ac mole remotâ, immittite totas habenas veſtris fluminibus. Jusſerat. Hi redeunt, ac relaxant ora fontibus, & volvuntur in æquora defrænato curſu. Ipſe percuſſit terram ſuo tridente: at illa intremuit, que patefecit ſinus aquarum motu. Flumina exſpatiata ruunt per apertos campos; que rapiunt arbuſta ſimul cum ſatis, que pecudes, que viros, que tecta, que penetralia cum ſuis ſacris. Si qua domus manſit, que potuit reſiſtere tanto malo indejecta, tamen unda altior tegit culmen hujus, que turres labant preſſæ ſub gurgite.

Nuntia Junonis, varios induta colores,
Concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus adfert.
Sternuntur ſegetes, & deplorata coloni
Vota jacent; longique labor perit irritus anni.
Nec cœlo contenta ſuo Jovis ira: ſed illum
Cæruleus frater juvat auxiliaribus undis.
Convocat hic amnes: qui poſtquam tecta tyranni
Intravêre ſui, Non eſt hortamine longo
Nunc, ait, utendum: vires effundite veſtras.
Sic opus eſt. Aperite domos, ac mole remotâ,
Fluminibus veſtris totas immittite habenas.
Juſſerat. Hi redeunt, ac fontibus ora relaxant,
Et defrænato volvuntur in æquora curſu.
Ipſe tridente ſuo terram percuſſit: at illa
Intremuit, motuque ſinus patefecit aquarum.
Exſpatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos;
Cumque ſatis arbuſta ſimul, pecudeſque, viroſque,
Tectaque, cumque ſuis rapiunt penetralia ſacris.
Si qua domus manſit, potuitque reſiſtere tanto
Indejecta malo, culmen tamen altior hujus
Unda tegit, preſſæque labant ſub gurgite turres.

NOTES.

32. *Iris.*] *Virgil* In his 9th *Æn.* tells us, that *Iris* is *Juno*'s Meſſenger:

Irim de cœlo miſit Saturnia Juno
Audacem ad Turnum——

Iris is a Bow of many Colours in a wateriſh Cloud, partly tranſparent, and partly opaque and concave, appearing to the Eyes of the Beholders by the Repercuſſion of the Rays of the oppoſite Sun. *Iris* is derived of εἴρω, to tell or ſpeak, becauſe a Sign of Rain, both paſt and to come; for it does not appear but in a watery Cloud, juſt ready to diſſolve into Rain.

33. *Sternuntur.*] The Corn growing in the Fields is lodged on the Ground by the Waters; for Corn not reaped is called *Seges*.

Coloni.] Of the Huſbandman.

34. *Vota.*] Wiſhes, or Hopes for a good Crop, intirely fruſtrated.

Irritus.] Vain and without any Fruit.

35. *Illum.*] *Jupiter*.

36. *Frater.*] *Neptune*.

Auxiliaribus.] Bringing Help to deſtroy Mankind. They are properly called auxiliary Soldiers, who were not reckoned into the Number of the Legions, but were ſent by Allies to their Aſſiſtance.

37. *Hic.*] *Neptune*.

Amnes.] The Gods of the Rivers. *Amnis* ſo called *ab ambiendo*, as *Varro* ſays; becauſe all Rivers go about.

Tyranni.] Of their King.

38. *Hortamine.*] Exhortation.

40. *Domos.*] The Fountains, which ſeem as it were the Houſes of Rivers.

Mole.] Any Obſtacle.

41. *Habenas.*] A Metaphor taken from Horſes which are held in with Reins, or Curbs.

43. *Defrænato.*] With an unbridled Courſe.

44. *Ipſe.*] *Neptune*.

Tridente.] A Thunderbolt was aſſigned to *Jupiter*, and a Trident to *Neptune*, with which while he ſtruck the Earth, he cauſed an Earthquake. But the Fiction was taken from a natural Cauſe; for Waters included in the Caverns of the Earth, when they break out with Force, cauſe Earthquakes, which ſometimes follow the Eruption of Waters.

46. *Exſpatiata.*] Running far and wide.

48. *Rapiunt.*] Carry away with Force.

Penetralia.] The *Penetralia* are private Rooms, the Repoſitories of the *Dei Penates*.

50. *Indejecta.*] Not thrown down.

Culmen.] *Culmen* is the top of a Roof; ſo called *à Culmo*, becauſe anciently Houſes were covered with Culm.

51. *Preſſæ.*] Weighed down, cruſhed.

Gurgite.] *Gurges* is properly a deep Place in a River.

Jamque mare & tellus nullum diſcrimen habebant.
Omnia pontus erant. Deerant quoque littora ponto.
Occupat hic collem; cymbâ ſedet alter aduncâ,
Et ducit remos illìc ubi nuper arârat.
Ille ſupra ſegetes, aut merſæ culmina villæ,
Navigat: hic ſummâ piſcem deprendit in ulmo.
Figitur in viridi (ſi fors tulit) anchora prato:
Aut ſubjecta terunt curvæ vineta carinæ.
Et modò quà graciles gramen carpsêre capellæ,
Nunc ibi deformes ponunt ſua corpora phocæ.
Mirantur ſub aquâ lucos, urbeſque, domoſque,
Nereïdes: ſylvaſque tenent delphines, & altis
Incurſant ramis, agitataque robora pulſant.
Nat lupus inter oves; fulvos vehit unda leones,
Unda vehit tigres. Nec vires fulminis apro,
Crura nec ablato proſunt velocia cervo.
Quæſitiſque diu terris, ubi fidere detur,
In mare laſſatis volucris vaga decidit alis.
Obruerat tumulos immenſa licentia ponti,
Pulſabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus.
Maxima pars undâ rapitur: quibus unda pepercit,
Illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu.
Separat Aönios Actæis Phocis ab arvis,

Jamque mare & tellus habebant nullum diſcrimen. Omnia erant pontus. Quoque littorâ deerant ponto. Hic occupat collem; alter ſedet aduncâ cymbâ, & ducit remos illìc ubi nuper ararat. Ille navigat ſupra ſegetes, aut culmina merſæ villæ: hic deprendit piſcem in ſummâ ulmo. Si fors tulit, anchora figitur in viridi prato: aut curvæ carinæ terunt ſubjecta vineta. Et quà graciles capellæ modò carpsêre gramen, nunc ibi deformes phocæ ponunt ſua corpora. Nereïdes mirantur lucos, que urbes, que domos, ſub aquâ; que delphines tenent ſylvas, & incurſant altis ramis, que pulſant agitata robora. Lupus nat inter oves: unda vehit fulvos leones, unda vehit tigres. Nec vires fulminis proſunt apro, nec velocia crura cervo ablato (impetu undarum.) *Que vaga volucris decidit in mare alis laſſatis, terris diu quæſitis, ubi detur fidere. Immenſa licentia ponti obruerat tumulos, que novi fluctus pulſabant montana cacumina. Maxima pars rapitur undâ: quibus unda pepercit, longa jejunia domant illos inopi victu. Phocis ſeparat Aönios ab Actæis arvis,*

NOTES.

52. *Nullum.*] No Difference.

53. *Omnia.*] The Sea had occupied all Parts.

54. *Occupat.*] One Man fled to a Mountain, another endeavoured to ſave himſelf in a Boat.

55. *Ducit.* He rows.

56. *Ille.*] Another.

Villæ.] Of a Houſe and Building in the Fields; for *Villa* is a Houſe in a Field, erected either for the Sake of Tillage, or laying up Fruits, or for a pleaſurable Habitation; and is ſo called *à vehendo, i. e.* from carrying or drawing; becauſe the Fruits of the Earth are drawn into it.

58. *Si.*] If by chance it ſo happened.

Anchora.] An Inſtrument of Iron, let down into the Sea to hold faſt Ships; from whence thoſe Ropes are called *funes anchorarii*, which are tied to the Anchor.

59. *Vineta.*] Places planted with Vines.

60. *Modò.*] A little before.

Graciles.] The ſlender and nimble Goats.

Gramen.] *Herbam*, the *Species* for the *Genus*.

61. *Deformes.*] Ugly, huge, Sea-Calves.

63 *Nereïdes.*] Are Nymphs, ſo called from their Father *Nereus*.

64. *Incurſant.*] Often run amongſt.

Agitataque.] Shaken.

Robora.] Trees, the *Species* for the *Genus*.

Pulſant.] Smite or ſtrike upon.

65. *Nat.*] Swims.

66. *Tigres.*] Fierce wild Beaſts of wonderful Swiftneſs, bred in *Armenia* and *India*. *Tigris* alſo is a River of *Armenia*, ſo called from the Swiftneſs of its Courſe.

Vires.] Becauſe the Force of the Water bears him down with its Current.

Fulminis.] The Force of a Boar's Tuſks, in ſtriking and penetrating, is in a manner the ſame with the Force of Thunder, for which Reaſon the Tuſk is called *Fulmineus* by the Poets.

68. *Ubi.*] On Parts where it might have firm Footing.

69. *Laſſatis.*] Tired, weary.

70. *Obruerat.*] Had covered the Mountains. For *obruere* is to cover over with Earth or Water.

71. *Pulſabant.*] Did beat upon.

Novi.] Unaccuſtomed, unuſual.

Cacumina.] The utmoſt Tops of the Mountains.

72. *Pars.*] Of Men.

Quibus.] They who were not drowned, periſhed by Famine.

74. *Separat.*] He deſcribes Mount *Parnaſſus*, to the Top of which, by Reaſon of its Height, *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* had ſhaped their Courſe.

Aönios.] Bœotian People or Mountains.

Actæis.] From the Country of *Attica*.

Ferax terra, dum fuit terra: ſed in illo tempore pars maris, & latus campus ſubitarum aquarum. Ibi arduus mons, nomine Parnaſſus, petit aſtra duobus verticibus, que ſuperat nubes cacumine. Ubi Deucalion, vectus parvâ rate cum conſorte tori, adhæſit hic, (nam æquor texerat cætera;) adorant Corycidas Nymphas, & numina montis, que fatidicam Themin, quæ tunc tenebat oracla. Non quiſquam vir fuit melior illo, nec amantior æqui, aut ulla metuentior deorum illâ. Jupiter ut [vidit] orbem ſtagnare liquidis paludibus, & videt unum ſupereſſe de tot millibus modò, & videt unam ſupereſſe de tot millibus modò; ambos innocuos, ambos cultores Numinis: disjecit nubila, que nimbis remotis Aquilone, & oſtendit terras cælo, & æthera terris. Nec ira maris manet. Que rector pelagi mulcet aquas, poſito tricuſpide telo, que vocat cæruleum Tritona exſtantem ſupra profundum, atque tectum humeros innato murice; que jubet inſpirare ſonaci conchæ,

Terra ferax, dum terra fuit: ſed tempore in illo
Pars maris, & latus ſubitarum campus aquarum.
Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus aſtra duobus,
Nomine Parnaſſus, ſuperatque cacumine nubes.
Hic ubi Deucalion (nam cætera texerat æquor)
Cum conſorte tori parvâ rate vectus adhæſit,
Corycidas Nymphas, & numina montis adorant,
Fatidicamque Themin, quæ tunc oracla tenebat.
Non illo melior quiſquam, nec amantior æqui
Vir fuit, aut illâ metuentior ulla Deorum.
Jupiter ut liquidis ſtagnare paludibus orbem,
Et ſupereſſe videt de tot modò millibus unum,
Et ſupereſſe videt de tot modò millibus unam;
Innocuos ambos, cultores Numinis ambos:
Nubila disjecit, nimbiſque Aquilone remotis,
Et cœlo terras oſtendit, & æthera terris.
Nec maris ira manet. Poſitoque tricuſpide telo,
Mulcet aquas rector pelagi, ſupraque profundum
Exſtantem, atque humeros innato murice tectum
Cæruleum Tritona vocat; conchæque ſonaci

NOTES.

74. *Phocis.*] Is a County between *Bœotia* and *Attica*, ſo called from a Part called alſo *Phocis*, in which Mount *Parnaſſus* is viſible, appearing with two Tops.

75. *Ferax.*] Fertile.

77. *Mons.*] Mount *Parnaſſus* was ſo called, from *Parnaſſus*, an ancient Prophet.

Petit.] Riſes aloft towards the Stars.

79. *Hic.*] On this Mount *Parnaſſus*.

Cætera.] The Sea had occupied other Parts.

80. *Conſorte.*] With his Wife; for a Wife is the Conſort or Partner of the Huſband's Bed.

81. *Corycidas.*] *Corycum* is a Cave of *Parnaſſus*, ſacred to the Nymphs; whence they were called *Nymphæ Corycides*.

Numina.] *Parnaſſus* is ſaid to be conſecrated to *Appollo*, *Bacchus*, and the Muſes.

82. *Fatidicamque.*] *Themis* predicting the Secrets of the Fates. *Themis* is ſtoried to be the Daughter of *Cœlus* and *Terra*. This was the Goddeſs that commanded Men to aſk of the Gods that which was lawful, from whence ſhe took the Name of *Themis*; for Θέμις, in *Greek*, ſignifies that which is juſt and lawful.

Oracla.] Delivered Oracles.

83. *Illo.*] Than *Deucalion*. The Poet here ſhews that *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* were deſervedly ſaved, becauſe of their Piety.

85. *Jupiter.*] When *Jupiter* ſaw the Earth o covered with Waters, that it ſeemed to ſtand as a Pool, or look like a Lake, and that none were left alive but *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*, he brought on fair Weather, commanding the Deluge to decreaſe, and the Earth to appear.

Stagnare.] To be a Pool or Lake; for the Earth is properly ſaid *ſtagnare*, when covered with ſtanding Waters. Marſhes are called *ſtagna*.

86. *Supereſſe.*] Remaining, left alive.

88. *Innocuos.*] Guiltleſs, Innocent.

89. *Nubila disjecit.*] He diſſipated the Clouds.

Aquilone.] Being driven away by the North-Wind; for the North-Wind drives away Rain.

Cœlo.] To the Heaven.

91. *Ira maris.*] The ſwelling Irritation of the Sea.

Manet.] Continues.

Tricuſpide.] His Trident being laid aſide; for it had three Spears, from whence it was called a Trident.

92. *Mulcet.*] Smoothes the Swell of the raging Sea.

Rector.] *Neptune*, the God of the Sea.

93. *Murice.*] The *Murex*, a Shell-Fiſh, of the Blood or Juice of which a purple Colour is made, is here put for the Colour itſelf.

Tectum.] Having his Shoulders covered.

94. *Tritona.*] *Neptune*'s Trumpeter, whom he commands to ſound a Retreat, and call back the Rivers to their Fountains.

Inſpi-

Inſpirare jubet, fluctuſque & flumina ſigno
Jam revocare dato. Cava buccina ſumitur illi
Tortilis, in latum quæ turbine creſcit ab imo:
Buccina quæ in medio concepit ubi aëra ponto,
Littora voce replet ſub utroque jacentia Phœbo.
Tum quoque ut ora Dei madidâ rorantia barbâ
Contigit, & cecinit juſſos inflata receptus,
Omnibus audita eſt telluris & æquoris undis:
Et quibus eſt undis audita, coërcuit omnes.
Jam mare littus habet: plenos capit alveus amnes:
Flumina ſubſidunt: colles exire videntur:
Surgit humus: creſcunt loca decreſcentibus undis.
Poſtque diem longam nudata cacumina ſilvæ
Oſtendunt, limumque tenent in fronde relictum.
Redditus orbis erat: quem poſtquam vidit inanem,
Et deſolatas agere alta ſilentia terras,
Deucalion lacrymis ita Pyrrham affatur obortis:
O ſoror, ô conjux, ô fœmina ſola ſuperſtes,
Quam commune mihi genus, & patruelis origo,
Deinde torus junxit; nunc ipſa pericula jungunt:
Terrarum, quaſcunque vident occaſus & ortus,
Nos duo turba ſumus. Poſſedit cætera pontus.
Nunc quoque adhuc vitæ non eſt fiducia noſtræ
Certa ſatis: terrent etiamnum nubila mentem.
Quid tibi, ſi ſinè me fatis erepta fuiſſes,
Nunc animi, miſeranda, foret? quo ſola timorem
Ferre modo poſſes? quo conſolante dolores?
Namque ego (crede mihi) ſi te modò pontus haberet,

& jam revocare fluctus & flumina ſigno dato. Cava buccina tortilis ſumitur illi, quæ creſcit in latum ab imo turbine: buccina quæ ut concepit aëra in medio ponto, replet voce littora jacentia ſub utroque Phœbo. Tum quoque ut contigit ora Dei rorantia madidâ barbâ, & inflata cecinit receptus juſſos, audita eſt omnibus undis telluris & æquoris: & coërcuit omnes, quibus undis eſt audita. Mare jam habet littus: alveus capit plenos amnes: flumina ſubſidunt: colles videntur exire. Humus ſurgit: loca creſcunt undis decreſcentibus. Poſtque longam diem, ſilvæ oſtendunt nudata cacumina, quæ tenent limum relictum in fronde. Orbis erat redditus: quem poſtquam Deucalion vidit inanem, & deſolatas terras agere alta ſilentia, ita affatur Pyrrham lacrymis obortis: O ſoror, ô conjux, ô fœmina ſola ſuperſtes, quam commune genus, & origo patruelis, deinde torus junxit mihi; nunc ipſa pericula jungunt: nos duo ſumus turba terrarum, quaſcunque occaſus & ortus vident. Pontus poſſedit cætera. Nunc quoque non eſt adhuc ſatis certa fiducia noſtræ vitæ: nubila etiamnum terrent mentem. Miſeranda, quid animi foret nunc tibi, ſi erepta fuiſſes fatis ſinè me? quo modo poſſes tu ſola ferre timorem? quo conſolante poſſes ferre dolores? Namque ego, conjux (crede mihi) ſi te modo pontus haberet

NOTES.

95. *Signo.*] As a Signal for them to return.

96. *Illi*] By *Triton.*

97. *Tortilis.*] Wreathed, ſo as to become broader to the End.

Quæ.] Which begins with a narrow Mouth, and ends in Breadth, in the Likeneſs of an inverted Cone.

98. *Concepit aëra.*] After he began to blow into it.

99. *Littora.*] The Sound reached every Shore.

Utroque Phœbo.] So in Epiſt. A poetical Hyperbole; denoting from Eaſt to the Weſt.

100. *Tum.*] After it was applied to *Triton*'s Mouth.

Rorantia.] Dropping.

101. *Receptus.*] The Ancients uſed to ſay, *canere receptui*, when they commanded the Soldiers to leave off fighting, or to retreat.

103. *Coërcuit.*] It held in, or kept back.

104. *Littus.*] Which it wanted a little before.

105. *Subſidunt.*] Fall, or ſink lower.

107. *Poſtque*, &c.] After a long Time.

Nudata.] Without Leaves.

110. *Deſolatas.*] Laid waſte, and deſtitute of Men and Beaſts.

111. *Obortis.*] Suddenly flowing.

112. *O ſoror*, &c.] By this pathetical Speech, *Deucalion* endeavours to gain the Affection of *Pyrrha*, that from them Mankind might be propagated, and the Earth again filled with Inhabitants.

113. *Patruelis.*] *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* were Brothers' Children, *i. e.* Couſin-Germans. For *Iapetus* is ſaid to have had two Sons, *Prometheus*, who begat *Deucalion*, and *Epimetheus*, who begat *Pyrrha*.

114. *Torus.*] The Marriage Bed.

119, *Erepta.*] Saved from this Deluge.

120. *Miſeranda.*] Poor Creature! an Expreſſion of Love and Pity.

122. *Si.*] If thou hadſt fallen into the Sea, and hadſt been drowned, I alſo, who have the greateſt Love for thee, would have thrown myſelf headlong into the Sea. So *Virg. Æn.* 1.

Te, ſequerer, & pontus haberet me quoque. O utinam poſſem reparare populo paternis artibus, atque infundere animas formatæ terræ! Nunc mortale genus reſtat in nobis duobus; ſic viſum eſt Superis, que manemus exempla hominum. Dixerat, & flebant. Placuit precari cœleſte Numen; & quærere auxilium per ſacras ſortes. Nulla mora eſt, adeunt Cephiſidas undas pariter, & nondum liquidas, nec jam ſecantes vada vada: inde ubi irroravêre libatos liquores veſtibus & capiti, flectunt veſtigia ad delubra ſacræ Deæ: faſtigia quorum ſqualebant turpi muſco; que aræ ſtabant ſinè ignibus. Ut tetigêre gradus templi, uterque procumbit pronus humi, que pavens dedit oſcula gelido ſaxo. Atque dixerunt ita, Si Numina, victa juſtis precibus, remolleſcunt, ſi ira Deorum flectitur; Themi, die, quâ arte damnum noſtri generis ſit reparabile: & mitiſſima, fer opem merſis rebus. Dea eſt mota, que dedit ſortem: Diſcedite templo; & velate caput; que reſolvite cinctas veſtes; que jactate oſſa magnæ parentis poſt tergum. Obſtupuêre diu: que Pyrrha prior rumpit ſilentia voce:

Te ſequerer, conjux, & me quoque pontus haberet.
O utinam poſſem populos reparare paternis
Artibus, atque animas formatæ infundere terræ! 125
Nunc genus in nobis reſtat mortale duobus;
Sic viſum eſt Superis, hominumque exempla manemus.
Dixerat, & flebant. Placuit cœleſte precari
Numen; & auxilium per ſacras quærere ſortes.
Nulla mora eſt; adeunt pariter Cephiſidas undas, 130
Et nondum liquidas, nec jam vada nota ſecantes:
Inde ubi libatos irroravere liquores
Veſtibus & capiti, flectunt veſtigia ſacræ
Ad delubra Deæ: quorum faſtigia turpi
Squallebant muſco; ſtabantque ſinè ignibus aræ. 135
Ut templi tetigêre gradus, procumbit uterque
Pronus humi, gelidoque pavens dedit oſcula ſaxo.
Atque ita, Si precibus, dixerunt, Numina juſtis
Victa remolleſcunt, ſi flectitur ira Deorum;
Dic, Themi, qua generis damnum reparabile noſtri
Arte ſit, & merſis fer opem mitiſſima rebus. 141
Mota Dea eſt; ſortemque dedit: Diſcedite templo;
Et velate caput; cinctaſque reſolvite veſtes:
Oſſaque poſt tergum magnæ jactate parentis.
Obſtupuêre diu: rumpitque ſilentia voce 145

NOTES.

——*Et te pater optime Teutrûm,*
Pontus habet Lybiæ.——

124. *Paternis.*] For *Prometheus*, as we have ſeen above, formed Earth into the Shape of a Man, and infuſed into it a Soul, pro-created by Fire.

125. *Infundere.*] To infuſe.

126. *Mortale.*] Human.

127. *Exempla.*] Patterns; for *Exemplum* is that which is propoſed as a Pattern, either to be imitated or avoided.

129. *Sacras ſortes.*] From holy Oracles, the Anſwers of the Gods. *Horat.*

——*Dictæ per carmina ſortes.*

131. *Liquidas.*] Pure and clear.

Vada nota ſecantes.] Keeping within their wonted Channels. *Virg.*

Illa viam ſecat ad naves,——i. e. *tenet.*

133. *Inde.*] The Ancients, when they entered the Temples of their Deities, firſt ſprinkled themſelves with Water or waſhed: Which Cuſtom *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* obſerved, being about to ſupplicate the Goddeſs *Themis*.

Irroravêre.] They ſprinkled.

Liquores.] The Waters they had firſt made a Libation of.

134. *Delubra.*] The Temple. *Delubra* are Shrines, or Places in which are the Images of the Gods; ſo called, ſays *Varro*, becauſe the Gods are there placed; as that is called a Candleſtick in which a candle is put.

Deæ.] Of *Themis*.

Faſtigia.] The Roof. *Faſtigium* is the Height or Summit of any Work.

135. *Squallebant.*] Were all foul.

Muſco.] Moſs; a very ſmall Herb growing in moiſt Places.

136. *Procumbit.*] Falls down.

Ulterque.] *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*.

138. *Juſtis.*] Of juſt men.

139. *Remolleſcunt.*] Are moved to Pity.

141. *Merſis.*] Diſtreſſed Situation.

142. *Dea.*] *Themis*.

Sortemque.] The Oracle or Anſwer which follows.

143. *Velate.*] To worſhip the Gods with the Head covered, was a Sign of Humility.

Cinctaſque.] Ungird your Garments, which were girded after the Manner of thoſe who offered or performed Sacrifice.

144. *Oſſaque.*] The Stones of the Earth, as *Deucalion* anon interprets.

145. *Obſtupuêre.*] Aſtoniſhed for a long Time, they ponder what ſuch an Anſwer might mean.

Rumpitque ſilentia.] Broke Silence.

Pyrrha

Pyrrha prior: juſſiſque Deæ parere recuſat:
Detque ſibi veniam, pavido rogat ore: pavetque
Lædere jactatis maternas oſſibus umbras.
Interea repetunt cæcis obſcura latebris
Verba datæ ſortis ſecum, inter ſeque volutant.
Indè Promethides placidis Epimethida dictis
Mulcet, &, Aut fallax, ait, eſt ſolertia nobis,
Aut pia ſunt, nullumque nefas oracula ſuadent.
Magna parens terra eſt: lapides in corpore terræ
Oſſa reor dici: jacere hos poſt terga jubemur.
Conjugis augurio quanquam Titania mota eſt,
Spes tamen in dubio eſt. Adeò cœleſtibus ambo
Diffidunt monitis. Sed quid tentare nocebit?
Deſcendunt; velantque caput, tunicaſque recingunt;
Et juſſos lapides ſua poſt veſtigia mittunt.
Saxa (quis hoc credat, niſi ſit pro teſte vetuſtas?)
Ponere duritiem cœpêre, ſuumque rigorem;
Mollirique morâ, mollitaque ducere formam.
Mox, ubi creverunt, naturaque mitior illis
Contigit: ut quædam, ſic non manifeſta, videri
Forma poteſt hominis; ſed utì de marmore cœpto,
Non exacta ſatìs, rudibuſque ſimillima ſignis.

Que recuſat parere juſſis Deæ: que rogat pavido ore, ut det ſibi veniam: que pavet lædere maternas umbras jactatis oſſibus. Interea repetunt ſecum, verba datæ ſortis, obſcura cæcis latebris, que volutant inter ſe. Indè Promethides mulcet Epimethida placidis dictis, & ait, Aut ſolertia eſt fallax nobis, aut oracula ſunt pia, que ſuadent nullum nefas. Terra eſt magna parens: reor lapides in corpore terræ dici oſſa: jubemur jacere hos poſt terga. Quanquam Titania mota eſt augurio conjugis; tamen ſpes eſt in dubio. Ambo adèo diffidunt cœleſtibus monitis. Sed quid nocebit tentare? Deſcendunt; velantque caput, que recingunt tunicas; & mittunt juſſos lapides poſt ſua veſtigia. Saxa, (quis credet hoc, niſi vetuſtas ſit pro teſte?) cœpêre ponere duritiem, ſuumque rigorem, mollirique morâ, mollitaque ducere formam. Mox, ubi creverunt, naturaque mitior contigit illis: ut quædam forma hominis, quanquam adhuc non ſic manifeſta, poteſt videri, ſed uti de cæpto marmore, non ſatis exacta, que ſimillima rudibus ſignis.

NOTES.

147. *Pavido ore.*] With tremulous Accents. *Pavetque.*] She is afraid.

148. *Maternas.*] The Soul of her Mother.

149. *Repetunt.*] They again conſider in their Minds.

Latebris.] In Myſteries.

150. *Volutant.*] Argue with themſelves.

151. *Indè.*] At length.

Promethides.] *Deucalion*, the Son of *Prometheus*.

Epimethida.] *Pyrrha*, the Daughter of *Epimetheus*.

152. *Mulcet.*] Soothes and comforts.

Solertia.] Diſcernment. *Solertia* is properly Sharpneſs of Wit, or the Art of doing any Thing: From *ſolers*.

153. *Nullumque nefas.*] No impiety.

Suadent.] They command.

154. *Magna.*] *Deucalion* interprets the Oracle right; for the Earth only is called the great *Parent*, as all Things, animate and inanimate, proceed from it.

156. *Conjugis augurio.*] By the Interpretation of her Huſband *Deucalion*.

Titania.] *Pyrrha*, the Grand-daughter of *Iapetus*, the Son of *Titan* and *Terra*.

158. *Diffidunt.*] They diſtruſt.

Sed quid, &c.] But where is the Harm to try? ſay they.

159. *Deſcendunt.*] They go down from the Temple.

Velantque.] Cover, as they were commanded by *Themis*.

160. *Poſt veſtigia.*] Behind their Backs. *Veſtigia* properly ſignifies the Foot-ſteps, or Prints of the Feet, but is often uſed for the Feet themſelves.

Mittunt.] They caſt.

161. *Vetuſtas?*] Antiquity, or Tradition, which is of the greateſt Authority. *Deucalion*, King of *Theſſaly*, after the Deluge, which overflowed all *Greece*, civilized the Men which were before wild in their Manners, and ignorant of Laws; and they, from renouncing their former Barbarity, and being reformed in Behaviour, gave riſe to this Legend our Poet has here related.

162. *Ponere.*] To lay aſide.

163. *Mollirique.*] To become ſoft, flexible.

Ducere.] To aſſume human Form and Shape.

164. *Naturaque mitior.*] A milder Nature.

165. *Ut*, &c.] Thoſe Stones indeed ſeemed to have a certain Form, altho' they did not plainly repreſent a human Form. Yet had ſuch a one as Marble Statues, juſt begun to be wrought.

166. *Utì.*] As though.

167. *Exacta.*] Perfect.

Rudibuſque ſignis.] And in the rough. So *B.* III.

——*pario formatum marmore ſignum.*

Signum, is properly a Mark, Token, or Sign.

Quæ

Tamen pars ex illis quæ fuit humida aliquo ſucco, & terrena, verſa eſt in uſum corporis. Quod ſolidum eſt, quæ nequit flecti, mutatur in oſſa: quod modò fuit vena, manſit ſub eodem nomine. Inque brevi ſpatio ſaxa miſſa manibus viri, munere Superorum, traxêre virilem faciem; & fœmina eſt reparata de jactu fœmineo. Indè ſumus durum genus, experienſque laborum; & damus documenta, quâ origine ſimus nati.

Quæ tamen ex illis aliquo pars humida ſucco,
Et terrena fuit, verſa eſt in corporis uſum.
Quod ſolidum eſt, flectique nequit, mutatur in oſſa:
Quod modò vena fuit, ſub eodem nomine manſit.
Inque brevi ſpatio, Superorum munere, ſaxa
Miſſa viri manibus faciem traxêre virilem;
Et de fœmineo reparata eſt fœmina jactu.
Indè genus durum ſumus, experienſque laborum;
Et documenta damus, quâ ſimus origine nati.

NOTES.

168. *Quæ.*] The Earthy, *i. e.* the ſofter and moiſt Parts of Stones, was changed into the Fleſh of the Body; but the ſolid and hard into Bones. The Veins into Veins; for even Stones have Veins.

169. *In corporis.*] Of Fleſh; for Body is properly ſaid of living Things, Fleſh of Dead.

171. *Eodem nomine.*] The ſame Name; *ſc.* Veins.

172. *Superorum munere.*] By the Will or good Liking of the Gods.

173. *Miſſa.*] Thrown.

Viri.] Of *Deucalion.*

Traxêre, &c.] Aſſumed the Form of Males.

174. *Et de fœmineo*, &c.] The Stones thrown by *Pyrrha*, renew'd the female Sex.

175. *Experienſque.*] Patient, enduring Labour and Hardſhip. So *Virgil.*

Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem,
Unde homines nati, durum genus.——

176. *Documenta.*] Proofs, Specimens.

Quâ origine.] From what Original we are ſprung: for in that we are ſo patient of Labour, it plainly appears we were generated from Stones.

FAB. VIII. *Python* the Serpent.

After the Deluge had quite ſubſided, the Earth brought forth the Serpent Python, *a Being unknown before to Mankind.* Apollo *kills him with his Arrows; and, to preſerve the Memory of ſo gallant a Deed, inſtituted the* Pythian *Games, in which were exhibited all Sorts of martial Exerciſes, and he himſelf took the Appellation of the* Pythian Apollo.

Tellus peperit cætera animalia diverſis formis ſuâ ſponte: poſtquam vetus humor percaluit ab igne ſolis; cœnumque udæque paludes intumuêre æſtu: fœcundaque ſemina rerum nutrita ſolo, creverunt, ceu in alvo matris, que cepêre aliquam faciem morando. Sic ubi ſeptemfluus Nilus deſeruit madidos agros, & reddidit ſua flumina antiquo alveo,

CÆTERA diverſis tellus animalia formis
Sponte ſuâ peperit: poſtquam vetus humor ab igne
Percaluit ſolis: cœnumque udæque paludes
Intumuêre æſtu: fœcundaque ſemina rerum
Vivaci nutrita ſolo, ceu matris in alvo,
Creverunt, faciemque aliquam cepêre morando.
Sic ubi deſeruit madidos ſeptemfluus agros
Nilus, & antiquo ſua flumina reddidit alveo,

NOTES.

1. *Cætera.*] Other Animals ſprung from the Moiſture of the Earth, heated by the Sun.

3. *Udæque paludes.*] The wet Fens.

5. *Vivaci ſolo.*] Enlivening Soil.

Alvo.] As if in the Womb of a Mother.

6. *Faciemque.*] Form and Shape.

Cepêre.] Took upon them.

7. *Septemfluus Nilus.*] The River *Nile*, famous for its ſeven Mouths, by which it empties itſelf into the Sea, is alſo remarkable for its Inundations, which happen regularly every Year, and overflow the greater Part of *Egypt*. To this the uncommon Fertility of that Country is chiefly owing; for when the Waters ſubſide, they leave behind them great Quantities of Mud, which ſettling upon the Land, greatly enriches the Soil, and fits it for Vegetation.

Æthe-

Æthereoque recens exarſit ſidere limus :
Plurima cultores verſis animalia glebis
Inveniunt : & in his quædam modò cœpta ſub ipſum
Naſcendi ſpatium : quædam imperfecta, ſuiſque
Trunca vident humeris : & eodem in corpore ſæpe
Altera pars vivit, rudis eſt pars altera tellus.
Quippe ubi temperiem ſumsêre humorque calorq;
Concipiunt : & ab his oriuntur cuncta duobus.
Cumque ſit ignis aquæ pugnax, vapor humidus omnes
Res creat, & diſcors concordia fœtibus apta eſt.
Ergò ubi diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti
Solibus æthereis, altoque recanduit æſtu ;
Edidit innumeras ſpecies : partimque figuras
Rettulit antiquas, partim nova monſtra creavit.
Illa quidem nollet, ſed te quoque, maxime Python,
Tum genuit ; populiſque novis incognita ſerpens,
Terror eras. Tantùm ſpatii de monte tenebas.
Hunc Deus arcitenens, & nunquam talibus armis
Antè, niſi in damis, capreiſque fugacibus, uſus,
Mille gravem telis, exhauſtâ penè pharetrâ,
Perdidit, effuſo per vulnera nigra veneno.
Neve operis famam poſſet delere vetuſtas,
Inſtituit ſacros celebri certamine ludos ;
Pythia de domitæ ſerpentis nomine dictos.
His juvenum quicunque manu, pedibuſve, rotâve,
Vicerat, eſculeæ capiebat frondis honorem.
Nondum laurus erat : longoque decentia crine
Tempora cingebat de quâlibet arbore Phœbus.

Que recens limus exarſit æthereo ſidere ; cultores inveniunt plurima animalia verſis glebis : & quædam in his modò cœpta ſub ipſum ſpatium naſcendi : vident quædam imperfecta ; que trunca ſuis humeris : & ſæpe in eodem corpore altera pars vivit, altera pars eſt rudis tellus. Quippe ubi humeque calorque ſumsêre temperiem, concipiunt : & cuncta oriuntur ab his duobus. Cumque ignis ſit pugnax aquæ, humidus vapor creat omnes res, & diſcors concordia eſt apta fœtibus. Ergo ubi tellus, lutulenta recenti diluvio, recanduit æthereis ſolibus altoque æſtu ; edidit innumeras ſpecies : partimque rettulit antiquas figuras, partim creavit nova monſtra. Illa quidem nollet, ſed tum genuit te quoque, maxime Python ; que, ſerpens incognita, eras terror novis populis. Tenebas tantùm ſpatii de monte. Deus arcitenens, & nunquam antè uſus talibus armis, niſi in damis fugacibus que capreis, perdidit hunc gravem mille telis, pharetrâ penè exhauſtâ, veneno effuſo per nigra vulnera. Neve vetuſtas poſſet delere famam operis, inſtituit ſacros ludos celebri certamine, dictos Pythia certamina de nomine domitæ ſerpentis. In his quicunque juvenum Laurus nondum erat : que Phœbus vicerat manu, pedibuſve, rotâve, capiebat honorem eſculeæ frondis. cingebat tempora decentia longo crine, de quâlibet arbore.

NOTES.

9. *Æthereo ſidere.*] By the Heat of the Sun.

11. *Modò cœpta.*] Juſt begun.

Sub, &c.] Some Things are imperfect, as not perhaps allowed ſufficient Time for Growth.

15t *Quippe*, &c.] He ſuppoſes all Things are generated by Moiſture and Heat.

16. *His duobus.*] *ſc.* By Moiſture and Heat.

17. *Aquæ pugnax.*] Although Fire be contrary to Water, yet Heat duly attempered with Moiſture, generates all Things.

18. *Diſcors concordia.*] For Heat and Moiſture, in a ſeperate State, fight, and are at Variance ; but, united or mixed, ſeem to agree, and give Birth to all Things.

Fœtibus.] For Births.

20. *Recanduit.*] Was again heated.

22. *Rettulit.*] Exhibited by a Sort of Reſtoration.

23. *Nollet.*] *ſc.* To have generated.

25. *Tantùm ſpatii.*] This ſhews the monſtrous Size of the Serpent *Python*.

Tenebas.] Thou didſt take up.

26. *Deus arcitenens.*] *Apollo*, who is repreſented with a Bow and Quiver.

27. *Capreiſque.*] *Capreæ*, Roebucks, are a very ſwift and wild Species of Goats ; *Damæ* alſo are another ſort of wild Goats.

28. *Exhauſtâ.*] Emptied.

29. *Vulnera nigra.*] This is an Hypallage ; for the black Poiſon was diffuſed thro' his Wounds.

33. *His.* He that overcame in the *Pythian* Games, either in wreſtling, fighting with the Gauntlet, running, or Chariot-driving, was rewarded with a Crown of the Beech or Maſt Tree.

Rotâve.] Or in Chariot-driving. Part for the Whole.

34. *Eſculeæ.*] A Crown made of Beech-Leaves ; for the *Eſculus* is a glandiferous Tree, ſo called, becauſe the Ancients made the Fruit their Food.

35. *Decentia.*] Graceful, or ornamented with.

Longoque crine.] Long Hair ; for ſo *Apollo* is repreſented.

36. *Phœbus.*] *Apollo.*

FAB. IX. *Daphne* into a Laurel.

Daphne, *the Daughter of the River* Peneus, *was accounted the moſt beautiful of all the Virgins of* Theſſaly, *inſomuch that ſhe captivated the Gods themſelves with her Beauty.* Apollo *ſeeing, fell in Love with her; and, not being able to gain her Affections with Promiſes or Entreaties, reſolved to force her. She endeavoured to preſerve her Virtue by Flight; but being cloſely purſued by her Raviſher, ſhe invoked her Father to aſſiſt her in preſerving the Virginity he had promiſed ſhe ſhould adhere to; and hearing her Prayers, by the Help of the Gods turned her into a Laurel, that ſhe might eſcape Raviſhment.*

PRimus amor Phœbi Daphne Peneïa, quem non
Fors ignara dedit, ſed ſæva Cupidinis ira.
Delius hunc nuper victâ ſerpente ſuperbus
Viderat adducto flectentem cornua nervo:
Quidque tibi, laſcive puer, cum fortibus armis?
Dixerat: iſta decent humeros geſtamina noſtros;
Qui dare certa feræ, dare vulnera poſſumus hoſti,
Qui modò peſtifero tot jugera ventre prementem
Stravimus innumeris tumidum Pythona ſagittis.
Tu face neſcio quos eſto contentus amores
Irritare tuâ: nec laudes aſſere noſtras.
Filius huic Veneris; Figat tuus omnia, Phœbe;
Te meus arcus, ait: quantoque animalia cedunt
Cuncta tibi, tanto minor eſt tua gloria noſtrâ.
Dixit, & eliſo percuſſis aëre pennis,
Impiger umbroſâ Parnaſſi conſtitit arce;

Daphne Peneïa fuit primus amor Phœbi, quem non ignara fors dedit, ſed ſæva ira Cupidinis, Delius ſuperbus ſerpente nuper victâ, viderat hunc flectentem cornua nervo adducto: que dixerat, Laſcive puer, quid tibi cum fortibus armis? iſta geſtamina decent noſtros humeros; qui poſſumus dare certa vulnera feræ, qui poſſumus *dare* certa vulnera *hoſti. Qui modò ſtravimus Pythona, prementem tot jugera peſtifero ventre, tumidum innumeris ſagittis. Eſto tu contentus irritare neſcio quos amores tuâ face: nec aſſere noſtras laudes. Filius Veneris ait huic; Phœbe, tuus arcus figat omnia; meus* arcus *te: quantoque cuncta animalia cedunt tibi, tanto tua gloria eſt minor noſtrâ. Dixit, & aëre eliſo percuſſis pennis, impiger conſtitit umbroſâ arce Parnaſſi;*

NOTES.

1. *Peneïa.*] Daughter of the River *Peneus.*

2. *Fors.*] Blind Chance, ſuppoſed to make no proper Choice of Things.

Sæva ira.] The cruel indignation of the God of Love. *Cupido,* of the Maſculine Gender, ſignifies the God of Love; of the Feminine Gender, Deſire or Coveting. The Poet deſcribes how *Apollo* fell in Love with *Daphne.*

3. *Delius.*] *Apollo,* taking his Surname from *Delos,* in which he, and *Diana,* his Siſter, are ſaid to have been born.

Hunc.] *Cupid.*

Serpente.] *Python.*

4. *Adducto.*] Drawn.

8. *Jugera.*] He is ſaid to have taken up as many Acres as a Yoke of Oxen can plough in a Day.

9. *Stravimus.*] We have laid widely ſtretched out; we have ſlain.

Tumidum.] Bloated with Poiſon.

10. *Face.*] With an Arrow befitting thee; for a Torch is an Emblem of *Cupid,* with which the Minds of young Men and Women are inflamed.

Neſcio.] As tho' he had ſaid, light, effeminate, and unworthy the Notice of Men.

11. *Irritare.*] To provoke, kindle.

Aſſere.] Arrogate, lay claim to.

12. *Filius Veneris.*] *Cupid.*

Huic.] To *Apollo.*

Figat.] Although your Arrows may wound all Animals, yet you can't eſcape my Bow; therefore your Glory is by ſo much leſs than mine, by how much the Animals you kill are inferior to Gods.

15. *Eliſo aëre.*] Cutting through the Air.

Pennis.] With his Wings; for *Cupid* is always painted with Wings.

16. *Arce.*] Upon the Top, the higheſt Part.

Eque

Eque ſagittiferâ prompſit duo tela pharetrâ
Diverſorum operum. Fugat hoc, facit illud amorem.
Quod facit, auratum eſt, & cuſpide fulget acuta:
Quod fugat, obtuſum eſt, & habet ſub arundine plumbum.
Hoc Deus in nymphâ Peneïde fixit: at illo
Læſit Apollineas trajecta per oſſa medullas.
Protinus alter amat: fugit altera nomen amantis,
Silvarum latebris, captivarumque ferarum
Exuviis gaudens, innuptæque æmula Phœbes.
Vitta coërcebat poſitos ſinè lege capillos.
Multi illam petiêre: illa averſata petentes,
Impatiens, experſque viri, nemorum avia luſtrat:
Nec quid Hymen, quid amor, quid ſint connubia curat.
Sæpe pater dixit; Generum mihi filia debes:
Sæpe pater dixit: Debes mihi nata nepotes.
Illa velut crimen, tædas exoſa jugales,
Pulchra verecundo ſuffunditur ora rubore,
Inque patris blandis hærens cervice lacertis,
Da mihi perpetuâ, genitor chariſſime, dixit,

Que prompſit duo tela è ſagittifera pharetrâ, diverſorum operum. Hoc fugat, illud facit amorem. Quod facit eſt auratum, & fulget acutâ cuſpide: quod fugat eſt obtuſum, & habet plumbum ſub arundine. Deus fixit hoc in Peneïde nymphâ: at illo læſit Apollineas medullas, trajecta per oſſa. Protinus alter amat; fugit altera nomen amantis, que gaudens latebris ſilvarum, que exuviis captivarum ferarum, que æmula innuptæ Phœbes. Vitta coërcebat capillos poſitos ſinè lege. Multi petiêre illam: illa averſata petentes, impatiens, experſque viri, luſtrat avia nemorum: nec curat, quid Hymen, quid amor, quid connubia ſint. Pater dixit ſæpe; Filia debes mihi generum. Pater dixit ſæpe; Nata debes mihi nepotes. Illa exoſa jugales tædas velut crimen, ſuffunditur pulchra ora verecundo rubore, que hærens blandis lacertis in cervice patris, dixit, Chariſſime genitor, da mihi frui perpetuâ

NOTES.

17. *Prompſit.*] He drew out. *Promere* is properly to bring forth thoſe Things that have been laid up. *Promere conſilia*, to lay open one's Counſels.

19. *Quod facit.*] The Arrow which enkindles Love.

20. *Quod fugat.*] The Arrow which baniſhes Love.

Obtuſum.] Blunt, without a Point.

Plumbum ſub arundine.] Tipt with Lead, to cauſe Diſtaſte or Averſion.

21. *Hoc.*] The blunt one; for *hic* reſpects the latter and nearer; but *ille*, the firſt and remoter. *Ille*, therefore, is the gilded one, which ſhines *Cuſpide acutâ*.

22. *Trajecta.*] The Arrow paſſing through the pierced Bones.

23. *Alter.*] *Apollo*; for *alter* is commonly uſed for one of two. So *Livy* relates, that *Hannibal* in paſſing the *Alps* loſt *alterum oculum*, i. e. one of his Eyes; and in this it is diſtinguiſhed from the Word *alius*; becauſe *alius* is uſed of more, as *alii præponunt virtutem, alii voluptatem, alii divitias, alii honores.* Sometimes *alter* is taken for the ſecond of two; as, *Hic eſt* alter *annus belli Punici*, i. e. the ſecond of the *Punic* War.

Altera.] *Daphne.*

Amantis.] Of *Apollo.*

24. *Captivarumque ferarum.*] Of Beaſts taken in Hunting.

25. *Exuviis.*] With the Skins, the Spoils: Not only ſuch as are taken from Men as Enemies, but alſo from Animals, are called *exuviæ.* The Skins of wild Beaſts are called *exuviæ*, and the Word comes from *exuere*, which is properly to uncloathe, ſtrip.

Æmula.] An Imitatreſs of *Diana*, who prided herſelf in perpetual Virginity. For *æmulus* ſometimes ſignifies a Follower and Imitator. *Licebit eum ſolus ames, me* æmulum *non habebis*, i. e. *imitatorem.* Cic. Sometimes it is put for *invidia*, as in Book XIII.

———*Sed demit honorem*
Æmulus Ajaci.———

26. *Vitta.*] The Head-binding, a Fillet.

Coërcebat.] He explains how *Daphne* copied after *Diana*: For ſhe regarded not the adorning of her Hair, but had conceived Averſion againſt all Men.

Poſitos.] Lying without any Order; by and by he will ſay *inornatos*; and in another Place *male compoſitos, & nondum digeſtos.*

27. *Petiêre.*] Courted her for Marriage.

Illa.] *Daphne.*

Averſata.] Rejecting all Wooers.

28. *Luſtrat.*] Frequents, rambles through.

29. *Hymen.*] The God of Marriage.

32. *Tædas.*] Marriage. A Part for the Whole; for five Torches were carried before Brides. The *tæda* is a Tree of which the beſt Torches are made.

33. *Verecundo rubore.*] Modeſt Bluſhes.

Virginitate: pater Dianæ dedit hoc antè. Ille quidem obſequitur: ſed iſte decor vetat te eſſe quod optas, quæ tua forma repugnat tuo voto. Phœbus amat, quæ cupit connubia Daphnes viſæ: Quæque cupit, ſperat: ſuaque oracula fallunt illum. Utque leves ſtipulæ adolentur ariſtis demptis; ut ſepes ardent facibus, quas viator fortè vel admovit nimis, vel reliquit jam ſub luce: Sic Deus abiit in flammas; ſic uritur toto pectore, & nutrit ſterilem amorem ſperando. Spectat capillos pendere inornatos collo: & ait: Quid ſi comantur? Videt oculos micantes igne, ſimiles ſideribus. Videt oſcula, quæ non eſt ſatis vidiſſe. Laudat digitoſque, manuſque, brachiaque, & lacertos nudos plus medià parte. Si qua latent, putat meliora. Illa fugit ocior levi aurâ, neque reſiſtit ad hæc verba revocantis: Nympha Peneia, inquit Apollo, *precor mane: non inſequor hoſtis: Nympha mane. Sic agna* fugit *lupum, ſic cerva leonem, ſic columbæ fugiunt aquilam trepidante pennâ; quæque ſuos hoſtes. Amor eſt mihi cauſa ſequendi. Me miſerum! ne cadas prona, ne ſentes fecent crura indigna lædi, & ſim cauſa doloris tibi.*

Virginitate frui: dedit hoc pater antè Dianæ.
Ille quidem obſequitur: ſed te decor iſte, quod optas,
Eſſe vetat; votoque tuo tua forma repugnat.
Phœbus amat, viſæque cupit connubia Daphnes:
Quæque cupit, ſperat; ſuaque illum oracula fallunt.
Utque leves ſtipulæ demptis adolentur ariſtis;
Ut facibus ſepes ardent, quas fortè viator
Vel nimis admovit, vel jam ſub luce reliquit:
Sic Deus in flammas abiit, ſic pectore toto
Uritur, & ſterilem ſperando nutrit amorem.
Spectat inornatos collo pendere capillos:
Et, Quid ſi comantur? ait. Videt igne micantes,
Sideribus ſimiles oculos. Videt oſcula, quæ non
Eſt vidiſſe ſatis. Laudat digitoſque, manuſque,
Brachiaque, & nudos mediâ plus parte lacertos.
Si qua latent, meliora putat. Fugit ocior aurâ
Illa levi: neque ad hæc revocantis verba reſiſtit:
Nympha, precor, Peneia, mane: non inſequor hoſtis:
Nympha mane. Sic agna lupum, ſic cerva leonem,
Sic aquilam pennâ fugiunt trepidante columbæ;
Hoſtes quæque ſuos. Amor eſt mihi cauſa ſequendi.
Me miſerum! ne prona cadas, indignave lædi
Crura ſecent ſentes, & ſim tibi cauſa doloris.

NOTES.

36. *Dedit.*] *Daphne* endeavours to perſuade her Father to permit her to live in Virginity; as *Jupiter* granted the ſame Requeſt to his Daughter *Diana*.

Pater.] *Jupiter.*

37. *Obſequitur.*] Complies with her Deſire. Then follows an Apoſtrophe or Converſion of the Poet's Speech to the Damſel.

Decor.] That excellent Beauty of thine.

38. *Votoque.*] To thy Deſire.

40. *Fallunt.*] Deceive him; for he hoped for that which he did not obtain.

41. *Adolentur.*] Are burned.

Demptis ariſtis.] The Ears of Corn being carried off. The Part for the Whole; for *Ariſta* is properly the Spike of the Ear.

42. *Sepes.*] Hedges, conſiſting of Shrubs, divide one Field from another.

Viator.] Is derived of *Via*, and properly ſignifies one who takes upon him to perform any Journey; altho' among the *Romans* thoſe were called *Viatores*, who ſummoned the Magiſtrates from the Country to the City.

43. *Vel*, &c.] Or Torches held too near the Hedges.

44. *Deus.*] *Apollo.*

In flammas abiit.] Was inflamed with the Love of *Daphne*.

45. *Sterilem.*] Fruitleſs, from which he could have no Enjoyment of the beloved Object.

47. *Si comantur?*] If they were combed, how graceful muſt they then appear?

48. *Oſcula.*] Derived from *Os*, and ſignifies in this Place a pretty Mouth, not Kiſſes.—Our Poet, a great Admirer and excellent Judge of Beauty in the Fair-Sex, takes every Opportunity of ſhewing it.

Quæ non, &c.] For he deſired to kiſs them too.

51. *Meliora putat.*] Perſuades himſelf that Beauties yet unſeen were ſtill more enchanting.

52. *Illa.*] *Daphne.*

Revocantis.] Of *Apollo.*

Reſiſtit.] Stays, ſtops her Courſe.

53. *Peneïa.*] The Daughter of the River *Peneus*.

54. *Sic agna*, &c.] All Creatures by Nature flee from their Enemies, Sheep from Wolves, Deer from Lions; with like Terror did *Daphne* alſo fly from *Apollo*, tho' ſo deeply in Love with her.

55. *Pennâ trepidante.*] With trembling Wing.

58. *Secent.*] The Thorns ſhould prick and cut her Legs.

Aſpera, quà properas, loca ſunt. Moderatiùs, oro,
Curre, fugamq; inhibe: moderatiùs inſequar ipſe.
Cui placeas, inquire tamen. Non incola montis,
Non ego ſum paſtor: non hìc armenta, gregeſve
Horridus obſervo. Neſcis, temeraria, neſcis
Quem fugias; ideoque fugis. Mihi Delphica tellus,
Et Claros, & Tenedos, Pataræaque regia ſervit.
Jupiter eſt genitor. Per me quod eritque, fuitque,
Eſtque, patet: per me concordant carmina nervis,
Certa quidem noſtra eſt; noſtrâ tamen una ſagitta
Certior, in vacuo quæ vulnera pectore fecit.
Inventum medicina meum eſt, opiferque per orbem
Dicor, & herbarum ſubjecta potentia nobis.
Hei mihi, quòd nullis amor eſt medicabilis herbis;
Nec proſunt domino, quæ proſunt omnibus, artes!
Plura locuturum timido Peneïa curſu
Fugit; cumque ipſo verba imperfecta relinquit.
Tum quoque viſa decens. Nudabant corpora venti,
Obviaque adverſas vibrabant flamina veſtes;
Et levis impexos retro dabat aura capillos;
Auctaque forma fugâ eſt. Sed enim non ſuſtinet ultrà
Perdere blanditias juvenis Deus: utque movebat
Ipſe amor, admiſſo ſequitur veſtigia paſſu.
Ut canis in vacuo leporem cùm Gallicus arvo

Loca quà properas ſunt aſpera. Oro, curre moderatiùs, que inhibe fugam: ipſe inſequar moderatiùs. Tamen inquire cui placeas. Non ſum incola montis, ego non ſum paſtor: non horridus obſervo hìc armenta, gregeſve. Neſcis, temeraria, neſcis quam fugias; ideoque fugis. Delphica tellus, & Claros, & Tenedos, Pataræaque regia ſervit mihi. Jupiter eſt genitor. Quod eritque fuitque eſtque, patet per me; carmina concordant nervis per me. Noſtra ſagitta quidem eſt certa: tamen una eſt certior noſtrâ, quæ fecit vulnera in vacuo pectore. Medicina eſt meum inventum, que dicor opifer per orbem, & potentia herbarum eſt ſubjecta nobis. Hei mihi, quòd amor eſt medicabilis nullis herbis; nec artes proſunt domino, quæ proſunt omnibus! Peneïa fugit locuturum plura timido curſu: que relinquit verba imperfecta cum ipſo. Tum quoque, viſa decens. Venti nudabant corpora, obviaque flamina vibrabant adverſas veſtes; & levis aura dabat impexos capillos retro; que forma eſt aucta fugâ. Sed enim juvenis Deus non ſuſtinet ultrà perdere blanditias: utque ipſe amor movebat, ſequitur veſtigia admiſſo paſſu. Ut Gallicus canis cùm vidit leporem in vacuo arvo;

NOTES.

60. *Inhibe.*] Hold in, ſtop your Flight.

62. *Armenta.*] Properly that Sort of Cattle which is fit for the Work Men perform by their Hands and Arms, is called *armentum*: And in this, *armentum* differs from *grex*, being a Comqany of great Cattle, as Camels, Oxen, Horſes, and Aſſes; but *grex*, of ſmall Cattle, as Sheep, Hogs, or Goats.

63. *Horridus.*] Undreſs'd, untrimm'd, ſlovenly; a Clown.

66. *Jupiter.*] *Apollo* is ſaid to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*.

67. *Concordant.*] I am the Inventor of Muſic and Harmony,

Carmina.] Songs.

Nervis.] The Strings or Cords of Muſical Inſtrumen s.

68. *Certa.*] He profeſſes himſelf an expert Archer; but ſays, *Cupid*, by whom he was wounded, was more expert.

Una.] *Cupid*'s Dart.

69. *Vacuo.*] Quite a Stranger to what Love was.

70. *Inventum.*] That *Apollo* was the Inventor of Phyſic, he teaches alſo, *Faſt.* 3.

Vos quoque Phœbeâ morbos qui pellitis arte.

and the 4th of *Triſt.*

Si valeant homines, ars tua, Phœbe, jacet.

and in another Place,

Carminis & medicæ Phœbe repertor opis.

Opifer.] Bringing Help and Aid; but *opifex* is one doing Work.

72. *Quod*, &c.] Becauſe I find no Medicine to eaſe or cure Love.

73. *Domino.*] To me *Apollo*.

74. *Timido.*] Being in fear for herſelf.

75. *Ipſo.*] With *Apollo*.

76. *Tum.*] When *Daphne* ran.

Decens.] Beautiful.

Corpora.] Her Limbs.

77. *Vibrabant.*] Blew about, agitated.

Flamina.] The Gale.

78. *Retro dabat.*] Drove back.

80. *Perdere.*] To find his kind Words ineffectual.

81. *Admiſſo paſſu.*] With a ſwifter Pace.

82. *Ut.*] By a fine Similitude, he deſcribes the Swiftneſs of *Daphne* flying, and *Apollo* purſuing.

Gallicus.] A *French* Dog, now called a Greyhound.

Vidit:

& hic petit prædam pedibus, ille ſalutem: alter ſimilis inhæſuro, ſperat jam, jamque tenere, & ſtringit veſtigia extento roſtro: alter eſt in ambiguo, an ſit deprenſus, & eripitur ipſis morſibus, que relinquit tangentia ora: ſic eſt Deus & virgo, hic celer ſpe, illa timore. Tamen qui inſequitur, adjutus pennis amoris, eſt otior, que negat requiem, que imminet tergo fugaci; & afflat crinem ſparſum cervicibus. Illa expalluit, viribus abſumptis, que victa labore citæ fugæ, ſpectans Peneïdas undas, inquit, Pater, fer opem, ſi flumina habetis Numen. [Tellus, quâ nimium placui, aut hiſce, vel perde iſtam figuram, quæ facit ut lædar, mutando.] Prece vix finitâ, gravis torpor occupat artus: mollia præcordia cinguntur tenui libro: crines creſcunt in frondem, brachia in ramos: pes modò tam velox hæret pigris radicibus; cacumen obit ora: nitor unus remanet in illâ. Phœbus amat hanc quoque; poſitâque dextrâ in ſtipite, ſentit pectus adhuc trepidare ſub novo cortice. Complexuſque ramos, ut membra, ſuis lacertis, dat oſcula ligno: tamen lignum refugit oſcula. Cui Deus dixit, At, Laure, quoniam non potes eſſe mea conjux, certè eris mea arbor. Coma ſemper habebit *te, citharæ* habebunt *te, noſtræ pharetræ* habebunt *te. Tu aderis Latiis ducibus, cùm læta vox canet triumphum, & longæ pompæ viſent Capitolia.*

Vidit; & hic prædam pedibus petit, ille ſalutem:
Alter inhæſuro ſimilis, jam, jamque tenere
Sperat, & extento ſtringit veſtigia roſtro:
Alter in ambiguo eſt, an ſit deprenſus; & ipſis
Morſibus eripitur, tangentiaque ora relinquit:
Sic Deus & virgo eſt: hic ſpe celer, illa timore.
Qui tamen inſequitur, pennis adjutus amoris,
Ocior eſt, requiemque negat, tergoque fugaci
Imminet; & crinem ſparſum cervicibus afflat.
Viribus abſumptis expalluit illa, citæque
Victa labore fugæ, ſpectans Peneïdas undas,
Fer, pater, inquit, opem, ſi flumina Numen habetis.
[Quâ nimium placui, tellus, aut hiſce, vel iſtam,
Quæ facit ut lædar, mutando perde figuram.]
Vix prece finitâ, torpor gravis occupat artus:
Mollia cinguntur tenui præcordia libro:
In frondem crimes, in ramos brachia creſcunt:
Pes modò tam velox pigris radicibus hæret:
Ora cacumen obit? remanet nitor unus in illâ.
Hanc quoque Phœbus amat: poſitaq; in ſtipite dextra,
Sentit adhuc trepidare novo ſub cortice pectus.
Complexuſque ſuis ramos, ut membra, lacertis,
Oſcula dat ligno: refugit tamen oſcula lignum.
Cui Deus, At conjux quoniam mea non potes eſſe,
Arbor eris certè, dixit, mea: ſemper habebunt
Te coma, te citharæ, te noſtræ, Laure, pharetræ,
Tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cùm læta triumphum
Vox canet, & longæ viſent Capitolia pompæ.

NOTES.

83. *Prædam.*] His Prey, *ſc.* the Hare.
Pedibus.] By the Swiftneſs of his Legs.
Ille.] The Hare.
84. *Alter.*] The Greyhound.
85. *Stringit.*] Rakes the Foot of the Hare.
Extento roſtro.] With his out-ſtretched Snout.
86. *Alter.*] The Hare.
Ambiguo.] In Doubt.
Deprenſus.] Caught by the Dog.
87. *Eripitur.*] Gets looſe.
90. *Fugaci.*] The Damſel fleeing.
91. *Crinem afflat.*] *Apollo* purſues *Daphne* ſo cloſe, and is ſo very near her, that he even breathes hard upon her hair.
92. *Illa.*] *Daphne.*
Citæ fugæ.] Of ſo ſwift a Flight.
94. *Si.*] By *ſi*, here ſome underſtand *quoniam*: Yet ſhe may doubt of their Power in that Reſpect.
Numen.] A divine Power, by which you can aſſiſt me.
95. *Quâ.*] By which.
Aut hiſce, &c.] She intreats the Earth, either to ſwallow her up, or change her into Something elſe.
97. *Gravis torpor.*] A heavy Numbneſs.
98. *Libro.*] With a thin Bark.
100.] *Modò.*] A little b fore.
Pigris.] Slow, immoveable; it ſignifies her Feet were turned into Roots.
101. *Ora.*] The Mouth and Face of *Daphne* were changed into the Top of a Laurel-tree.
Nitor.] Her Bloom alone remains with her.
102. *Hanc.*] This Tree; for the Laurel is ſaid to be dedicated to *Apollo.*
Stipite.] On the Trunk of the Tree.
106. *Deus.*] *Apollo.*
109. *Ducibus.*] The Roman Emperors or Generals who triumph'd for having conquer'd their Enemies, had their Heads adorned with Laurel, or wore a Laurel Crown.
Læta.] Of the Soldiers who ſang *Io triumphe*, and followed the Emperor triumphing.
110. *Viſent.*] Shall go in Proceſſion to the Capitol.

Poſtibus

Poſtibus Auguſtis eadem fidiſſima cuſtos
Ante fores ſtabis, mediamque tuebere quercum.
Utque meum intonſis caput eſt juvenile capillis;
Tu quoque perpetuos ſemper gere frondis honores.
Finierat Pæan. Factis modò laurea ramis
Annuit: utque caput, viſa eſt agitâſſe cacumen.

Eadem fidiſſima cuſtos Auguſtis poſtibus, ſtabis ante fores, que tuebere quercum mediam. Utque meum caput eſt juvenile intonſis capillis; tu quoque ſemper gere perpetuos honores frondis. Pæan finierat. Laurea annuit ramis modò factis: que viſa eſt agitâſſe cacumen, ut caput.

NOTES.

110. *Capitolia.*] The *Tarpeian* Caſtle; for the Capitol was the Temple of *Jupiter*, on the *Tarpeian* Mount, ſo called, becauſe when they laid the Foundation of *Jupiter's* Temple, a human Head was found; whence ſome will have this Mount to be ſo called *à Capite Toli*, *i. e.* from the Head of *Tolus*, a Man found buried in the *Capitoline* Mount. Before, this Mount was called *Arx Tarpeia*, or *Mons Tarpeius*, from a Veſtal Virgin *Tarpeia*, who was there killed, and buried by the *Sabines*. He ſays very properly *Capitolia*; for they who triumphed aſcended to the Capitol, to ſacrifice to *Jupiter Capitolinus*.

Pompæ.] Of Captives, and Spoils taken in War, beſides a Repreſentation of the Cities taken; for all theſe Things were carried in Triumph.

112. *Fores*, &c.] You ſhall hang before the Gates: for in the Porch of the Emperor's Palace, Crowns of Laurel and of Oak were hung up; the Laurel on each Side, and the Oak in the Midſt.

Quercum.] An oaken Crown, which was given for the ſaving of Citizens, and therefore called *Civica*, and dedicated to *Cæſar* in the Porch; yet others imagine theſe Trees were wont to be ſet before the Emperor's Gates.

114. *Perpetuos.*] Always bear Leaves; for the Laurel never caſteth its Leaf.

115. *Pæan.*] *Apollo*, Παιὼν, *Greek*, ſmiting, that is, with Arrows. *Pæan* is alſo ſaid to be a Hymn made to *Apollo*.

Laurea.] The Laurel-Tree, Daphne was changed into.

FAB. X. *Io* into a Cow.

Io, *the Daughter of the River* Inachus, *exeelling her Companions in Beauty, was beloved by* Jove, *who obtained his Deſire by Force; and, leſt the Damſel ſhould fall under the Indignation of* Juno, *he transformed her into a Cow: Which Fallacy* Juno *perceiving, ſhe aſked* Jupiter *to give her the Cow for a Preſent, becauſe ſhe was more beautiful than any among the Herds of the* Peloponneſus. Jupiter *makes a Preſent of her readily, leſt his Denial might give room for Suſpicion.* Juno, *that her Rival might have no further Concern with* Jupiter, *committed her to the Care of* Argus, *the Son of* Ariſtæus, *who had an hundred Eyes.*

EST nemus Æmoniæ, prærupta quod undiq; claudit
Sylva; vocant Tempe; per quæ Peneus ab imo
Effuſus Pindo, ſpumoſis volvitur undis:

Eſt nemus Æmoniæ, quod prærupta ſylva claudit undique; vocant Tempe; per quæ Peneus effuſus ab imo Pindo, volvitur ſpumoſis undis;

NOTES.

1. *Nemus.*] This is Topography; for he deſcribes *Tempe*.

Prærupta.] Of ſteep Aſcent. *Tempe* is a very pleaſant Grove in *Theſſaly*; hence all pleaſant Places are called *Tempe*. It is of the plural Number. Τέμπεα, *Greek*, Places ſet with Trees, and pleaſant for Lakes and green Herbs. So *Theocrit. Idil.* 1.

Ἢ κατὰ Πηνειῶ, κατὰ Τέμπεα, ἢ κατὰ Πίνδω.

2. *Per.*] The River *Peneus*, which glides thr' the Midſt of *Tempe*, excels all the Rivers of

Que conducit nubila agitantia tenues fumos gravi dejectu: que impluit ſummas ſylvas aſpergine, & fatigat plus quam vicina ſonitu. Hæc domus, hæ ſedes, hæc ſunt penetralia magni amnis: reſidens in hôc antro facto de cautibus, dabat jura undis, Nymphiſque colentibus undas. Popularia flumina conveniunt illuc primùm, neſcia gratentur, conſolenturne parentem, populifer Spercheos advenit, & irrequietus Enipeus, que ſenex Apidanus, leniſque Amphryſos & Æas. Moxque alii amnes. qui deducunt undas feſſas erroribus in mare, quâ impetus tulit illos. Inachus unus abeſt, que reconditus imo antro auget aquas fletibus, que wiſerrimus luget natam Iô, ut amiſſam. Neſcit fruaturne vitâ, an ſit apud manes. Sed, quam non invenit uſquam, putat eſſe nuſquam; atque wretur pejora animo. Jupiter viderat Iô redeuntem à patrio flumine: & dixerat, O virgo, digna Jove, que factura neſcio quem beatum tuo toro, pete umbras.

Dejectuque gravi tenues agitantia fumos
Nubila conducit: ſummaſque aſpergine ſylvas
Impluit, & ſonitu plus quàm vicina fatigat.
Hæc domus, hæ ſedes, hæc ſunt penetralia magni
Amnis: in hôc reſidens facto de cautibus antro,
Undis jura dabat, Nymphiſque colentibus undas.
Conveniunt illuc popularia flumina primùm,
Neſcia gratentur, conſolenturne parentem,
Populifer Spercheos, & irrequietus Enipeus,
Apidanuſque ſenex, leniſque Amphryſos, & Æas.
Moxque amnes alii: qui, quà tulit impetus illos,
In mare deducunt feſſas erroribus undas.
Inachus unus abeſt, imoque reconditus antro
Fletibus auget aquas, natamque miſerrimus Iô
Luget, ut amiſſam. Neſcit vitâne fruatur,
An ſit apud manes. Sed, quam non invenit uſquam,
Eſſe putat nuſquam; atque animo pejora veretur.
Viderat à patrio redeuntem Jupiter Iô
Flumine: &, O virgo, Jove digna, tuoque beatum
Neſcio quem factura toro, pete, dixerat, umbras

NOTES.

Theſſaly in Clearneſs, and riſes at the Bottom of Mount *Pindus*.

4.] *Dejectu gravi.*] With its violent Downfall.

Tenues fumos.] A thin [vapour-like] Smoke, occaſioned by the Deſcent of the Water.

6. *Sonitu.*] Not only the neighbouring Places, but thoſe which ſtand a great Way off, are alarmed by its Noiſe.

7. *Penetralia.*] The more private Places of the Houſe, in which Sacrifice was performed to the Houſhold Gods, were called *Penetralia*.

8. *Amnis.*] Of the River *Peneus*.

Cautibus.] Made out of the Rocks.

Hôc antro.] In this Cave.

9. *Dabat.*] He gave forth.

10. *Popularia flumina.*] The Rivers of the ſame Country. *Popularis* ſignifies properly one beloved by the People, who procures their Favour, and ſtudies their Intereſt. Cic. *Nihil tam* populare *quam bonitas.* Nothing ſo pleaſing to the People, as Goodneſs of Heart. *Terent. Davus* calls *Geta, popularem ſuum*; his Townſman, or Countryman.

11. *Gratentur.*] Should congratulate *Peneus*, becauſe his Daughter *Daphne* had been turned into a Laurel.

Conſolenturne.] Or condole with him; becauſe he had loſt his Daughter.

12. *Populifer.*] Bearing Poplar-Trees.

Spercheos.] A River of *Theſſaly*.

Enipeus.] Alſo a River in *Theſſaly*, flowing into the *Apidanus*.

13. *Senex.*] Becauſe it flows very ſlowly, until it takes in the *Enipeus*.

Lenis.] Flowing gently.

Amphryſos.] This alſo is a River of *Theſſaly*, near which *Apollo* fed King *Admetus*'s Herds.

Æas.] A River riſing in *Epirus*.

14. *Moxque.*] And after that. It anſwers the Adverb *primùm*.

Amnes] *ſc.* They come to compliment *Peneus*.

16. *Inachus.*] A neighbouring River from *Achaia*, ſo called from King *Inachus*. *Jupiter* ſeeing his Daughter *Io* walking abroad, he lay with her, and, leſt *Juno* ſhould come to the Knowledge of it, transformed her into a Cow; therefore *Inachus*, grieving for the Loſs of his Daughter, ſtays at Home.

Unus.] Alone [only].

17, *Iô.*] It is a Greek Accuſative [Caſe]; for it is declined *Iô, Iûs*, in Greek.

18. *Vitâne.*] Whether ſhe be alive.

19. *Manes.*] Or whether ſhe be dead; for they are ſaid *apud manes eſſe*. who are dead; *manes* being the Souls of the Dead.

Uſquam.] She whom he could no where find, he imagines to be dead.

20. *Pejora veretur.*] He fears the worſt.

22. *Flumine.*] From the River *Inachus*, which was that of her Father.

23. *Toro.*] With your Bed.

Altorum

Altorum nemorum (& nemorum monſtraverat umbras)
Dum calet, & medio Sol eſt altiſſimus orbe.
Quòd ſi ſola times latebras intrare ferarum,
Præſide tuta Deo, nemorum ſecreta ſubibis:
Nec de plebe Deo, ſed qui cœleſtia magnâ
Sceptra manu teneo, ſed, qui vaga fulmina mitto.
Ne fuge me (fugiebat enim.) Jam paſcua Lernæ,
Conſitaque arboribus Dircæa reliquerat arva:
Cùm Deus inductâ latas caligine terras
Occuluit, tenuitque fugam, rapuitque pudorem.
Interea medios Juno deſpexit in agros:
Et noctis faciem nebulas feciſſe volucres
Sub nitido mirata die; non fluminis illas
Eſſe, nec humenti ſenſit tellure remitti.
Atque ſuus conjux ubi ſit, circumſpicit, ut quæ
Deprenſi toties jam nôſſet furta mariti.
Quem poſtquam cœlo non repperit. Aut ego fallor,
Aut ego lædor, ait. Delapſaque ab æthere ſummo
Conſtitit in terris; nebulaſque recedere juſſit.
Conjugis adventum præſenſerat, inque nitentem
Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille juvencam.
Bos quoque formoſa eſt. Speciem Saturnia vaccæ,
Quanquam invita, probat: nec non & cujus, & unde,

Altorum nemorum (& monſtraverat umbras nemorum) dum calet, & Sol eſt altiſſimus medio orbe. Quòd ſi times ſola intrare latebras ferarum, ſubibis ſecreta nemorum tuta Deo præſide: nec de plebe Deo, ſed qui teneo cœleſtia ſceptra magnâ manu, ſed qui mitto vaga fulmina. Ne fuge me (enim fugiebat.) Jam reliquerat paſcua Lernæ, que Dircæa arva conſita arboribus, cum Deus occuluit latas terras caligine inductâ, tenuitque fugam, rapuitque pudorem. Interea Juno deſpexit in medios agros: & mirata volucres nebulas feciſſe faciem noctis ſub nitido die, ſentit illas non eſſe fluminis, nec remitti humenti tellure. Atque circumſpicit, ubi ſuus conjux ſit, ut quæ jam nôſſet furta mariti toties deprenſi. Quem poſtquam non repperit cœlo: ait, Aut ego fallor, aut ego lædor. Delapſaque ab ſummo æthere conſtitit in terris: que juſſit nebulas recedere. Ille præſenſerat adventum conjugis. que mutaverat Inachidos vultus in nitentem juvencam.

Bos eſt quoque formoſa. Saturnia, quanquam invita, probat ſpeciem vaccæ: nec non quærit & cujus ſit, & unde,

NOTES.

25. *Dum calet.*] While the Heat laſts; for *Jupiter* exhorts the Damſel to ſhun the Heat of the Mid-day.

26. *Latebras.*] The Woods in which wild Beaſts have their Dens.

28. *Sed.*] But I, who have the Government of Heaven. He lets her know that he is *Jupiter*, the greateſt of the Gods, that he may the more eaſily perſuade her to comply with him.

29 *Vaga.*] That do not paſs ſtraight forward, but athwart; for Thunderbolts run obliquely.

30.] *Lernæ.*] A Marſh of the *Grecians*, infeſted by the Serpent *Hydra*, which was ſlain by *Hercules*.

32. *Deus.*] *Jupiter.*

33 *Occuluit.*] He hid or concealed.

Tenuit.] Put a Stop to her Flight, or withheld her from flying.

Rapuit.] He raviſh'd her.

34 *Deſpexit.*] She looked downward; for *deſpicio* is properly to look downwards; becauſe we are apt to look upon thoſe Things we deſpiſe as tho' caſt down, or at our Feet. *Deſpicio* is alſo uſed for I contemn.

35 *Volucres nebulas.*] Floating Clouds, which ſeem to fly as Birds.

36. *Nitido die.*] In a clear Day.

Fluminis.] Naturaliſts ſay, Miſts, Fogs, Clouds, are generated either from Rivers or Vapours of the Earth.

Illas.] This Miſt.

38. *Conjux.*] *Jupiter*, the Huſband of *Juno*.

39. *Mariti.*] Of *Jupiter*.

43. *Conjugis.*] Of his Wife *Juno*.

Præſenſerat.] *Jupiter* perceived her Approach.

44. *Inachidos.*] *Io*, the Daughter of *Inachus*.

Ille.] *Jupiter*.

45. *Bos*, &c.] *Io* was a very beautiful Virgin, and tho' transform'd into a Cow, ſhe even then appeared beautiful.

Speciem.] Her Beauty [Fairneſs]. *Species* is derived of the obſolete Verb *ſpecio*, I ſee; whence comes *aſpicio*, &c. Firſt it is taken (as in this Place) for Beauty, which conſiſts of a proportionable Shape of the Members, and an agreeable Sweetneſs in the Countenance. Secondly, *ſpecies* is taken for Image or Idea. So we ſay an Architect has the Species of a Houſe in his Mind. Thirdly, for the Appearance of a Thing; as when we ſay, a Thing is *ſpecie tenus*, *i. e.* good in Appearance.

Saturnia.] *Juno*, the Daughter of *Saturn*.

46. *Probat.*] She praiſes; for *probare* is properly to commend, to praiſe, to call good. Cic.

Quove armento ſit, quaſi neſcia veri. Jupiter mentitur genitam è terrâ, ut auctor deſinat inquiri. Saturnia petit hanc munus. Quid faciat? Crudele abdicere ſuos amores: ſuſpectum non dare. Pudor eſt qui ſuadeat illinc; amor diſſuadet hinc. Pudor eſſet victus amore: ſed ſi vacca, leve munus, negaretur ſociæ generiſque torique, poterat videri non vacca. Diva, donatâ pellice, non protinus exuit omnem metum; timuitque Jovem, & fuit anxia furti: donec tradidit Ariſtoridæ Argo ſervandam. Argus habebat caput cinctum centum luminibus. Indè bina capiebant quietem ſuis vicibus; cætera ſervabant, atque manebant in ſtatione. Quocunque modo conſiterat, ſpectabat ab Iô: habebat Iô ante oculos, quamvis averſus. Sinit paſci luce: cum Sol eſt ſub altâ tellure, claudit, & circumdat vincula indigno collo. Paſcitur arbuteis frondibus & amarâ herbâ: que infelix incubat terræ non ſemper habenti gramen, pro toro;

Quove ſit armento, veri quaſi neſcia, quærit.
Jupiter è terrâ genitam mentitur, ut auctor
Deſinat inquiri. Petit hanc Saturnia munus.
Quid faciat? Crudele, ſuos abdicere amores:
Non dare, ſuſpectum. Pudor eſt qui ſuadeat illinc;
Hinc diſſuadet amor. Victus pudor eſſet amore:
Sed leve ſi munus ſociæ generiſque torique
Vacca negaretur, poterat non vacca videri.
Pellice donatâ, non protinus exuit omnem
Diva metum; timuitque Jovem, & fuit anxia furti;
Donec Ariſtoridæ ſervandam tradidit Argo.
Centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat.
Indè ſuis vicibus capiebant bina quietem;
Cætera ſervabant, atque in ſtatione manebant.
Conſiterat quocunque modo, ſpectabat ad Iô:
Ante oculos Iô, quamvis averſus, habebat.
Luce finit paſci: cùm Sol tellure ſub altâ eſt,
Claudit, & indigno circumdat vincula collo.
Frondibus arbuteis, & amarâ paſcitur herbâ:
Proque toro, terræ non ſemper gramen habenti

NOTES.

Meum factum à te probari *gaudeo. Probare* is ſometimes uſed to demonſtrate the Truth of any Propoſition by ſuch Arguments as make it clear and evident; becauſe, thoſe Things ſeem praiſe-worthy, which can be proved by Argument. Hence *Probatio* is called Demonſtration; and *probabile*, that which, though not ſtrictly true, yet, on account of ſome ſpecious Appearances of Reaſon, ſeems plauſible and is perſuaſive.

46. *Nec non.*] And alſo.

Cujus.] Whoſe ſhe is.

Unde.] From whence ſhe came.

47. *Quærit.*] Aſks.

48. *Auctor.*] That the Owner of the Cow might not be known by *Juno*.

50. *Abdicere.*] To abdicate, to abandon, to remove from himſelf.

Amores.] The Cow, or *Io*, which he loved.

51. *Non dare.*] Not to give the Cow, which *Juno* aſk'd for, would make the Matter ſuſpected, and *Juno* to imagine ſomething amiſs.

Illinc.] *ſc.* To give her to *Juno*.

52. *Hinc.*] From giving her to *Juno*.

55. *Pellice.*] The Concubine; for ſhe is called *Pellex*, who has to do with a Man that has a Wife.

56. *Diva.*] *Juno*.

Anxia.] She was very careful, leſt ſhe ſhould be ſtolen from her.

57. *Argo.*] To *Argus*, the Son of *Ariſtæus*.

58. *Centum luminibus.*] An hundred Eyes.

59. *Indè.*] Of thoſe hundred Eyes.

Bina.] Two ſlept,

60. *Cætera.*] The other Eyes, *ſc.* the 98.

Servabant.] They kept Watch.

Stâtione manebant.] They watched: A Metaphor taken from Soldiers, who are then ſaid to keep [remain in] their Poſt, when they diligently keep Watch and Ward. *Statio* is properly ſaid of any Place where a Thing ſtands. It is alſo a winding Place in the Shore, where Ships may ride for a Time, but nevertheleſs not ſo ſafe as in a Port. *Virgil,*

——*ſtatio male fida carinis.*

Thoſe Places in which Soldiers have planted themſelves, are called *ſtativa*. We alſo call a Place aſſigned to Watchmen to watch in, a Poſt or Station. Hence we ſay, ſtationary Soldiers; to which a Station is aſſigned for Watching or Safeguard.

62. *Averſus.*] Turned another Way, or his Back to her.

63. *Luce.*] *Argus* permits her to feed in the Day-time.

Sol, &c.] When the Sun ſets, *i. e.* by Night.

64. *Claudit.*] Binding her to the Manger, he ſhuts her up in the Stable.

Indigno.] To the Neck that does not deſerve Bands, becauſe of its Tenderneſs and Charms.

65. *Amarâ.*] Bitter to her, the Daughter of *Inachus*; not to Cows, to which it is ſweet.

66. *Pro toro.*] Inſtead of a Bed.

Incubat

Incubat infelix; limoſaque flumina potat.
Illa etiam ſupplex, Argo cùm brachia vellet
Tendere; non habuit quæ brachia tenderet Argo:
Conatoque queri, mugitus edidit ore:
Pertimuitque ſonos; propriâque exterrita voce eſt.
Venit & ad ripas, ubi ludere ſæpe ſolebat,
Inachidas ripas, novaque ut conſpexit in undâ
Cornua, pertimuit, ſeque externata refugit.
Naïdes ignorant, ignorat & Inachus ipſe
Quæ ſit. At illa patrem ſequitur, ſequiturque ſorores;
Et patitur tangi, ſeque admirantibus offert.
Decerptas ſenior porrexerat Inachus herbas;
Illa manus lambit, patriiſque dat oſcula palmis.
Nec retinet lacrymas; &, ſi modò verba ſequantur,
Oret opem, nomenque ſuum, caſuſque loquatur.
Littera pro verbis, quam pes in pulvere ducit,
Corporis indicium mutati triſte peregit.
Me miſerum! exclamat pater Inachus: inq; gementis
Cornibus, & niveæ pendens cervice juvencæ,
Me miſerum! ingeminat: tune es quæſita per omnes,
Nata, mihi terras? Tu, non inventa, repertâ
Luctus eras levior. Retices; nec mutua noſtris
Dicta refers. Alto tantùm ſuſpiria prodis
Pectore: quodq; unum potes, ad mea verba remugis.
At tibi ego ignarus thalamos tædaſque parabam:
Speſque fuit generi mihi prima, ſecunda nepotum.

Que potat limoſa flumina. Illa etiam ſupplex, cùm vellet tendere brachia Argo; non habuit brachia quæ tenderet Argo: que edidit mugitus ore, conato queri: pertimuitque ſonos: que exterrita eſt propriâ voce. Et venit ad ripas, ubi ſæpe ſolebat ludere, Inachidas ripas: que ut conſpexit nova cornua in undâ, pertimuit, que externata refugit ſe. Naïdes ignorant, & Inachus ipſe ignorat quæ ſit. At illa ſequitur patrem, ſequiturque ſorores; & patitur tangi, que offert ſe admirantibus. Senior Inachus porrexerat decerptas herbas; illa lambit manus, que dat oſcula patriis palmis. Nec retinet lacrymas; & ſi modò verba ſequantur, oret opem, que loquatur ſuum nomen, caſuſque. Littera pro verbis, quam pes ducit in pulvere, peregit triſte indicium mutati corporis. Pater Inachus exclamat, me miſerum! que pendens in cornibus & cervice nivæ juvencæ gementis, ingeminat, Me miſerum! Tune es nata, quæſita mihi per omnes terras? Tu eras levior luctus non inventa repertâ. Retices; nec refers dicta mutua noſtris. Tantùm prodis ſuſpiria alto pectore: que remugis ad mea verba, quod unum potes. At ego ignarus parabam tibi thalamos tædaſque: ſpeſque generi fuit prima mihi, nepotum ſecunda.

NOTES.

67. *Incubat.*] She lies down on the Ground.

Limoſa.] Muddy.

69. *Brachia tendere.*] To ſtretch forth her Arms, in order to move *Argus* to Compaſſion.

70. *Edidit.*] She ſent forth; for *edere*, when the firſt Syllable is long, is the ſame as *emittere*, as tho' to give forth, *extra ſe dare*, to publiſh; whence we ſay, *libros edere*, to publiſh Boooks, that is, to ſend out Books to be read publickly. *Edere* often ſignifies to exhibit, to ſhew, as *edere ſpectacula, edere manus gladiatorum*, thence alſo, high Places are called *edita* and *edentia*, i. e. ſhewing themſelves.

73. *Inachidas.*] Of her Father *Inachus*.

Ripas] *Ripa* is the Bank of a River, Flood, or Stream.

Nova.] Newly grown.

74. *Fugit.*] She endeavoured to flee from them; but ſhe was not able to flee from herſelf.

75. *Naïdes*] They do not know their Siſter. The *Naïdes* are properly the Nymphs of Fountains and Rivers.

79. *Lambit.*] She licks.

81. *Oret.*] She would entreat,

Caſus.] Her Misfortunes.

82. *Pro verbis.*] Inſtead of Words. The Letters which the Cow made with her Feet in the Duſt, gave the Father Knowledge of his Daughter.

Ducit.] Drew, or formed.

83. *Mutati.*] Changed into a Cow.

Triſte.] The ſorrowful Diſcovery, which affected her Father *Inachus* prodigiouſly.

84. *Me.*] O! is oftentimes omitted in lighter Exclamations.

85. *Pendens cervice.*] Embracing the Horns and Neck of his Daughter.

86. *Ingeminat.*] Cries out.

87. *Inventa.*] When we ſeek, we ſay *invenimus*; but what we meet with by chance, *reperimus*.

88. *Luctus levior.*] Leſs Grief. The Father takes it more grievouſly that his Daughter was turned into a Cow, than if ſhe were dead.

Mutua.] Nor doſt anſwer me again.

90. *Quodque*, &c.] Which thou only canſt do.

91. *Thalamos.*] Marriage [a Match].

Nunc vir eſt habendus tibi de grege, nunc natus de grege. Nec licet mihi finire tantos dolores morte: ſed nocet eſſe Deum; quæ janua lethi præcluſa, extendit noſtros luctus in omne *ævum. Stellatus Argus ſummovet natam ereptam patri mœrenti talia, quæ abſtrahit in diverſa paſcua. Ipſe occupat ſublime cacumen montis procul; unde ſedens ſpeculetur in omnes partes.*

De grege nunc tibi vir, nunc de grege natus habendus,
Nec finire licet tantos mihi morte dolores:
Sed nocet eſſe Deum: præcluſaque janua lethi
Æternum noſtros luctus extendit in ævum.
Talia mœrenti ſtellatus ſummovet Argus,
Ereptamque patri diverſa in paſcua natam
Abſtrahit. Ipſe procul montis ſublime cacumen
Occupat; unde ſedens partes ſpeculetur in omnes.

NOTES.

93. *Grege.*] Of the Herd.

94. *Nec finire.*] Nor can I ever have an End put to my Sorrows, being an immortal God.

95. *Lethi.*] Of Death.

96. *Extendit.*] Draws out, prolongs; *q. d.* I muſt always be mourning.

97. *Stellatus.*] Becauſe his Eyes ſhined like Stars.

Summovet.] He removes; he makes *Io* to turn away from her Father, as he continued ſpeaking to her in this Manner.

99. *Abſtrahit.*] He forces away violently.

Ipſe.] *Argus.*

Procul.] At ſome Diſtance.

Cacumen.] The Top, the Height, whence, ſitting, he looked every Way.

100.] *Occupat.*] He aſcends haſtily.

FAB. XI.

Jupiter *ſends* Mercury, *habited like a Shepherd, to kill* Argus.

Neç rector Superûm poteſt ferre ultrà tanta mala Phoronidos; quæ vocat natum, quem lucida Pleïas enixa eſt partu: quæ imperat deo Argum. Mora eſt parva ſumpſiſſe alas pedibus, quæ ſomniferam virgam potenti manu, tegimenque capillis. Ubi natus Jove diſpoſuit hæc, deſilit ab patriâ arce in terras. Quæ illic removit tegimen, & poſuit pennas, virga tantummodo eſt retenta. Hâc, ut paſtor, agit capellas abductas per devia rura dum venit; & cantat ſtructis avenis.

NEC Superûm rector mala tanta Phoronidos ultrâ
Ferre poteſt; natumq; vocat, quem lucida partu
Pleïas enixa eſt, letoque dei imperat Argum.
Parva mora eſt, alas pedibus, virgamque potenti
Somniferam ſumpſiſſe manu, tegimenque capillis.
Hæc ubi diſpoſuit, patriâ Jove natus ab arce
Deſilit in terras: illic tegimenque removit,
Et poſuit pennas, tantummodo virga retenta eſt.
Hâc agit, ut paſtor, per devia rura capellas,
Dum venit, adductas; & ſtructis cantat avenis.

NOTES.

1. *Rector.*] *Jupiter.*

Phoronidos.] Of the Grand daughter of *Phoroneus*: for *Phoroneus* was the Father of *Inachus*.

2. *Natum.*] His Son *Mercury*.

Lucida.] The brighteſt of the *Pleïades*, viz. *Maia*.

3. *Enixa.*] Brought forth, it has ſometimes the ſame Meaning as *eniti*, to endeavour, to labour.

Deo leto.] He ſhould kill.

4. *Parva mora eſt.*] Immediately.

Alas pedibus.] The winged Goloſhoes attributed to *Mercury*, the ſwifteſt of the Planets.

Virgamque.] The Wand, which *Mercury* had received from *Apollo* for finding his Lyre; this the Poet commonly calls *Virga*; and *Virgil* thus deſcribes its Virtues, *Æn.* IV.

——*Hâc animas ille evocat Orco*
Pallentes, alias ſub triſtia Tartara mittit;
Dat ſomnos adimitq; & lumina morte reſignat.

Hence *ſomnifera virga*, the ſleep bringing Rod.

5. *Tegimenque capillis.*] His Cap.

6. *Jove natus.*] *Mercury*, the Son of *Jove* by *Maia*.

Diſpoſuit.] When he had adjuſted theſe Implements for his Flight about his Perſon.

9. *Hâc.*] With this Rod or Wand.

Agit.] He drives a Flock of Goats.

10. *Structis.*] A Pipe which he had made of oaten Straws. *Avena* is a Sort of Bread-Corn,

Voce

Voce novæ captus cuſtos Junonius artis,
Quiſquis es, hôc poteris mecum conſidere ſaxo,
Argus ait: neque enim pecori fœcundior ullo
Herba loco eſt; aptamque vides paſtoribus umbram.
Sedit Atlantiades, & euntem multa loquendo
Detinuit ſermone diem; junctiſque canendo
Vincere arundinibus ſervantia lumina tentat.
Ille tamen pugnat molles evincere ſomnos:
Et quamvis ſopor eſt oculorum parte receptus;
Parte tamen vigilat. Quærit quoq; (namq; reperta
Fiſtula nuper erat) quâ ſit ratione reperta.

Argos, cuſtos Junonius, captus voce novæ artis, ait, Quiſquis es, poteris conſidere mecum hôc ſaxo: neque enim eſt herba fœcundior pecori ullo loco; que vides umbram aptam paſtoribus. Atlantiades ſedit, & detinuit euntem diem ſermone, loquendo multa; que tentat vincere ſervantia lumina canendo junctis arundinibus. Tamen ille pugnat evincere molles ſomnos: & quamvis ſopor eſt receptus parte oculorum, tamen vigilat parte. Quoque quærit, quâ ratione fiſtula ſit reperta, namque erat reperta nuper.

NOTES.

of the Straws of which the Shepherds uſed to make themſelves Pipes.

11. *Voce.*] With the Melody.

Novæ artis.] Pipes lately invented by *Mercury*.

Captus.] Allured, delighted with.

Junonius cuſtos.] *Argus*, appointed the Keeper of *Io*, lately turned into a Cow.

12. *Hoc ſaxo.*] On this Mount.

13. *Fœcundior.*] More fertile.

14. *Paſtoribus.*] For the Repoſe and Refreſhment of Shepherds.

15. *Atlantiades.*] *Mercury*, the Grandſon of *Atlas* by *Maia*.

17. *Vincere.*] To make heavy, to lull to ſleep.

Arundinibus.] By the Sound of his Pipe.

Servantia.] His Eyes watching the Heifer.

Tentat.] He endeavours, ſtrives.

18. *Ille.*] *Argus*.

Pugnat.] Strives hard.

Molles ſomnos.] The ſoft Sleep brought upon *Argus* by *Mercury*.

Evincere.] To drive away.

20. *Quærit.*] *Argus* enquires of *Mercury*.

FAB. XII. *Syrinx* into a Reed.

Syrinx *is reported to have been the moſt beautiful of the* Naiad *Nymphs, which wandered about* Nonacrine, *a Mountain of* Arcadia. Pan, *the Son of* Mercury, *falling in Love with, and purſuing, had driven her to* Ladon, *a River of* Arcadia: *She, perceiving no Poſſibility of an Eſcape, and fearing a violent Attempt on her Chaſtity, intreated the Aid of her Siſters, who changed her into Reeds, of which a Pipe is compoſed, in Greek called* Syrinx; *by the Melody of which* Argus *was laid aſleep, that* Mercury *might the more eaſily kill him.*

TUM Deus, Arcadiæ gelidis in montibus, inquit,
Inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Nonacrinas
Naïas una fuit: Nymphæ Syringa vocabant.
Non ſemel & Satyros eluſerat illa ſequentes,

Tum Deus inquit: Fuit una Naïas, in gelidis montibus Arcadiæ, celeberrima inter Hamadryadas Nonacrinas, Nymphæ vocabant Syringa. Illa non ſemel eluſerat & ſequentes Satyros,

NOTES.

1. *Tum Deus.*] *Mercury* begins to relate this Story to *Argus*.

3. *Syringa.*] From her Name, a Pipe, in Greek, is called σύριγξ.

4. *Non ſemel.*] Oftentimes.

Satyros.] The Gods of the Woods. So called, becauſe thoſe Animals are found only in Deſarts, eſpecially in thoſe of *Ethiopia*.

Eluſerat.] She had baffled the Purſuit of; for, *Diana*-like, ſhe reſolved to preſerve inviolate her Virginity.

& quoſcunque Deos umbroſave ſylva, feraxve rus habet. Colebat Ortygiam Deam ſtudiis, ipſâque virginitate. Quoque cincta ritu Dianæ, falleret, & poſſet credi Latonia, ſi corneus arcus non foret huic, ſi aureus non foret illi. Sic quoque fallebat. Pan videt hanc redeuntem Lyceo colle, que præcinctus caput acutâ pinu, refert talia verba. Nympha, cede votis Dei, volentis nubere tibi. Reſtabat referre plura: & Nympham fugiſſe per avia, ſpretis precibus; donec venerat ad placidum amnem arenoſi Ladonis: hic, undis impedientibus curſum illi, orâſſe liquidas ſorores ut mutarent ſe: Panaque, cùm putaret Syrinxa jam prenſam ſibi, tenuiſſe paluſtres calamos pro corpore Nymphæ. Dumque ſuſpirat ibi ventos, motos in arundine, effeciſſe tenuem ſonum, ſimilemque querenti. Que Deum, captum novâ arte que dulcedine vocis, dixiſſe. Hoc conſilium tecum manebit mihi: Atque ita diſparibus calamis junctis inter ſe compagine ceræ, tenuiſſe nomen puellæ.

Et quoſcunque Deos umbroſave ſylva, feraxve
Rus habet: Ortygiam ſtudiis, ipſâque colebat
Virginitate Deam: ritu quoque cincta Dianæ
Falleret, & credi poſſet Latonia, ſi non
Corneus huic arcus, ſi non foret aureus illi.
Sic quoque fallebat. Redeuntem colle Lyceo
Pan videt hanc, pinuque caput præcinctus acutâ
Talia verba refert: Tibi nubere, Nympha, volentis
Votis cede Dei. Reſtabat plura referre:
Et precibus ſpretis fugiſſe per avia Nympham;
Donec arenoſi placidum Ladonis ad amnem
Venerat: hîc, illi curſum impedientibus undis,
Ut ſe mutarent, liquidas orâſſe ſorores:
Panaque, cùm prenſam ſibi jam Syringa putaret,
Corpore pro Nymphæ calamos tenuiſſe paluſtres.
Dumque ibi ſuſpirat, motos in arundine ventos
Effeciſſe ſonum tenuem, ſimilemque querenti:
Arte novâ vociſque Deum dulcedine captum,
Hoc mihi conſilium tecum, dixiſſe, manebit:
Atque ita diſparibus calamis compagine ceræ
Inter ſe junctis nomen tenuiſſe puellæ.

NOTES.

5. *Quoſcunque*, &c.] The Sylvans, *Fauns* and *Pan*.

7. *Ritu.*] After the Manner.

8. *Latonia.*] *Diana*, the Daughter of *Latona*.

9. *Huic.*] If *Syrinx* had not, &c.

Illi.] *Diana*.

10. *Sic*, &c.] Altho' *Syrinx* had a Bow of Horn, ſhe might be taken for *Diana*, ſo great was the Likeneſs between them.

11. *Pan.*] The God of Shepherds and Groves.

12. *Volentis nubere tibi*] Having a Deſire to marry thee.

13. *Votis cede Dei.*] Comply with the Deſires of the God *Pan*.

Reſtabat plura referre.] *Mercury* is ſuppoſed to break off here, ſeeing *Argus* aſleep. The Remainder of the Story of *Syrinx* is therefore related by the Poet.

14. *Precibus.*] The Intreaties of *Pan*.

Avia.] Places where were no Paths.

Nympham.] *Syrinx*.

15. *Ladonis.*] *Ladon* is the moſt gentle River in *Arcadia*.

16. *Hîc.*] In this River.

Illi.] *Syrinx*.

17. *Liquidas ſorores.*] The *Naids*.

19. *Corpore pro.*] Inſtead of the Body of *Syrinx*.

Calamos.] The Canes growing in Marſhes.

20. *Ibi.*] In the Reeds.

Suſpirat.] He ſighs; *ſc. Pan*.

22. *Deum.*] *Pan*.

23. *Hoc*, &c.] I am reſolved, ſays *Pan*, that this Way of converſing ſhall continue between us, notwithſtanding your Metamorphoſis; for as thro' this Reed you utter your Complaints, ſo with the ſame Reed will I for ever lament my unſucceſsful Love.

24. *Diſparibus.*] Unequal.

Compagine.] By a Joining.

25. *Nomen.*] For the *Greeks* call a Pipe σύριγγα.

FAB. XIII. The Eyes of *Argus* into a Peacock's Tail.

Mercury, *by his Father's Command, kills* Argus, *the Keeper of* Io, *while he ſlept; with whoſe Eyes* Juno *adorns her Peacock's Tail.*

TALIA

TALIA dicturus, vidit Cyllenius omnes
Succubuiſſe oculos, adopertaque lumina ſomno.
Supprimit extemplo vocem, firmatque ſoporem,
Languida permulcens medicatâ lumina virgâ.
Nec mora, falcato nutantem vulnerat enſe,
Qua collo confine caput; ſaxoque cruentum
Dejicit, & maculat præruptam ſanguine cautem.
Arge jaces; quodque in tot lumina lumen habebas,
Extinctum eſt: centumque oculos nox occupat una.
Excipit hos, volucriſque ſuæ Saturnia pennis
Collocat, & gemmis caudam ſtellantibus implet.

Cyllenius dicturus talia, vidit omnes oculos ſuccubuiſſe, que lumina adoperta ſomno. Supprimit vocem extemplo; firmatque ſoporem, permulcens languida lumina medicatâ virgâ. Nec erat mora, vulnerat nutantem ſalcato enſe, Quâ caput eſt confine collo: que dejicit cruentum ſaxo; & maculat præruptam cautem ſanguine. Arge jaces; que lumen quod habebas in tot lumina extinctum eſt; que una nox occupat centum oculos. Saturnia excipit hos, que collocat pennis ſuæ volucris, & implet caudam ſtellantibus gemmis.

NOTES.

1. *Cyllenius.*] *Mercury*; ſo called from Mount *Cyllenius* in *Arcadia*, where he was born. *Helvet.*

2. *Oculos.*] Of *Argus.*

Supprimit vocem.] *Mercury* ſtops.

4. *Languida lumina.*] His Eyes drooping with Sleep.

Virgâ.] With his Wand.

5. *Falcato enſe.*] A crooked Sword, like a Sickle.

Nutantem.] *Argus* nodding his Head, as Perſons do in their Sleep.

6. *Quâ collo.*] Where his Head was joined to his Neck.

Saxoque.] From the Mount.

7. *Præruptam.*] High, ſteep, craggy.

Sanguine.] Of *Argus.*

8. *In tot.*] Diffuſed into ſo many Eyes.

Lumen.] The Light.

9. *Nox una.*] One Obſcurity and Death.

10. *Excipit.*] She takes from the Head of *Argus.* But *excipio* ſometimes ſignifies to catch what is falling, and Words dictated when they are written; ſometimes to take from a Number: Hence comes *exceptio*, which *Ulpian* calls, as it were, a certain Excluſion of the Intent of an Action from the Action itſelf. Sometimes *excipio* is to take by Deceit. *Virgil,*

Nonne ego te vidi Damonis, peſſime, caprum
Excipere inſidiis?

Hence alſo *excipulus* is derived, which is an Inſtrument with which any Thing is caught, ſuch as a Net to catch Fiſh in, or Snares to trepan Birds.

Hos.] The Eyes.

Volucriſque.] Of the Peacock; for Peacocks are ſaid to be under the Tutelage of *Juno.*

Saturnia.] *Juno*, the Daughter of *Saturn.*

11. *Collocat.*] She places them in.

Stellantibus.] Shining like Stars.

FAB. XIV.

Io, *haunted by the Furies, ran in a diſtracted Manner over moſt Part of the World, and came at laſt to* Egypt, *where,* Juno *being appeaſed, ſhe recovered her former Shape, and took the Name of the Goddeſs* Iſis, *being thought to have ſprung from the River* Nile. *Here ſhe had* Epaphus *by* Jupiter: *Hence the Poet paſſes to the Contention between* Phaeton *and* Epaphus.

PROTINUS exarſit, nec tempora diſtulit iræ;
Horrificamque oculis animoque objecit Erinnyn

Protinus exarſit, nec diſtulit tempora iræ; que objecit horrificam Erinnyn oculis animoque

NOTES.

1. *Protinus.*] She immediately catched Fire; for *Juno* was enraged againſt *Io*, on whoſe Account *Argus* was ſlain.

Nec diſtulit.] Neither did ſhe defer her Revenge to another Time. *Juvenal,*

Tantum admirari, tantum laudare diſertos,
Ut pueri Junonis avem.—*i. e.* the Peacock

2. *Objecit.*] Preſented.

Erinnyn.] A dreadful Fury, by which ſhe was driven all over the World. The infernal Furies are called *Erinnes.*

Pellicia

Argoliæ pellicis, quæ condidit cæcos ſtimulos in pectore, & terruit profugam per totum orbem. Nile, reſtabas ultimus immenſo labori. Quem ſimul ac tetigit, poſitiſque genibus in margine ripæ, procubuit, quæ ardua reſupino collo, tollens vultus quos ſolos potuit ad ſidera, & viſa eſt queri cum Jove, & gemitu, & lacrymis, & luctiſono mugitu, quæ orare finem malorum. Ille complexus colla conjugis ſuæ lacertis, rogat ut tandem ſiniat pœnas; quæ inquit, Pone metus in futurum, hæc nunqaam erit cauſa doloris tibi; & jubet Stygias paludes audire hoc. Ut Dea eſt lenita, illa capit priores vultus; quæ ſit quod fuit antè. Setæ fugiunt è corpore: cornua decreſcunt: orbis luminis fit arctior: rictus contrahitur: humeriquæ manuſque redeunt; ungulaque dilapſa in quinos ungues, abſumitur. Nil ſupereſt in illâ de bove, niſi candor formæ. Quæ Nymphe contenta officio duorum pedum, erigitur; metuitque loqui, ne mugiat more juvencæ, & retentat intermiſſa verba timidè. Nunc celeberrima Dea colitur linigerâ turbâ.

Pellicis Argolicæ, ſtimuloſque in pectore cæcos
Condidit, & profugam per totum terruit orbem.
Ultimus immenſo reſtabas, Nile, labori.
Quem ſimul ac tetigit, poſitiſque in margine ripæ
Procubuit genibus, reſupinoque ardua collo,
Quos potuit, ſolos tollens ad ſidera vultus,
Et gemitu, & lacrymis, & luctiſono mugitu
Cum Jove viſa queri eſt, finemque orare malorum.
Conjugis ille ſuæ complexus colla lacertis,
Finiat ut pœnas tandem rogat: Inque futurum
Pone metus, inquit, nunquam tibi cauſa doloris
Hæc erit; & Stygias jubet hoc audire paludes.
Ut lenita Dea eſt, vultus capit illa priores,
Fitque quod antè fuit: fugiunt è corpore ſetæ:
Cornua decreſcunt, fit luminis arctior orbis:
Contrahitur rictus: redeunt humerique manuſque:
Ungulaque in quinos dilapſa abſumitur ungues.
De bove nil ſupereſt, formæ niſi candor, in illâ:
Officioque pedum Nymphe contenta duorum
Erigitur, metuitque loqui, ne more juvencæ
Mugiat: & timidè verba intermiſſa retentat.
Nunc Dea linigerâ colitur celeberrima turbâ.

NOTES.

3. *Pellicis Argolicæ.*] *Io*, the Daughter of *Inachus*, a River of the *Argives*. For *Argolicus* comes from *Argos*, a famous City of *Peloponneſus*, of which *Inachus* was King.

Stimuloſque.] Hidden Furies. *Stimulus* is properly an Inſtrument with which Oxen are goaded. *Plaut. Utinam, ſtimulus in manu mihi ſit, quo latera conteram tua.* Hence, by a Metaphor, every Thing wherewith we are vexed is called a *Stimulus*. Thus we ſay *ſtimulus carnis & vitiorum*. Hence comes the Verb *ſtimulare*, to prick, to vex.

Ter.—*Magis nunc me amicæ*
Dicta ſtimulant.—

4. *Condidit.*] She hid; for *condo* properly ſignifies to hide or bury in ſome ſecret Place of Safety. *Pliny* ſays, *Formicæ condunt æſtate, quibus fruantur hyeme.* Sometimes *condo* is the ſame as *ædifico*, to build. *Virg.*

——*Pallas quas condidit arces,*
Ipſa colat.——

Profugam.] Wandering far from her Country; for he is called *Profugus*, who flees from his Country, and the Habitation where he before lived. So *Horace* calls the *Scythians profugos*, becauſe they frequently changed their Habitation.

5. *Nile.*] An Apoſtrophe to the *Nile*, which is a River of *Egypt*, ſo called from King *Nilus*

6. *Quem.*] To which River after ſhe was come.

9. *Luctiſono,*] Mournful.

11. *Conjugis.*] Of *Juno*.

Ille.] *Jupiter*.

14. *Stygias.*] He ſwore by the *Stygian* Lake, an Oath which the Gods did not dare to violate.

15. *Ut lenita.*] As ſoon as *Juno* was appeaſed.

Illa.] *Io*, who had been changed into a Cow.

16. *Fitque.* &c.] Is reſtored to human Shape,

Fugiunt.] Quickly fly off.

Setæ.] The harder Hairs of the Body.

17. *Decreſcunt.*] Wear away.

Orbis.] The Orbites of the Eyes grow leſs.

18. *Rictus.*] The Jaw is diminiſhed. *Rictus* is alſo a Diſtention of the Mouth, ſuch as is common to thoſe who laugh.

Humeriquæ.] Her Arms and Hands return; for thoſe Parts, which in other Animals are called *armi*, in a Man are called *humeri*.

19. *Dilapſa.*] Divided.

20. *De bove.*] Nothing remains of the Cow,

21. *Nymphe,*] The Nymph *Io*, the Daughter of *Inachus*.

23. *Verba,* &c.] She cautiouſly conns over again what ſhe had ſpoken, or the Words ſhe had long left off.

24. *Nunc.*] Now *Io* is worſhipped for the Goddeſs *Iſis*, by the *Egyptians* who wear Linen

Hinc

Hinc Epaphus magni genitus de ſemine tandem
Creditur eſſe Jovis: perque urbes juncta parenti
Templa tenet. Fuit huic animis æqualis & annis,
Sole ſatus Phaëton: quem quondam magna loquentem,
Nec ſibi cedentem, Phœboque parente ſuperbum,
Non tulit Inachides: Matrique, ait, omnia demens
Credis, & es tumidus genitoris imagine falſi.
Erubut Phaëton, iramque pudore repreſſit:
Et tulit ad Clymenem Epaphi convicia matrem.
Quoque magis doleas, genitrix, ait, ille ego liber,
Ille ferox, tacui. Pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et dici potuiſſe, & non potuiſſe refelli.
At tu, ſi modò ſim cœleſti ſtripe creatus,
Ede notam tanti generis: meque aſſere cœlo.
Dixit; & implicuit materno brachia collo;
Perque ſuum, Meropiſq; caput, tædaſq; ſororum,
Traderet, oravit, veri ſibi ſigna parentis.
Ambiguum, Clymene precibus Phaetontis, an irâ
Mota magis dicti ſibi criminis; utraque cœlo
Brachia porrexit; ſpectanſque ad lumina Solis:
Per jubar hoc, inquit, radiis inſigne coruſcis,

Hinc Epaphus tandem creditur eſſe genitus de ſemine magni Jovis; que tenet templa juncta parenti per urbes. Phaëton, ſatus Sole, fuit æqualis huic animis & annis: quem, quondam loquentem magna, nec cedentem ſibi, que ſuperbum Phœbo parente, Inachides non tulit: que ait, Demens credis matri omnia; & es tumidus imagine falſi genitoris. Phaëton erubuit, que repreſſit iram pudore: & tulit ad matrem Clymenem convicia Epaphi. Que ait, Genitrix, quo magis doleas, ego ille liber, ille ferox, tacui. Pudet hæc opprobria & potuiſſe dici nobis, & non potuiſſe refelli. At tu, ſi modò ſim creatus cœleſti ſtirpe, ede notam tanti generis; que aſſere me cœlo. Dixit; & implicuit brachia materno collo; Que oravit per ſuum caput, Meropiſque, tædaſque ſororum, traderet ſibi ſigna veri parentis. Ambiguum, Clymene magis mota precibus Phaëtontis, an irâ criminis dicti ſibi; porrexit utraque brachia cœlo; ſpectanſque ad lumina Solis: inquit, Nate, juro tibi per hoc jubar, inſigne coruſcis radiis,

NOTES.

Garments; for the Prieſts of *Iſis* wore ſuch Veſtments. But the *Egyptians* ſuppoſe *Iſis* to be the Moon, and *Oſiris* the Sun.

25. *Epaphus.*] Is believed to be the Son of *Jupiter*, becauſe his Mother *Io* is worſhipped by the *Egyptians* as a Goddeſs; hence the Poet deſcribes the Contention of *Epaphus* and *Phaeton*. *Epaphus* affirmed that *Phaeton* was not the Son of *Apollo*; with which Reproach *Phaeton* being provoked, aſks his Mother *Clymene* to let him know his true Father. She aſſerts it was *Apollo*, and exhorts him to go to *Apollo*'s Court, and enquire of him.

27. *Huic.*] To *Epaphus*.

28. *Sole ſatus.*] Born of the Son, *i. e.* Son of *Phœbus* and the Nymph *Clymene*.

Quem.] *Phaeton*.

30. *Inachides.*] *Epaphus*, the Grandſon of *Inachus*.

Matrique.] To *Clymene*.

Ait.] *Phaeton* ſays.

31. *Genitoris.*] Of the Sun, or *Phœbus*.

33. *Clymenem.*] The Nymph *Clymene* is ſaid to be the Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, by whom *Apollo* had *Phaeton*.

35. *Tacui.*] *Phaeton* is greatly vexed that he made no Reply to the Reproaches of *Epaphus*, when, at all other Times, he was ſo well able to vindicate his own Cauſe.

36. *Refelli.*] To be refuted. *Refello* is compoſed of *re* and *fallo*, and ſignifies to diſprove or refute.

38. *Ede notam.*] Shew me a Token.

Tanti.] Of a heavenly.

Aſſere cœlo.] Aſcertain my Deſcent from Heaven.

39. *Implicuit brachia.*] He threw his Arms about his Mother's Neck.

Materno.] Of his Mother *Clymene*.

40. *Meropiſque.*] By the Life of her Huſband *Merops*; for *Clymene*, after ſhe had *Phaeton* by *Apollo*, married *Merops*.

Tædaſque.] His Siſters Marriages, which he knew his Mother had at Heart.

42. *Ambiguum.*] It is doubtful. *Ambiguum* is derived from the Verb *Ambigo* [*ex am*, circum, & *ago*] properly ſignifying to ſurround, to go about, to compaſs. Hence it is uſed for *Dubito*, and denotes a Perſon undetermined, fluctuating, and divided in Opinion.

43. *Dicti.*] Alledged againſt her.

45. *Jubar.*] By this Sun-beam. *Jubar* properly ſignifies the Rays of the Sun, or Stars, having a kind of Reſemblance to the fine flowing Mane on a Horſe's Neck. *Virgil*,

It portis, jubare exorto, delecta juventus.

Radiis coruſcis.] Glittering, ſhining; not only a Beam of the Sun is called *radius*, but the Rod alſo with which Geometricians draw Lines. *Virgil*,

Quod auditque viditque nos; te fatum hoc Sole, quem ſpectas, te fatum hoc Sole *qui temperat orbem. Si loquor ficta, ipſe neget ſe videndum mihi; ſitque iſta lux noviſſima noſtris oculis. Nec eſt labor longus tibi nôſſe patrios penates: domus, unde oritur, eſt contermina noſtræ terræ. Si modò animus fert; gradere; & ſcitabere ab ipſo. Phaëton, lætus poſt talia dicta ſuæ matris, emicat extemplo; & concipit æthera mente. Que tranſit ſuos Æthiopas, que Indos poſitos ſub fidereis ignibus, que adit impiger patrios ortus.*

Nate, tibi juro, quod nos auditque videtque;
Hôc te, quem ſpectas, hôc te, qui temperat orbem,
Sole ſatum. Si ficta loquor, neget ipſe videndum
Se mihi; ſitque oculis lux iſta noviſſima noſtris.
Nec longus patrios labor eſt tibi nôſſe penates: 50
Unde oritur, terræ domus eſt contermina noſtræ.
Si modò fert animus; gradere; & ſcitabere ab ipſo.
Emicat extemplo lætus poſt talia matris
Dicta ſuæ Phaëton, & concipit æthera mente:
Æthiopaſque ſuos, poſitoſque ſub ignibus Indos 55
Sidereis, tranſit; patrioſque adit impiger ortus.

NOTES.

Deſcripſit radio totum qui gentibus orbem. *Radius* is alſo a Weaver's Inſtrument. *Virgil,*

Excuſſi manibus radii.——

Radius is alſo an Inſtrument with which Meaſures are equated; a Strike; alſo Wheels are ſaid to have *radius's*, Spokes; and hence comes *radiare*, to ſend forth Rays, to ſhine.

45. *Inſigne.*] Bright, remarkable. *Inſignis* is uſed to deſcribe a Perſon excellent above others, who has the Pre-eminence by Nobility, Virtue, *&c.* Whence *Virgil* calls *Æneas, Inſignem pietate virum.* Whence Diſtinctions and Ornaments in Cloaths, Banners, *&c.* are called *inſignia*; ſo diſtinguiſhed from others, as to be known whom they belong to, and what Uſes they are for, as Soldiers Garments, military Colours, regal on conſular Badges: By which one Army may be known from another, one Knight from another, a King or Conſul from a private Man. *Virgil,*

Mutemus clypeos, Danaumque inſignia nobis
Aptemus.——

Hence comes the Verb *inſignire*, which ſignifies to make remarkable, to diſtinguiſh, to adorn.

47. *Temperat.*] Rules or governs; for the Sun has a mighty Influence upon every Thing.

48. *Sole ſatum.*] Begot by the Sun.

Si ficta.] If I lye and ſpeak falſely.

Ille.] The Sun.

Videndum.] To be beheld.

49. *Noviſſima.*] Let this be the laſt Light of the Sun to me.

50. *Nec longus.*] Nor is there Need of any great Pains to know and ſee your Father's Houſe.

Penates patrios.] Your Father's Houſe.

Nôſſe.] Of knowing. This is a *Greek* Conſtruction; for the *Greeks* uſe Infinitives for Gerunds. So *Propert. Non datur ad muſas currere lata via*, i. e. *currendi.*

51. *Terræ.*] To *Æthiopia*; for *Æthiopia* borders upon *India*, where the Sun ſeems to riſe.

Contermina.] Bordering on, nigh, near to.

52. *Si fert animus.*] If you have an Inclination to ſee your father's Houſe.

Gradere.] Go thou.

Scitabere.] You will ſearch it out; for *ſcitari* is to aſk after, or ſearch out Things that are ſecret and hidden, that they may be known.

Ab ipſo.] Of *Sol*, the Sun.

53. *Emicat.*] He went out.

Matris.] Of *Clymene.*

54. *Concipit.*] He promiſes himſelf great Things; for he imagines he ſhall be able to paſs thro' the Heavens.

55. *Æthiopaſque.*] They who inhabit *Æthiopia* are called *Æthiopes*, from *Æthiops*, the Son of *Vulcan*, who called *Æthiopia* after his own Name, or of the *Greek* Verb αἴθω, I burn, and ὤψ ὠπὸς, the Face; becauſe they have burnt Faces: For the Inhabitants of that Region are ſcorched by their Nearneſs to the Sun.

Sub ignibus.] Under the ſcorching Heat of the Sun.

Indos.] The people of the Eaſt, ſo called from the River *Indus.*

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN LIBER II.

FAB. I. *Phaeton.*

THE ARGUMENT.

Clymene, *the Daughter of* Oceanus *and* Tethys, *brought forth* Phaeton, *who was begotten by* Apollo. *When he was of mature Age, ſhe adviſed him to go and make himſelf known to his Father.* Phaeton *ſets out for the Journey, and arrived at the Palace of the* Sun *juſt as he was preparing to riſe. His Father received him with all the Affection of a Parent, and promiſed to grant whatever he ſhould aſk.* Phaeton *was ambitious of driving the Chariot of the* Sun, *and accordingly aſked that Favour for one Day.* Phœbus *diſſuaded him from ſo raſh an Attempt, but in vain. He therefore mounts the Chariot, harneſſed by the attending Hours, and drawn by the four Horſes,* Pyrois, Eous, Æthon, *and* Phlegon: *But not being able to keep the Path his Father had directed, and the Horſes in Terrors on Account of their unſkilful Driver, he is hurried down the direct Road to the Earth: By which Means the Labours of Mankind would have been deſtroyed, and the Earth itſelf ſet on Fire, had not* Jupiter, *whoſe Aſſiſtance was implored, ſtruck him dead with a Thunderbolt. He, tumbling headlong from the Chariot, fell lifeleſs into the River* Po.

REGIA Solis erat ſublimibus alta columnis,
Clara micante auro, flammaſque imitante pyropo:
Cujus ebur nitidum faſtigia ſumma tegebat:

Regia Solis erat alta ſublimibus columnis, clara micante auro, que pyropo, imitante flammas: cujus ſumma faſtigia nitidum ebur tegebat:

NOTES.

1. *Regia.*] *Ovid* begins his ſecond Book with the Deſcription of the Palace of the Sun, to which *Phaeton* came, incited by his Mother *Clymene* to aſk *Apollo* whether he was his Father or not.

2. *Clara.*] Lucid, bright.

Micante auro.] With burniſhed Gold.

Pyropo.] *Pyropus* is a Gem of a Flame-colour; for the *Greeks* call Fire πῦρ, and the Face ὤπα.

3. *Nitidum.*] Splendid, bright, or ſhining; *q. d.* the Roof of the Palace of the Sun was Ivory, and the Doors Silver.

Argenti

Bifores valvæ radiabant lumine argenti. Opus ſuperabat materiam: nam Mulciber illîc celârat æquora cingentia medias terras, que orbem terrarum, cœlumque quod imminet orbi. Unda habet cæruleos Deos, canorum Tritona, que ambiguum Protea, que Ægæona prementem immania terga balænarum ſuis lacertis: Doridaque & natas: pars quarum videntur nare, pars ſedens in mole ſiccare virides capillos, quædam vebi piſce. Una facies non eſt omnibus, tamen nec diverſa; qualem decet ſororum eſſe. Terra gerit viros, urbeſque, ſylvaſque, feraſque, fluminaque, & nymphas, & cætera Numina ruris. Imago fulgentis cœli impoſita eſt ſuper hæc; que ſex ſigna dextris foribus, totidemque ſiniſtris. Quò ſimul Clymeneïa proles venit acclivo limite, & intravit tecta dubitati parentis;

Argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvæ.
Materiam ſuperabat opus: nam Mulciber illîc
Æquora cælârat medias cingentia terras,
Terrarumque orbem, cœlumque quod imminet orbi.
Cœruleos habet unda Deos, Tritona canorum,
Proteaque ambiguum, balænarumque prementem
Ægæona ſuis immania terga lacertis;
Doridaque & natas: quarum pars nare videntur,
Pars in mole ſedens virides ſiccare capillos,
Piſce vehi quædam. Facies non omnibus una:
Nec diverſa tamen; qualem decet eſſe ſororum.
Terra viros, urbeſque gerit, ſylvaſque, feraſque,
Fluminaque, & Nymphas, & cætera Numina ruris.
Hæc ſuper impoſita eſt cœli fulgentis imago;
Signaque ſex foribus dextris, totidemque ſiniſtris.
Quò ſimul acclivo Clymeneïa limite proles
Venit, & intravit dubitati tecta parentis;

NOTES.

4. *Bifores.*] Double, having two Gates; for that which has two Doors or Gates is called *Bifores valvæ*, or Doors which have two Leaves folding one over another.

5. *Opus ſuperabat.*] The Workmanſhip exceeded the Matter. For upon the Silver Folding-doors, the four Elements and their inhabitants had been engraved by *Vulcan*.

Mulciber.] *Vulcan* was called *Mulciber* from *molliendo ferro*, i. e. ſoftening Iron; for *mulcere* is the ſame as *mollire*.

6. *Æquora.*] The Ocean.

Cælârat.] Had carved or engraved.

7. *Cœlumque.*] The Heaven which environs the Orb of the Earth.

8. *Canorum.*] Sounding a Trumpet; for *Triton* (as we have ſaid in the firſt Book) was *Neptune*'s Trumpeter.

9. *Proteaque.*] *Proteus* is a Sea-God, the Keeper of *Neptune*'s Cattle, and called *ambiguus*, becauſe he was wont to change himſelf into various Shapes; ſo that it ſeemed difficult to know what he is; for he is ſometimes a Lion, ſometimes Water, ſometimes Fire. Various Changes of *Proteus* are related by *Ovid*, *Metam.* VIII. Fab. 10.

Nam modò te juvenem, &c.

and in another Place,

Utque levis Proteus modò ſe tenuabat in undas,
Nunc leo, nunc arbor, nunc erat hirtus aper.

alſo by *Virgil*, *Georg.* IV.

Balænarumque.] *Balænæ* are huge Sea-Monſters, called Whales.

10. *Ægæona.*] *Ægæon* was a Giant, the Son of *Cœlus* and *Terra*, and accounted a Sea-God.

Immania.] Great, vaſt, huge.

Lacertis.] With his Arms. For *Ægæan* is feigned to have an hundred Arms.

11. *Dorida.*] *Doris*, the Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, is ſaid to be the Mother of the Sea-Nymphs; whence the Poet adds *& natas.*

12. *Mole.*] Upon ſome great Rock.

15. *Terra.*] On the Earth were engraved Cities, Rivers, Woods, Nymphs, and wild Beaſts.

18. *Signaque.*] The Circle of the Zodiac was ſo engraved, that ſix Signs were ſeen on the right Side, and ſix on the left. The twelve Conſtellations, which are in the Zodiac, are therefore called *Signs*, becauſe they are Repreſentations of certain Animals, and the Sun's annual Courſe is marked by them, as tho' with certain Limits. Their Names are expreſſed by *Auſonius* in this Diſtich:

Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo,
Libraque, Scorpio, & Arcitenens, Caper, Amphora, Piſces.

They are called ζῶα in *Greek*; and by the *Latins* the Zodiac is called *Signifer*.

19. *Quo.*] To which Court.

Simul.] As ſoon as.

Clymeneia proles.] *Phaeton*, the Son of *Clymene*.

Acclivo limite.] By an aſcending Path; for the Palace of the Sun was in a very high Place.

20. *Venit.*] He went up.

Dubitati.] Of which he doubted.

Tecta.] The Houſe.

Protinus

Protinus ad patrios ſua fert veſtigia vultus;
Conſtititque procul: neque enim propiora ferebat
Lumina. Purpureâ velatus veſte ſedebat
In ſolio Phœbus claris lucente ſmaragdis.
A dextrâ lævâque, Dies, & Menſis, & Annus,
Sæculaque, & poſitæ ſpatiis æqualibus Horæ:
Verque novum ſtabat cinctum florente coronâ:
Stabat nuda Æſtas, & ſpicea ſerta gerebat:
Stabat & Autumnus calcatis ſordidus uvis:
Et glacialis Hyems canos hirſuta capillos.
Indè loco medius, rerum novitate paventem
Sol oculis juvenem, quibus aſpicit omnia, vidit.
Quæque viæ tibi cauſa? Quid hâc, ait, arce petiſti,
Progenies, Phaëton, haud inficianda parenti?
Ille refert: O lux immenſi publica mundi,
Phœbe pater, ſi das hujus mihi nominis uſum,
Nec falsâ Clymene culpam ſub imagine celat;
Pignora da, genitor, per quæ tua vera propago
Credar; & hunc animis errorem detrahe noſtris.
Dixerat. At genitor circùm caput omne micantes
Depoſuit radios, propriuſque accedere juſſit;
Amplexuque dato, Nec tu meus eſſe negari
Dignus es; & Clymene veros, ait, edidit ortus.
Quoque minùs dubites, quodvis pete munus, & illud
Me tribuente feres. Promiſſis teſtis adeſto
Diis juranda palus, oculis incognita noſtris.

Protinus fert ſua veſtigia ad patrios vultus; conſtititque procul: neque enim ferebat propiora lumina. Phœbus velatus purpureâ veſte ſedebat in ſolio lucente claris ſmaragdis. A dextrâ lævâque, Dies, & Menſis, & Annus, Sæculaque, & Horæ poſitæ æqualibus ſpatiis, ſtabant; verque novum ſtabat cinctum florente corona: æſtas nuda ſtabat, & gerebat ſpicea ſerta. Autumnus etiam ſtabat ſordidus calcatis uvis, & Hyems glacialis, hirſuta per canos capillos. Sol medius loco, indè vidit oculis quibus aſpicit omnia juvenem paventem novitate rerum. Que ait, Phaeton, progenies haud inficianda parenti, quæ eſt cauſa viæ tibi? Quid petiſti hâc arce? Ille refert: O pater Phœbe, publica lux immenſi mundi, ſi das mihi uſum hujus nominis, nec Clymene celat culpam ſub falsâ imagine; da genitor pignora, per quæ ego credar eſſe tua vera propago; & detrahe hunc errorem noſtris animis. Dixerat. At genitor depoſuit radios micantes circùm omne caput; juſſitque illum accedere propiùs: amplexaque dato, ait: Nec tu es dignus negari eſſe meus; & Clymene edidit veros ortus. Quoque dubites minùs, pete quodvis munus; ut feras illud, me tribuente. Palus juranda Dis, incognita noſtris oculis, adeſto teſtis promiſſis.

NOTES.

21. *Protinus.*] Preſently, immediately.

Fert veſtigia ſua.] He ſteps forward into his Father's Preſence.

22. *Neque, &c.*] He went no nearer, becauſe he could not bear the Brightneſs of the Sun.

24. *Solio.*] *Solium* is properly a Seat for Kings.

Smaragdis.] With Emeralds.

26. *Seculaque.*] *Seculum* is the Space of an hundred Years; hence the Games, called *Secular*, becauſe performed every hundred Years.

Horæ.] The twelve Parts of the Day equally diſtant from one another. *Hora* ſeems to be ſo called of the *Greek* Word ὁρίζω. to define; becauſe it defines the Spaces of Time.

27. *Coronâ.*] Flowers growing in the Spring, with which Crowns are made.

28. *Nuda.*] Becauſe of the Heat wherewith Bread-Corn grows ripe; or becauſe Men are more thinly clad, and in ſome Countries go naked in Summer.

Spicea.] Crowns made of Ears of Corn. A Crown is called *ſertum*, from *ſerendis floribus*.

29. *Sordidus.*] Becauſe of the Vintage which is in Autumn; ſo in another Place,

Venerat autumnus calcatis ſordidus uvis
Redduntur meritò debita vina Jovi.

32. *Juvenem.*] *Phaeton.*

34. *Inficianda.*] To be denied; for *inficiari* and *inficias ire*, is to deny.

35. *Ille.*] *Phaeton.*

Refert.] Anſwereth.

36. *Das.*] Thou permitteſt.

Nominis uſum.] That I be called your Offſpring, and may call you Father.

38. *Pignora.*] Signs and Tokens.

39. *Hunc errorem.*] This Uncertainty.

Detrahe.] Take away.

40. *Dixerat.*] *Phaeton* ſpoke.

Genitor.] The Sun.

43. *Edidit.*] Hath aſſerted, publickly declared; rather brought forth.

Ortus.] True Birth; for thou truly didſt ſpring from me.

45. *Feres.*] Thou ſhalt have.

46. *Diis, &c.*] *Styx* is a Lake of Hell, by which the Gods are afraid to ſwear falſely.

Vix

Vix bene deſierat: ille rogat currus paternos, que jus & moderamen alipedum equorum in diem. Pœnituit patrem juráſſe; qui concutiens caput illuſtre ter quaterque, dixit: Mea vox eſt facta temeraria tuâ voce. Utinam liceret non dare promiſſa! confiteor nate, negarem hoc ſolum tibi. Licet diſſuadere: tua voluntas non eſt tuta. Phaeton, petis magna munera, & quæ nec conveniunt iſtis viribus, nec annis tam puerilibus. Sors tua eſt mortalis, quod optas non eſt mortale. Tu etiam neſcius affectas plus, quàm quod ſit fas contingere Superis. Licebit ut *quiſque placeat ſibi, tamen non quiſquam* Superum, *me excepto, valet conſiſtere in ignifero axe. Rector quoque vaſti Olympi, qui jaculatur fera fulmina terribili dextrâ non agat hos currus, & quid habemus majus Jove? Prima via eſt ardua; & quà recentes equi vix enitantur mane;* via *eſt altiſſima* in *medio cœlo, undè ſæpe fit timor mihi ipſi, videre mare & terras, & pectus trepidat pavida formidine. Ultima via eſt prona, & eget certo moderamine.*

Vix bene deſierat: currus rogat ille paternos,
Inque diem alipedum jus & moderamen equorum.
Pœnituit juráſſe patrem; qui terque quaterque
Concutiens illuſtre caput: Temeraria, dixit,
Vox mea facta tuâ eſt: utinam promiſſa liceret,
Non dare! confiteor, ſolum hoc tibi, nate, negarem.
Diſſuadere licet: non eſt tua tuta voluntas.
Magna petis, Phaëton, & quæ nec viribus iſtis
Munera conveniunt, nec tam puerilibus annis.
Sors tua mortalis: non eſt mortale quod optas.
Plus etiam quàm quod Superis contingere fas ſit
Neſcius affectas: placeât ſibi quiſque licebit;
Non tamen ignifero quiſquam conſiſtere in axe
Me valet excepto: vaſti quoque rector Olympi,
Qui fera terribili jaculatur fulmina dextra,
Non agat hos currus. Et quid Jove majus habemus?
Ardua prima via eſt; & quà vix mane recentes
Enitantur equi; medio eſt altiſſima cœlo;
Undè mare, & terras ipſe mihi ſæpe videre
Fit timor, & pavida trepidat formidine pectus.
Ultima prona via eſt; & eget moderamine certo.

NOTES.

47. *Deſierat,*] Done ſpeaking.

Ille.] *Phaëton.*

48. *Inque diem.*] For one Day.

Alipedum.] Having Wings on their Feet, *i. e.* moſt ſwift; whence, preſently, he calls theſe Horſes *volucres.*

Jus.] Power over.

Moderamen] The Rule, Government.

49. *Terque, &c.*] Often.

50. *Concutiens.*] The Shaking of the Head here ſignifies repenting, elſewhere Indignation.

Temeraria.] My raſh, unadviſed Promiſes, made upon Account of your Petition.

51. *Utinam, &c.*] I wiſh I were able to deny you what I have promiſed.

54. *Viribus iſtis.*] Small, weak, mortal.

56. *Sors.*] Condition. *Sors* properly ſignifies a fortuitous Event of any Thing; whence comes the Verb *ſortior,* which is, I caſt Lots, or, I chooſe by Lot. Beſides, *ſors* ſignifies a Bank or Stock of Money wherein ſeveral have a Share. *Ter. Hei mihi de ſorte nunc venio in dubium miſer,* i. e. about the Price with which the Miniſtrel was bought. Hence comes *Conſortes,* thoſe who have paid in their Parts, and have a common Share in the Fund.

Non eſt mortale.] For the Chariot of the Sun is uncorruptible.

57. *Plus.*] You deſire more than could be granted to the Gods themſelves.

58. *Affectas.*] You preſumptuouſly deſire.

Placeat.] Altho' each God arrogates to himſelf as much Power as he well can, yet not one of them beſide myſelf can ſtand in the Chariot of the Sun: No, not *Jupiter* himſelf, than whom none is greater or more powerful.

59. *In axe.*] In the Fire-bearing Chariot. *Axis,* is that ſmooth Wood, about which the Wheels of the Chariot turn. The Part is here put for the Whole.

60. *Rector.*] *Jupiter.*

Olympi.] Of Heaven. *Olympus* is a Mountain, of which the Top is ſo high, that they who dwell near it call the Top of it Heaven. Hence the Poets call Heaven *Olympus.*

62. *Et quid Jove majus.*] *q. d.* Nothing, whence, *Triſt.* B. II. El. 1.

Jure igitur genitorque Deûm rectorque vocatur,
Jure capax mundus nil Jove majus habet.

63. *Ardua.*] The Aſcent is very laborious. He enumerates the Cauſes why the Guidance of the Chariot of the Sun is ſo very difficult.

Recentes.] Freſh, in full Strength, having reſted all Night.

66. *Pavida.*] By the Effect; becauſe it makes fearful, and affrights.

67. *Prona.*] Headlong.

Moderamine] Direction, Guidance.

Tunc

Tunc etiam, quæ me ſubjectis excipit undis,
Nè ferar in præceps, Tethys ſolet ipſa vereri.
Adde, quòd aſſiduâ rapitur vertigine cœlum :
Sideraque alta trahit, celerique volumine torquet.
Nitor in adverſum : nec me, qui cætera, vincit
Impetus ; & rapido contrarius evehor orbi.
Finge datos currus : quid agas ? poteriſne rotatis
Obvius ire polis, nè te citus auferat axis ?
Forſitan & lucos illîc, urbeſque Deorum
Concipias animo, delubraque ditia donis
Eſſe : per inſidias iter eſt, formaſque ferarum.
Utque viam teneas, nulloque errore traharis,
Per tamen adverſi gradieris cornua Tauri,
Hæmonioſque arcus, violentique ora Leonis,
Sævaque circuitu curvantem brachia longo
Scorpion, atque aliter curvantem brachia Cancrum.
Nec tibi quadrupedes animoſos ignibus illis
Quos in pectore habent, quos ore & naribus efflant,
In promptu regere eſt. Vix me patiuntur, ut acres
Incaluêre animi ; cervixque repugnat habenis.
At tu, funeſti ne ſim tibi muneris auctor ;

Tunc etiam Tethys ipſa, quæ excipit me ſubjectis undis, ſolet vereri nè ferar in præceps. Adde, quòd cœlum rapitur aſſiduâ vertigine, quæ trahit alta ſidera, quæ torquet celeri volumine. Nitor in adverſum ; nec impetus qui vincit cætera, vincit me ; & evehor contrarius rapido orbi. Finge currus datos : quid agas ? Poteriſne ire obvius polis rotatis, ut citus axis nè auferat te ? Forſitan & concipias animo eſſe illic lucos, urbeſque Deorum, delubraque ditia donis. Imo, iter eſt per inſidias, formaſque ferarum. Utque (& quamvis) *teneas viam, quæ tibi erit nullo errore, tamen gradieris per cornua adverſi Tauri, quæ arcus Hæmonios, quæ ora violenti Leonis, quæ Scorpion curvantem ſæva brachia longo circuitu, atque Cancrum curvantem brachia aliter. Nec eſt tibi in promptu regere quadrupedes, animoſos illis ignibus, quos habent in pectore, quos efflant ore & naribus. Vix patiuntur me, ut* (ſimul ac) *acres animi incaluêre, cervixque repugnat habenis. At tu nate, cave, ne ſim tibi auctor funeſti muneris,*

NOTES.

69. *Tethys.*] The Wife of *Oceanus*, who ſeems to receive the Sun.

70. *Vertigine.*] By its rolling and whirling about. *Vertigo* is alſo a Diſeaſe of the Head, which proceeds from cold clammy Humours riſing upwards from the Belly.

71. *Torquet.*] Turns ; for the fixed Stars are turned with the Heavens : But the Planets move contrary to the Motion of the Heavens.

72. *Nitor.*] I ſteer contrary to the revolving or rotation of the Heavens.

Nec, &c.] Nor can the impetuoſity and rapid Rotation of the Heaven, which carries all Things elſe along with it, ſtop the natural Courſe of my Motion.

73. *Rapido.*] To the ſwift World ; for the Sun paſſes thro' the Signs of the Zodiac contrary to the motion of the World.

74. *Poteriſne.*] Canſt thou be able to ſtem the rapid Courſe and Rotation of the Heaven, which is about the Poles, ſo as not to be carried along with it, but go contrary to it ? They are called Poles, from the Verb πολέω, which ſignifies to turn, as ſaid above : becauſe about theſe the whole Frame of the World is ſuppoſed to turn.

76. *Forſitan*, &c.] Perhaps you fancy there are Cities and Temples of the Gods in your route. But there is nothing of theſe, and you muſt take your Way through Ambuſhments and the Forms of wild Beaſts.

77. *Utque.*] Although ; *q. d.* Although I ſhould grant that you know and could keep to the Way, and might not happen to make any Miſtake, yet muſt you paſs between the Horns of *Taurus*, &c.

80. *Adverſi.*] Oppoſite, over againſt.

Tauri.] This Sign of the Zodiac is ſo called, becauſe of the Likeneſs it has to a land Animal, which is commonly called *Taurus* [a Bull] ; or *Vacca* [a Cow] ; whence by ſome it is called *Vacca*, chiefly by our *Ovid*,

Vacca ſit an taurus, non eſt cognoſcere promptum.

81. *Violenti.*] Becauſe the Sun, immediately after his Entrance into that Sign, is wont to dart out more violent Rays, and a more vehement Heat.

82. *Longo.*] For *Scorpio* comprehends a great Space within his Arms.

83. *Aliter.*] For the Arms of *Scorpio* are bent immediately at their Beginning ; but thoſe of *Cancer* near the End, and ſo take in leſs Compaſs.

86. *In promptu.*] It is eaſy.

Me] Who am a God, expert in the Buſineſs, and one whom the Horſes know.

88. *Funeſti*] Pernicious, deſtructive.

que corrige tua vota, dum res ſinit. Scilicet petis certa pignora, ut credas te genitum noſtro ſanguine: do certa pignora timendo, & probor eſſe pater metu patrio. Ecce, aſpice meos vultus; utinamque poſſes inſerere oculos in pectora, & deprendere curas patrias intus. Denique, circumſpice quicquid dives mundus habet, que poſce aliquid è tot ac tantis bonis, cæli, terræque, mariſque: patiêre nullam repulſam: deprecor hoc unum; quod vero nomine eſt pœna non honor: Phaëton, poſcis pœnam pro munere. Quid ignare tenes mea colla blandis lacertis? Nè dubita; quodcunque optâris dabitur, (nam juravimus per Stygias undas,) ſed opta tu ſapientiùs. Phœbus finierat monitus, tamen ille repugnat dictis; que tenet propoſitum: flagratque cupidine currûs. Ergo genitor cunctatus quà licuit, deducit juvenem ad altos currus, munera vulcania. Axis erat aureus, temo aureus, curvatura ſummæ rotæ aurea; ordo radiorum erat argenteus. Chryſolithi, que gemmæ poſitæ ex ordine per juga, reddebant lumina clara repercuſſo Phœbo. Dumque magnanimus Phaëton miratur ea, que perſpicit opus; ecce vigil Aurora patefecit purpureas fores, & atria plena roſarum, ab rutilo ortu. Stellæ diffugiunt; quarum Lucifer cogit agmina, & exit noviſſimus ſtatione cœli.

Nate, cave: dum reſque ſinit, tua corrige vota.
Scilicet, ut noſtro genitum te ſanguine credas.
Pignora certa petis: do pignora certa timendo;
Et patrio pater eſſe metu probor. Aſpice vultus
Ecce meos: utinamque oculos in pectora poſſes
Inſerere; & patrias intùs deprendere curas!
Deniq; quicquid habet dives, circumſpice, mundus,
Eque tot ac tantis cœli, terræque, mariſque,
Poſce bonis aliquid: nullam patiêre repulſam.
Deprecor hoc unum; quod vero nomine pœna,
Non honor eſt: pœnam, Phaëton, pro munere poſcis.
Quid mea colla tenes blandis, ignare, lacertis?
Nè dubita; dabitur (Stygias juravimus undas)
Quodcunque optâris: ſed tu ſapientiùs opta.
Finierat monitus: dictis tamen ille repugnat:
Propoſitumque tenet; flagratque cupidine currûs.
Ergo, quà licuit genitor cunctatus, ad altos
Deducit juvenem, Vulcania munera, currus.
Aureus axis erat, temo aureus, aurea ſummæ
Curvatura rotæ; radiorum argenteus ordo.
Per juga chryſolithi, poſitæque ex ordine gemmæ,
Clara repercuſſo reddebant lumina Phœbo.
Dumque ea magnanimus Phaëton miratur, opuſque
Perſpicit; ecce vigil rutilo patefecit ab ortu
Purpureas Aurora fores, & plena roſarum
Atria. Diffugiunt ſtellæ; quarum agmina cogit
Lucifer, & cœli ſtatione noviſſimus exit.

NOTES.

89. *Sinit.*] Permits; *i. e.* while you may.

Vota.] Your raſh Deſires.

90. *Genitum.*] Begotten of me.

91. *Pignora.*] Infallible tokens.

94. *Inſerere.*] To let in.

Deprendere.] To comprehend.

97. *Repulſam.*] Denial. For *repulſa* is a Rejection by which any one is denied Honour, Magiſtracy, or any other Thing ſought or hoped for.

101. *Stygias*, &c.] This is the reaſon why he is under a neceſſity for giving it.

103. *Finierat.*] *Phœbus.*

Dictis.] Of *Phœbus.*

Ille.] *Phaeton.*

Repugnat.] Reſiſts.

104. *Propoſitumque tenet.*] Keeps to his Reſolution.

Flagratque] And burns with the Deſire of driving his Father's Chariot.

105. *Quà licuit.*] As long as he could.

106. *Deducit.*] He leads him for Honour's Sake. *Liv. Frequenteſque eum domum deduxere.* *Deducere* properly ſignifies to lead down from a higher Place to a lower. It alſo ſignifies to ſubtract, as *deducere cibum*, i. e. to leſſen the quantity of Food.

107. *Aureus*, &c.] The Poet elegantly deſcribes the Chariot of the Sun.

Temo.] A Pole in the Chariot, between the Horſes, to which the Chariot Harneſs is faſtened.

109. *Chryſolithi.*] Precious Stones of a golden Colour; whence they take their Name; for χρυσὸς ſignifies Gold, and λίθος a Stone.

112. *Patefecit.*] Opens; for *Aurora* ſeems to enlighten the Air before the Riſing of the Sun, and to open the Doors of her Houſe.

113. *Roſarum.*] Antiquity has dedicated Roſes to the Morning.

114. *Cogit.*] Drives before him; for *Lucifer*, which the *Greeks* call φωσφόρος, is the laſt which diſappears when the Sun riſes, and begins firſt to ſhine when he ſets, and then is called *Heſperus*. *Cogo* (as tho' *coago*) is properly to collect, to gather together. *Ter. Quaſi talenta*

At

At pater, ut terras, mundumque rubeſcere vidit,
Cornuaque extremæ velut evaneſcere Lunæ;
Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis.
Juſſa Deæ celeres peragunt: ignemque vomentes
Ambroſiæ ſucco ſaturos præſepibus altis
Quadrupedes ducunt; adduntque ſonantia fræna.
Tum pater ora ſui ſacro medicamine nati
Contigit, & rapidæ fecit patientia flammæ:
Impoſuitque comæ radios; præſagaque luctûs
Pectore ſollicito repetens ſuſpiria, dixit:
Si potes hîc ſaltem monitis parêre paternis:
Parce, puer, ſtimulis, & fortiùs utere loris.
Sponte ſuâ properant: labor eſt inhibere volantes.
Nec tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus.
Sectus in obliquum eſt lato curvamine limes
Zonarumque trium contentus fine: polumque
Effugit Auſtralem, junctamque Aquilonibus Arcton.
Hâc ſit iter: manifeſta rotæ veſtigia cernes.

At pater Titan ut vidit terras mundumque rubeſcere, cornuaque extremæ Lunæ velut evaneſcere, imperat velocibus Horis jungere equos. Deæ celeres peragunt juſſa ejus; ducuntque quadrupedes vomentes ignem, ſaturos ſucco Ambroſiæ altis præſepibus, adduntque fræna ſonantia. Tum pater contigit ora ſui nati ſacro medicamine; & fecit patientia rapidæ flammæ; impoſuitque radios comæ; repetenſque ſuſpiria præſaga luctus ſollicito pectore, dixit: Si hîc ſaltem potes parere monitis paternis; puer, parce ſtimulis, & utere loris fortiùs. Properant ſuâ ſponte, labor eſt inhibere eos, volantes. Nec via per quinque arcus directos placeat tibi. Eſt limes ſectus in obliquum lato curvamine: que contentus fine trium zonarum: que effugit polum Auſtralem, que Arcton junctam Aquilonibus. Sit iter tibi *hâc* via: *cernes manifeſta veſtigia rotæ.*

NOTES.

ad quindecim coëgi; and ſometimes to compel.

115. *Statione.*] A Metaphor taken from military Officers.

Noviſſimus.] The laſt of all.

116. *Rubeſcere.*] For the Heaven ſeems to grow red at the Approach of the Morning.

117. *Evaneſcere.*] To be worn down and ſo as to vaniſh; for the Moon diſappears at the Approach of the Sun.

118. *Velocibus.*] Swift, and paſſing away quickly; the Hours are therefore feigned to have the Care of the Horſes of the Sun, becauſe made by the Courſe of the Sun, or rather meaſured out and diſtinguiſhed.

120. *Ambroſiæ.*] *Ambroſia* was the Food of the Gods, by which they preſerved their Immortality.

122. *Sacro medacamine.*] With a divine, holy Ointment.

Nati] Of his Son *Phaeton.*

123. *Contigit.*] He anointed all over, that it might reſiſt the Heat of the Sun.

124. *Radios.*] A Crown caſting forth Rays, which *Apollo* is always repreſented to wear.

Præſagaque.] The Fore-Tokens.

127. *Parce.*] Don't uſe Whip and Spur to the Horſes, but endeavour to hold them in with a tight Rein, and to keep them back; for they fly rather than run.

129. *Nec tibi*, &c.] *Phœbus* ſhews which Way *Phaeton* was to take his Courſe; for ſays he, you muſt not go ſtraight on through the five Circles, but through the Zodiac, which is oblique, and does not exceed the Limits of three Zones; for it touches neither of the Poles.

Quinque.] Through the five Circles, which are called *Zones.* For the Heaven is divided into five Circles, equally diſtant one from the other; *ſc.* the Arctic [North], Anctarctic [South], the Tropic of *Cancer*, the Tropic of *Capricorn*, and the Equinoctial, of which the Equinoctial is the Middlemoſt. The Zodiac is an oblique Circle, which cuts the Equinoctial, and reaches both to the Tropic of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, but does not extend to the Arctic or Antarctic Circles.

130. *Sectus*, &c.] This is a Periphraſis of the Zodiac, which we have deſcribed.

132. *Auſtralem.*] Which is alſo called *Antarcticus*, from being oppoſite the Arctic.

Arcton.] The Arctic Pole, ſo called ἀπὸ τῆς ἄρκτου, from the Bear, a neighbouring Star, whence the North Winds blow. *Arctos* is alſo called *Urſa* [the She Bear], which is ſituated in that Part of the Heaven, and gives Name to the Pole. For *Jupiter* tranſferred *Caliſto*, the Daughter of *Lycaon*, who was tranſformed by *Juno* into a Bear, among the Stars, together with her Son *Arcas*, and placed them at the Pole, which was called *Arcticus* from *Arcas.*

133. *Manifeſta*, &c.] *Apollo* ſays he had made a Path by his frequent paſſing, and a very plain one too.

Utque & cœlum & terra ferant æquos calores, nec preme, nec molire currum per ſummum æthera. Egreſſus altiùs, cremabis tecta cæleſtia, egreſſus inferiùs, cremabis terras: Ibis tutiſſimus medio. Neu dexterior rota declinet te in tortum Anguem; neve ſiniſterior ducat te ad preſſam Aram; tene inter utrumque. Mando cætera fortunæ, quæ opto ut juvet, & meliùs conſulat, quàm tu conſuluiſti tibi. Dum loquor, nox humida tetigit metas poſitas in Heſperio littore. Mora non eſt libera nobis. Poſcimur; Aurora, tenebris fugatis, effulget. Corripe lora manu: vel, ſi eſt tibi mutabile pectus, utere noſtris conſiliis, non curribus; dum potes, & etiamnum adſtas ſolidis ſedibus; dumque nondum inſcius premis axes malè optatos. Sine me dare lumina terris, quæ lumina tu tutus ſpectes. Ille occupat levem currum juvenili corpore, ſtatque ſuper, que gaudet contingere datas habenas manibus; & agit indè grates invito parenti. Intereà volucres equi Solis, Pyroeis, & Eous, & Æthon, quartuſque Phlegon, implent auras

Utque ferant æquos & cœlum & terra calores:
Nec preme, nec ſummum molire per æthera currum.
Altiùs egreſſus cœleſtia tecta cremabis;
Inferiùs, terras: Medio tutiſſimus ibis.
Neu te dexterior tortum declinet in Anguem;
Neve ſiniſterior preſſam rota ducat ad Aram;
Inter utrumque tene. Fortunæ cætera mando,
Quæ juvet, & meliùs, quâm tu tibi, conſulat, opto.
Dum loquor, Heſperiò poſitas in littore metas
Humida nox tetigit: non eſt mora libera nobis.
Poſcimur; effulget tenebris Aurora fugatis.
Corripe lora manu: vel, ſi mutabile pectus
Eſt tibi, conſiliis, non curribus utere noſtris;
Dum potes, & ſolidis etiamnum ſedibus adſtas;
Dumque malè optatos nondum premis inſcius axes;
Quæ tutus ſpectes, ſine me dare lumina terris.
Occupat ille levem juvenili corpore currum;
Statque ſuper; manibuſque datas contingere habenas
Gaudet; & invito grates agit indè parenti.
Intereà volucres Pyroeis, & Eous, & Æthon,
Solis equi, quartuſque Phlegon, hinnitibus auras

NOTES.

134. *Æquos calores.*] Proportions of Heat, ſuitable to each.

135. *Nec preme.*] Neither low.

136. *Cæleſtia.*] Thou wilt burn the Heaven.

138. *Neu.*] And that, &c.

Dexterior.] *ſc.* the Wheel.

Declinet.] Bear you upon.

In Anguem.] The Serpent, which lies near the North Pole.

139. *Aram.*] To the Antarctic Pole; for the Altar on which the Gods are firſt ſuppoſed to have entered into a Confederacy againſt the *Titans*, is ſaid to have been tranſlated to Heaven, and placed at the Antarctic Pole; *q. d.* take Care you be not carried away too much toward the North, where the Snake is, nor to the South, where is the Altar of the Gods.

140. *Inter utrumque tene.*] Keep in the middle Space between both. So Book VIII. of *Icarus*.

Inter utrumque vola.——

141. *Quàm tu tibi.*] Than you do for yourſelf; for your Raſhneſs and Ambition will certainly be your Ruin.

Conſulat.] Take Care of your Safety; have Regard to yourſelf; for *conſulere* ſometimes ſignifies to provide for, to look out, to have Regard to; as *conſule honori tuo, rebus tuis, conſule ſaluti tuæ, i. e.* provide for. *Conſulo* properly ſignifies, I aſk Counſel, and then it governs an Accuſative Caſe; as *conſulere amicum, i. e.* to aſk Counſel of a Friend; ſo *conſului doctos, i. e.* I have aſked Counſel of the Learned. But when *conſulere* ſignifies to give Counſel, then it governs a Da-Caſe: Whence comes the Verſe,

Conſulo te; poſco: tibi conſulo; conſilium do.

142. *Heſperio.*] The Atlantic: whither when Night comes, it muſt of Neceſſity leave the Earth.

143. *Non eſt mora.*] I muſt not [it is not meet for me] to ſtay any longer.

144. *Poſcimur.*] I am called for to give light to the World.

147. *Dum potes.*] While yet you are upon the Earth.

148. *Dumque*, &c.] And before you have aſcended the Chariot, which ignorantly you have wiſhed to guide to your certain Deſtruction.

149. *Sine me.*] Permit me to give light to the Earth.

150. *Occupat.*] He gets up haſtily and nimbly.

Ille.] *Phaeton.*

153. *Pyroeis*, &c.] The Chariot of the Sun is drawn by four winged Horſes, who had Names given them from the effects they produced. For *Pyroeis* is ſo called, as tho' fiery, for πῦρ is Fire. *Pyroeis*, in *Gen. Pyroentis*, as *Simoeis, Simoentis*. *Eous* is ſo called from the Morning; for Ἠὼ is *Aurora* [the Morning]

Flammiferis implent, pedibuſque repagula pulſant.
Quæ poſtquam Tethys, fatorum ignara nepotis,
Reppulit; & facta eſt immenſi copia mundi;
Corripuêre viam, pedibuſque per aëra motis
Obſtantes findunt nebulas, penniſque levati
Prætereunt ortos iiſdem de partibus Euros,
Sed leve pondus erat; nec quod cognoſcere poſſent
Solis equi; ſolitâque jugum gravitate carebat.
Utque labant curvæ juſto ſine pondere naves,
Perque mare inſtabiles nimiâ levitate feruntur:
Sic onere aſſueto vacuus dat in aëra ſaltus,
Succutiturque altè, ſimiliſque eſt currus inani.
Quod ſimul ac ſenſêre; ruunt, tritumque relinquunt
Quadrijugi ſpatium; nec quo priùs ordine, currunt.
Ipſe pavet, nec quà commiſſas flectat habenas,
Nec ſcit, quà ſit iter; nec, ſi ſciat, imperet illis.
Tum primùm radiis gelidi caluêre Triones,
Et vetito fruſtra tentârunt æquore tingi.

binnitibus flammiferis, quæ pulſant repagula pedibus. Quæ poſquam Tethys, ignara fatorum nepotis, reppulit; & copia immenſi mundi eſt facta; corripuêre viam, pedibuſque motis per aëra, findunt nebulas obſtantes, quæ levati pennis, prætereunt Euros ortos de iiſdem partibus. Sed pondus erat leve; nec quod equi Solis poſſent cognoſcere; quæ jugum carebat ſolitâ gravitate. Utque naves curvæ ſinè juſto pondere labant, ferunturque inſtabiles per mare nimiâ levitate; ſic currus dat ſaltus in aëra, vacuus aſſueto onere, ſuccutiturque altè, quæ eſt ſimilis inani. Quod ſimul ac quadrijugi ſenſêre; ruunt, quæ relinquunt tritum ſpatium, nec currunt ordine quo priùs. Ipſe pavet, nec ſcit quà flectat commiſſas habenas, nec quà iter ſit, nec imperet illis, ſi ſciat. Tum primùm gelidi Triones caluêre radiis & tentarunt fruſtra tingi vetito æquore.

NOTES.

Æthon and *Phlegon* ſignify to burn; becauſe they are ſaid to emit Fire from their Mouths and Noſtrils.

155. *Flammiferis.*] Becauſe ſaid to breathe out Fire.

Repagula.] Barriers, which in Horſe-Courſes are put before the Horſes to prevent their Starting before the Time, alluding to the Goal from which Horſes ſtart in a Race. *Repagulum* is properly a Bolt or Bar, which is put to faſten a Door.

156. *Tethys*] The Wife of *Oceanus*, and Mother of *Clymene*, with whom *Sol* is believed to lodge a-nights.

157. *Immenſi.*] Wide.

Copia.] A full Scope. *Copia* is ſometimes the Faculty or Power of doing any Thing; and for the moſt Part is joined with the Verbs *facio*, or *do*; as *Faciam tibi copiam ſpectandi ludos, i. e.* I will give you the Privilege or Opportunity of ſeeing Plays. In another Senſe *copia* is taken for abundance; whence we ſay, *Copiam orationis, Copiam frumenti.*

158. *Corripuêre.*] Began to run ſwiftly; ſo *Virg. Æneid.* IV.

Corripuêre viam interea, quà ſemita monſtrat.

Corripio ſometimes ſignifies, to catch haſtily. Ovid, ——*& corripit enſem.* Sometimes to abbreviate; whence we ſay, *Correptas ſyllabas*; whence comes *correptio, i. e.* a Shortening.

159. *Penniſque levati.*] Mounting by ſtrongly waving their Wings.

160. *Iiſdem de partibus.*] From the Eaſt.

166. *Succutiturque altè.*] Is jolted, toſſed aloft.

Inani.] To an empty Chariot.

167. *Simul ac.*] After that, as ſoon as.

Ruunt.] They run with Violence.

168. *Quadrijugi.*] Four Horſes, bound in one Yoke, abreaſt.

Spatium tritum.] The Way often trod; the beaten Path.

Quo priùs] *ſc. Currebant.*

169. *Ipſe.*] *Phaeton.*

Pavet.] Is afraid

Quà.] Which way.

Commiſſas habenas.] The Reins which *Apollo* had entruſted him with. *Committere* is to entruſt to any one's Fidelity. *Ter. Omne lupo commiſiſti.* Sometimes to offend; *Virgil*,

Quid meus Æneas in te committere tantum?
Quid Troës potuere?

171. *Triones.*] The Sun never came nigh them till this Time. *Triones* are the ſeven Stars placed near the North Pole. They ſeem to form the Figure of a Waggon, and are therefore called Charles's Wain.

172. *Vetito.*] The *Septentriones* never ſet, ſo they cannot merge into the Ocean; for *Juno* obtained this Grant of *Thetis*, the Wife of *Oceanus*, not to permit the two Bears, which are near the North Pole, to deſcend into the Sea.

Tingi.] To ſet in, to dip into; ſo Book I. of *Triſt.*

Que Serpens quæ eſt poſita proxima glaciali polo, prius pigra frigore, nec formidabilis ulli; incaluit, ſumpſitque novas iras fervoribus. Quoque, Boote, memorant te fugiſſe turbatum, quamvis eras tardus; & tua plauſtra tenebant te. Verò ut infelix Phaëton deſpexit terras penitùs penituſque patentes ab ſummo æthere; palluit, & genua intremuêre ſubito timore: que tenebræ ſunt obortæ oculis per tantum lumen. Et jam mallet nunquam tetigiſſe paternos equos: jam piget agnôſſe genus, & voluiſſe rogando: jam cupiens dici filius Meropis; ita fertur, ut pinus acta præcipiti Boreâ, cui ſuus rector remiſit victa fræna, quæ reliquit Dîs votiſque. Quid faciat? Multum cœli relictum poſt terga: plus eſt ante oculos. Metitur utrumque animo. Et modò proſpicit Occaſus, quos non eſt fas illi tum contingere; interdum reſpicit Ortus. Que ignarus quid agat, ſtupet; & nec remittit fræna, nec valet retinere: nec novit nomina equorum. Quoque trepidus videt miracula ſparſa paſſim in vario cœlo, que ſimulacra vaſtarum ferarum. Eſt locus ubi Scorpius concavat brachia in geminos arcûs, & porrigit membra in ſpatium duorum ſignorum, caudâ, que lacertis utrinque flexis.

Quæque polo poſita eſt glaciali proxima Serpens,
Frigore pigra priùs, nec formidabilis ulli:
Incaluit, ſumpſitque novas fervoribus iras.
Te quoque turbatum memorant fugiſſe, Boote;
Quamvis tardus eras, & te tua plauſtra tenebant.
Ut verò ſummo deſpexit ab æthere terras
Infelix Phaëton penitùs penituſque patentes;
Palluit, & ſubito genua intremuêre timore:
Suntque oculis tenebræ per tantum lumen obortæ.
Et jam mallet equos nunquam tetigiſſe paternos:
Jam agnôſſe genus piget, & voluiſſe rogando:
Jam Meropis dici cupiens; ita fertur, ut acta
Præcipiti pinus Boreâ, cui victa remiſit
Fræna ſuus rector, quæ Dîs votiſque reliquit.
Quid faciat? Multum cœli poſt terga relictum:
Ante oculos plus eſt. Animo metitur utrumque.
Et modò, quos illi fas tum contingere non eſt,
Proſpicit Occaſus; interdum reſpicit Ortus.
Quidque agat ignarus, ſtupet: & nec fræna remittit,
Nec retinere valet: nec nomina novit equorum.
Sparſa quoque in vario paſſim miracula cœlo,
Vaſtarumque videt trepidus ſimulacra ferarum.
Eſt locus in geminos ubi brachia concavat arcus
Scorpius, & caudâ, flexiſque utrinque lacertis,
Porrigit in ſpatium ſignorum membra duorum.

NOTES.

Tingitur oceano cuſtos Erymanthidos urſæ
And *Virg. Georg.* I.
Arctos oceani metuentes æquore tingi.

173. *Serpens.*] Near the North Pole is a Conſtellation called the Serpent, which environs the two Bears.

176. *Boote.*] An *Apoſtrophe* to *Bootes*, who ſeems to drive a Cart. *Bootes* in *Latin* is called *Bubulcus*, and is the ſame which is called *Arctophylax* by the *Greeks*; he ſeems to be ſet as Keeper of the Bear.

177. *Plauſtra.*] The two Northern Conſtellations which we call the Bears. *Plauſtrum* otherwiſe ſignifies a Waggon.

Tenebant.] Did retard, did hinder.

178. *Deſpexit.*] He looked downward.

179. *Penitus*, &c.] The Earth below, removed far from him.

180. *Palluit.*] He became pale with Fear.

181. *Per tantum lumen.*] By ſo dazzling a Light.

184. *Meropis*, &c.] *ſc. Filius*; for *Merops* was the Huſband of *Clymene*; *q. d.* deſiring now rather to be called the Son of a Man, than of a God.

Fertur.] *Phaeton* is drawn along, or toſſed.

Acta.] Driven about.

185. *Præcipiti.*] Rapid or impetuous. *Præceps* is compounded of *præ* and *capio*, and ſignifies one who acts without Conſideration or Deſign. *Virgil*,

——*Mox ſeſe ad littora præceps,*
Cum fletu precibuſque tulit——

i. e. without any Regard to Safety. Whence it is uſed to be put for *nimis feſtino*. Præceps is alſo taken for a high Place, or Precipice.

Pinus.] A Ship built of Deal-Wood. A *Metonomy*, or rather a *Synecdoche*.

189. *Illi fas non eſt.*] He cannot.

190. *Proſpicit.*] He looks forward to.

193. *Vario.*] Diſtinguiſhed with various Signs.

Paſſim.] Every where.

Miracula.] Monſters, Objects of Horror.

194. *Vaſtarumque ferarum.*] Of huge wild Beaſts, as of the Lion, *&c.*

195. *Eſt locus*, &c.] He deſcribes *Scorpio*, to which when *Phaeton* came, he was ſo affrighted, that the Reins fell out of his Hands; which, when the Horſes perceived, they ran uncheck'd thro' the whole Heaven.

Geminus arcus.] In two wide Bows.

Concavat.] Bends.

197. *Signorum duorum.*] Encompaſſes two celeſtial Signs.

Hunc

Hunc puer ut nigri madidum ſudore veneni,
Vulnera curvatâ minitantem cuſpide vidit;
Mentis inops, gelidâ formidine lora remiſit.
Quæ poſtquam ſummum ſenſêre jacentia tergum,
Expatiantur equi, nulloque inhibente, per auras
Ignotæ regionis, eunt; quaque impetus egit,
Hàc ſinè lege ruunt: altoque ſub æthere fixis
Incurſant ſtellis, rapiuntque per avia currum.
Et modò ſumma petunt, modò per decliva, viaſque
Præcipites ſpatio terræ propriore feruntur.
Inferiuſque ſuis fraternos currere Luna
Admiratur equos: ambuſtaque nubila fumant.
Corripitur flammis, ut quæque altiſſima, tellus;
Fiſſaque agit rimas, & ſuccis aret ademptis.
Pabula caneſcunt; cum frondibus uritur arbor:
Materiamque ſuo præbet ſeges arida damno.
Parva queror. Magnæ pereunt cum mœnibus urbes:
Cumque ſuis totas populis incendia gentes
In cinerem vertunt. Sylvæ cum montibus ardent.
Ardet Athos, Tauruſque Cilix, & Tmolus, & Oete,
Et nunc ſicca, priùs celeberrima fontibus, Ide;
Virgineuſque Helicon, & nondum Oeagrius Hæmus.
Ardet in immenſum geminatis ignibus Ætna,
Parnaſſuſque biceps, & Eryx, & Cynthus, & Othrys,

Puer ut vidit hunc madidum ſudore nigri veneni, minitantem vulnera curvatâ cuſpide; inops mentis, remiſit lora gelidâ formidine. Quæ poſtquam equi ſenſêre jacentia ſuper ſummum tergum, expatiantur, que eunt per auras ignotæ regionis, nullo inhibente; que ruunt ſinè lege hàc quà impetus egit; que incurſant ſtellis fixis ſub alto æthere, rapiuntque currum per avia. Et modò petunt ſumma, modò feruntur per decliva, que præcipites vias, ſpatio propriore terræ. Que Luna admiratur fraternos equos currere inferiùs ſuis: que nubila ambuſta fumant. Tellus corripitur flammis, ut quæque altiſſima; fiſſaque agit rimas, & aret ſuccis ademptis. Pabula caneſcunt: arbor uritur cum frondibus: que arida ſeges præbet materiam ſuo damno. Queror parva. Magnæ urbes pereunt cum mœnibus: Athos ardet, Tauruſque Cilix, & Tmolus, & Oete, & Ide nunc ſicca, priùs celeberrima fontibus; virgineuſque Helicon, & Hæmus nondum dictus Oeagrius. Ætna ardet in immenſum ignibus geminatis, que biceps Parnaſſus, & Eryx, & Cynthus, & Othrys,

NOTES.

198. *Hunc.*] Scorpio.

Puer.] *Phaeton.*

Ut.] When.

199. *Curvatâ*, &c.] With a Tail or Sting turned backward.

Gelidâ] With cold Fear, from the Effect, which makes Men cold and pale.

Lora.] The Reins of the Curb. Thence *dare lora, i. e.* to let looſe the Reins. *Lorum* properly ſignifies a Thong of a Hide.

Remiſit.] He let fall, dropped.

201. *Quæ.*] The Reins.

Senſêre equi.] The Horſes felt.

202. *Expatiantur.*] They run wide, ruſh out of the Path.

204. *Lege.*] Order.

Æthere.] Heaven.

205. *Incurſant.*] Ruſh againſt.

208. *Inferiuſque*, &c.] With good Reaſon ſhe admires to ſee them beneath her's, becauſe the Sun is much higher than the Moon; the Poets attribute four Horſes to the Sun, and two to the Moon, and but one Horſe to *Lucifer* and *Aurora*.

209. *Ambuſta.*] Burnt.

211. *Succis ademptis.*] The Moiſture being dried up.

212. *Caneſcunt.*] Become white and dry.

217. *Athos*, &c.] A high Mountain in *Macedonia*. He enumerates all the high Mountains, which firſt began to be on Fire.

218. *Celeberrima fontibus.*] Having many Springs, which were then all dried up.

Ide.] A famous Mountain of *Phrygia*.

219. *Oeagrius Hæmus.*] The higheſt Mountain of *Thrace*, where *Orpheus* was torn in Pieces by the *Mænades, i. e.* Women who in a frantic Manner celebrated the *Orgya* of *Bacchus*, which from him was called *Oeagrius*.

220. *Geminatis.*] With redoubled Fire. As this Mountain always burns, the Poet intimates that it contracted a double Heat from *Phaeton's* Conflagration. *Juſtin* explains the Cauſes of the Burning of this Mount in Book IV. See alſo *Lucretius*, Lib. VI.

Ætna.] A Mountain of *Sicily*, always burning.

221. *Parnaſſus*] A Mount of *Phocis*, parted into two Summits.

Eryx.] A Mountain of *Sicily*, ſacred to *Venus*, who is therefore called *Ericina*.

Cynthus.] A Mountain of *Delos*, famed for the Birth of *Apollo* and *Diana*, whence he is called *Cynthius*.

Othrys.] A Mountain of *Theſſaly*.

& Rhodope tandem caritura nivibus, Mimasque, Dindymaque, & Mycale, que Cythæron natus ad sacra. Nec sue frigora prosunt Scythiæ: Caucasus ardet, Ossaque cum Pindo, que Olympus major ambobus: aëriæque Alpes, & nubifer Apenninus. Verò tum Phaëton aspicit orbem accensum è cunctis partibus: nec sustinet tantos æstus: que trahit ferventes auras ore velut è profundâ fornace, que sentit suos currus candescere. Et neque jam potest ferre cineres, ejectatamque favillam, que involvitur undique calido fumo. Que tectus piceâ caligine nescit quò eat, aut ubi sit; & raptatur arbitrio volucrum equorum. Credunt populos Æthiopum tum traxisse nigrum colorem, sanguine vocato in summa corpora. Tum Libye facta est arida, humoribus raptis æstu. Tum Nymphæ deflevêre fontesque lacusque comis passis. Bœotia queritur Dircen, Argus Amymonen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas.

Et tandem Rhodope nivibus caritura, Mimasque,
Dindymaque, & Mycale, natusque ad sacra Cythæron.
Nec prosunt Scythiæ sua frigora: Caucasus ardet,
Ossaque cum Pindo, majorque ambobus Olympus:
Aëriæque Alpes, & nubifer Apenninus.
Tum verò Phaëton cunctis è partibus orbem
Aspicit accensum: nec tantos sustinet æstus:
Ferventesque auras, velut è fornace profundâ,
Ore trahit, currusque suos candescere sentit.
Et neque jam cineres, ejectamque favillam
Ferre potest; calidoque involvitur undique fumo.
Quoque eat, aut ubi sit, piceâ caligine tectus
Nescit; & arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum.
Sanguine tum credunt in corpora summa vocato,
Æthiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem.
Tum facta est Libye, raptis humoribus æstu,
Arida. Tum Nymphæ passis fontesque, lacusque,
Deflevêre comis: queritur Bœotia Dircen;
Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas.

NOTES.

222. *Rhodope.*] A snowy Mountain of *Thrace*, so called of *Rhodope*, a Maid, who was transformed into it.

Mimasque.] A Mountain of lesser *Asia*, constantly covered with Snow, taking its Name from *Mimas*, a Giant.

223. *Dindymaque.*] A Mountain of *Phrygia*, sacred to the Mother of the Gods, whence she was called *Dindymene*.

Mycale.] A Mountain and City of *Caria*.

Cythæron.] A Mount of *Bœotia*, dedicated to *Bacchus*.

224. *Scythiæ.*] *Scythia* is a very cold Country to the North of *Asia*, so named from *Scytha* the Son of *Hercules*.

Caucasus.] A Mountain of *Scythia*, famous for the Story of *Prometheus*, said by the Poets to be bound down to it.

225. *Ossaque cum Pindo.*] Two very high Mountains of *Thessaly*.

Majorque.] Higher; for it is thought to reach above the Clouds.

226. *Alpes.*] Very high Mountains dividing *Italy* from *France* and *Germany*.

Apenninus.] A long Ridge of Mountains dividing *Italy* into two Parts.

228. *Nec tantos, &c.*] Nor is he able to bear so great a Heat.

229. *Ferventesque.*] Hot, glowing.

Auras.] The Air. *Aura* is properly a gentle Gale of Wind. It is used metaphorically for Favour; as *Aura popularis*.

230. *Suos.*] Which he had so greatly desired.

Candescere.] To be on Fire, to be red hot. Iron heated in the Fire is properly said *candere*.

231. *Favillam.*] *Favilla* is properly hot Ashes, or Embers.

232. *Ferre.*] To bear.

Involvitur.] Is encompassed, involved.

233. *Piceâ caligine.*] In pitchy Darkness.

234. *Volucrum.*] Of the swift-winged.

235. *Sanguine, &c.*] The Poet transiently explains the Change of the *Ethiopians* Complexion; for the *Ethiopians*, which before were white, then became black.

237. *Libye.*] A very dry and barren Region of *Africa*.

Raptis, &c.] Its Water and Moisture being dried up.

238. *Nymphæ, &c.*] As the Mountains were set on Fire; so also the Fountains and Lakes were dried up by the Conflagration, and so a cause of grief to their Nymphs.

Passis comis.] With their Hair about their Shoulders, or dishevelled; as is usual in Sorrow.

239. *Dircen.*] *Dirce* is a Fountain of *Bœotia*.

240. *Amymonen.*] *Amymone* is a Fountain in *Greece*, so called from *Amymone*, a Daughter of *Danaus*, King of the *Argives*, who is said to have been changed into a Fountain.

Pirenidas.] *Pirene* is a Fountain of *Corinth*.

Nec ſortita loco diſtantes flumina ripas
Tuta manent: mediis Tanais fumavit in undis,
Peneuſque ſenex, Teuthranteuſque Caïcus,
Et celer Iſmenos, cum Phocaïco Erymantho,
Arſuruſque iterum Xanthus, flavuſq; Lycormas,
Quique recurvatis ludit Mæandros in undis,
Mygdoniuſque Melas, & Tænarius Eurotas.
Arſit & Euphrates Babylonius, arſit Orontes,
Thermodonque citus, Gangeſque, & Phaſis, & Iſter.
Æſtuat Alpheus, ripæ Sperchëides ardent:
Quodque ſuo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus aurum.
Et, quæ Mæonias celebrârant carmine ripas,
Flumineæ volucres medio caluêre Cayſtro.
Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,
Occuluitq; caput, quod adhuc latet. Oſtia ſeptem
Pulverulenta vacant, ſeptem ſinè flumine valles.
Fors eadem Iſmarios, Hebrum cum Strymone, ſiccat,
Heſperioſq; amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumq; Padumq;

Nec flumina ſortita ripas diſtantes loco manent tuta: Tanais fumavit in mediis undis, que ſenex Peneus, Teuthranteuſque Caïcus, & celer Iſmenos, cum Phocaïco Erymantho, que Xanthus arſurus iterum, flavuſque Lycormas, quique ludit in recurvatis undis Mæandros, Mygdoniuſque Melas, & Tænarius Eurotas. Et Babylonius Euphrates arſit, Orontes arſit, que citus Thermodon, Gangeſque, & Phaſis, & Iſter. Alpheus æſtuat, Sperchëides ripæ ardent: que aurum, quod Tagus vehit ſuo amne, fluit ignibus. Et flumineæ volucres que celebrârant Mæonias ripas carmine, caluere medio Cayſtro. Nilus perterritus fugit in extremum orbem, occuluitque caput, quod adhuc latet. Septem pulverulenta oſtia vacant, ſeptem valles ſinè flumine. Eadem fors ſiccat Iſmarios amnes, Hebrum cum Strymone, Heſperioſque amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumque, Padumque,

NOTES.

241. *Nec ſortita*, &c.] Not only the Fountains, but alſo the broadeſt Rivers were dried up.

242. *Tanais.*] A very large River of *Scythia*, dividing *Europe* from *Aſia*.

242. *Peneus.*] A River of *Theſſaly*.

244. *Iſmenos.*] A River of *Bœotia*, ſo called from *Iſmenus* the Son of *Pelagus*.

Phocaïco Erymantho.] A River of *Phocis*, and a Mountain of *Arcadia*.

245. *Iterum.*] The ſecond Time; for it was twice burned; firſt when *Vulcan*, in the Time of the *Trojan* War, at the Entreaty of *Juno*, ſet it on Fire; in revenge for its ſtriving to overwhelm *Achilles* by an Innundation of its Waters; and afterwards, when *Phaeton*'s Conflagration happened.

Xanthus.] A River of *Troy*.

247. *Melas.*] *Melas* is a City of *Mygdonia*, which is ſaid to make ſheep black: From μέλας.

Eurotas.] A River of *Laconia* near *Tænarus*, a Promontory, running out into the Sea. For *Tænarus* is a Promontory, a City, and Port of *Laconia*.

248. *Orontes.*] A River of *Scythia*.

249. *Thermodon.*] A River of *Scythia*, near which the *Amazons* dwelt.

Ganges.] A River of *India*.

Phaſis.] A River of the *Colchians*, whence they are called *Phaſiani*.

Iſter.] A River of *Pannonia*, which is now called the *Danube*.

250. *Æſtuat.*] Boils.

Alpheus.] A River of *Elis*, running near the City *Piſa*, which being ſwallowed up by the Earth, flows under the Sea to the Fountain *Arethuſa*, in *Syracuſe*.

Sperchëides.] Of *Sperchëus*, a very ſwift River of *Theſſaly*.

251. *Tagus.*] A River of *Portugal*, which brings down from the Mountains Gold Sands. Theſe were now melted with the Heat. There are three Rivers famous for Gold Sands, *Pactolus*, *Hermus*, and *Tagus*.

252. *Mæonias.*] Of the Rivers of *Lydia*, for *Lydia* was ſo called from *Mæon*.

Carmine.] By their Song.

253. *Flumineæ volucres.*] The Swans inhabiting the Rivers.

Cayſtro.] A River of *Aſia*.

254. *Nilus.*] A River of *Egypt*, whoſe Source was unknown to the Ancients, and therefore ſaid, *caput occuluiſſe & adhuc latere*, *i. e.* that it then hid its Head, and that it ſtill lies hid; ſo *Tibullus*,

Nile pater, quanam poſſum te dicere cauſa,
Aut quibus in terris, occuluiſſe caput.

255. *Oſtia ſeptem.*] The Mouths or Heads, by which it empties itſelf into the Sea. So *Virg.*

Aut portum tenet, aut plenis ſubit oſtia velis.

256. *Pulverulenta.*] Full of Duſt.

Vacant.] Are empty of Water.

Septem valles.] The ſeven Mouths of the *Nile* become Valleys without Water.

257. *Fors eadem.*] By the ſame Fate *Hebrus* and *Strymon*, Rivers of *Thrace*, were dried up. He calls them *Iſmarios*, by a Synecdoche, from *Iſmarus*, a Mountain of *Thrace*.

258. *Heſperioſque.*] Weſtern.

Cuique

que Tibrim, cui potentia rerum fuit promiſſa. Omne ſolum diſſilit: que lumen penetrat in Tartara rimis, & terret infernum regem cum conjuge. Et mare contrahitur: que eſt campus ficcæ arenæ quod modò erat pontus. Que montes exiſtunt quos altum æquor texerat, & augent ſparſas Cycladas. Piſces petunt ima: nec curvi delphines audent tollere ſe ſuper æthera in conſuetas auras. Corpora phocarum exanimata natant reſupina ſummo profundo. Quoque fama eſt ipſum Nerea, Doridaque, & natas, latuiſſe ſub tepidis antris. Neptunus auſus erat ter exſerere brachia aquis cum torvo vultu; ter non tulit æſtus aëris. Tamen alma Tellus, ut erat circundata ponto inter aquas pelagi, que fontes undique contractos, qui condiderant ſe in viſcera opacæ matris, arida ſuſtulit omniferos vultus tenus collo: oppoſuitque manum fronti; que concutiens omnia magno tremore, paulùm ſubſedit, & fuit infrà, quàm ſolet eſſe; que locuta eſt ità ficcâ voce: Summe Deûm, ſi hoc placet, meruique, ô quid tua fulmina ceſſant? Liceat perituræ viribus ignis, perire tuo igne, que levare clade auctore. Equidem vix reſolvo fauces in hæc ipſa verba.

Cuique fuit rerum promiſſa potentia Tibrim.
Diſſilit omne ſolum: penetratq; in Tartara rimis
Lumen, & infernum terret cum conjuge regem.
Et mare contrahitur: ſiccæque eſt campus arenæ,
Quod modò pontus erat. Quoſq; altum texeratæquor,
Exiſtunt montes, & ſparſas Cycladas augent.
Ima petunt piſces: nec ſe ſuper æquora curvi
Tollere conſuetas audent delphines in auras.
Corpora phocarum ſummo reſupina profundo
Exanimata natant Ipſum quoque Nerea fama eſt,
Doridaque, & natas, tepidis latuiſſe ſub antris.
Ter Neptunus aquis cum torvo brachia vultu
Exſerere auſus erat; ter non tulit aëris æſtus.
Alma tamen Tellus, ut erat circundata ponto
Inter aquas pelagi, contractoſque undique fontes,
Quì ſe condiderant in opacæ viſcera matris,
Suſtulit omniferos collo tenus arida vultus:
Oppoſuitque manum fronti; magnoque tremore
Omnia concutiens, paulùm ſubſedit, & infrà,
Quàm ſolet eſſe, fuit; ſiccâque ita voce locuta eſt.
Si placet hoc, meruique, quid ô tua fulmina ceſſant,
Summe Deûm? Liceat perituræ viribus ignis,
Igne perire tuo, clademque auctore levare,
Vix equidem fauces hæc ipſa in verba reſolvo.

NOTES.

258. *Rhenum.*] A River dividing *Gaul* from *Germany*, the *Rhine*.

Rhodanumque.] A River of *France*, the *Rhone*.

Padumque.] A River of *Italy*, the *Po*.

259. *Tibrim.*] A River of *Tuſcany*, running through the Middle of *Rome*.

261. *Infernum Regem*] Pluto.

Cum conjuge.] With his Wife *Proſerpina*.

264. *Exſiunt.*] Appear, and ſtand out of the Waters.

Cycladas.] The *Cyclades* are a Cluſter of Iſlands in the *Ægean* Sea, lying as it were in a Circle, whence they are called *Cyclades*, of Κύκλος, a Circle. The Rocks, that then ſtood out of the Sea, increaſed the Number of the *Cyclades*.

266. *Tollere.*] To toſs, to raiſe themſelves up.

267. *Phocarum.*] Of Sea-Calves, which imitate the Lowing of Oxen.

268. *Exanimata.*] Dead, or expiring.

Nerea.] *Nereus* a Sea God.

271. *Exſerere.*] To put forth, to lift up out of the Waters.

Aëris æſtus.] The Fervors and burning Heats of the Air.

271. *Alma.*] Good, as fruitful, and called *Alma* from *Alendo*, for the Earth feedeth and nouriſheth all Animals.

Tellus.] Is ſaid to be the Goddeſs of the Earth, for the Earth itſelf is an Element.

273. *Contractos.*] Gather'd together from every Place; for by Reaſon of the too great Heat the Fountains had crept into the Heart of the Earth, that they might not be utterly dried up.

275. *Omniferos.*] Bearing and bringing forth all Things.

Collo tenus.] As far as the Neck.

277. *Subſedit.*] Seemed to be depreſſed by an Earthquake.

279. *Placet*, &c.] This is a Complaint of *Tellus*, or the Earth, to *Jupiter*, ſignifying, that if ſhe needs muſt periſh by Fire, he would rather permit her to be deſtroyed by his Thunderbolts, than by *Phaeton*'s Conflagration.

280. *Licet perire.*] *viz. mihi, i. e.* If I muſt periſh.

281. *Tuo.*] Let it be by thy Thunderbolt, or Lightning.

Clademque levare.] And ſo comfort myſelf for my deſtruction, as coming from thy hands.

Auctore.] Calamities are borne more lightly, when inflicted by Perſons of Power and Superiority.

(Preſſerat

(Preſſerat ora vapor.) Toſtos en aſpice crines,
Inque oculis tantùm, tantùm ſuper ora favillæ.
Hoſne mihi fructus, hunc fertilitatis honorem
Officiique refers; quod adunci vulnera aratri
Raſtrorumque fero, totoque exerceor anno?
Quòd pecori frondes, alimentaque mitia, fruges
Humano generi, vobis quòd thura miniſtro?
Sed tamen exitium fac me meruiſſe: quid undæ,
Quid meruit frater? cur illi tradita ſorte
Æquora decreſcunt, & ab æthere longiùs abſunt?
Quod ſi nec fratris, nec te mea gratia tangit;
At cœli miſerere tui. Circumſpice utrinque;
Fumat uterque polus: quos ſi violaverit ignis,
Atria veſtra ruent. Atlas en ipſe laborat:
Vixque ſuis humeris candentem ſuſtinet axem.
Si freta, ſi terræ pereant, ſi regia cœli;
In chaos antiquum confundimur. Eripe flâmmis,
Si quid adhuc ſupereſt: & rerum conſule ſummæ.
Dixerat hæc Tellus: neque enim tolerare vaporem
Ulteriùs potuit, nec dicere plura; ſuumque
Rettulit os in ſe, propioraque manibus antra.
At pater omnipotens Superos teſtatus, & ipſum
Qui dederat currus, niſi opem ferat, omnia fato
Interitura gravi; ſummam petit arduus arcem:
Unde ſolet latis nubes inducere terris;
Unde movet tonitrus, vibrataque fulmina jactat.

(Vapor preſſerat ora.) En aſpice toſtos crines, que favillæ tantùm ſunt in oculis, tantùm ſuper ora. Refers hos fructus mihi, hunc honorem fertilitatis officiique; quòd fero vulnera adunci aratri raſtrorumque, que exerceor toto anno? Quòd miniſtro frondes pecori, que mitia alimenta, fruges humano generi, quòd thura vobis? Sed tamen fac me meruiſſe exitium: quid undæ, quid frater meruit? Cur æquora tradita illi ſorte decreſcunt & abſunt longiùs ab æthere? Quod ſi nec gratia fratris, nec mea tangit te; at miſerere tui cœli. Circumſpice utrinque; uterque polus fumat: quos ſi ignis violaverit, veſtra atria ruent. En Atlas ipſe laborat: vixque ſuſtinet candentem axem ſuis humeris. Si freta, ſi terræ pereunt, ſi regia cœli, confundimur in antiquum chaos. Eripe flammis, ſi quid adhuc ſupereſt: & conſule ſummæ rerum. Tellus dixerat hæc: enim neque potuit ulterius tolerare vaporem, nec dicere plura; que rettulit ſuum os in ſe, que antra propiora manibus. At omnipotens pater teſtatus Superos, & ipſum Phœbum *qui dederat currus, niſi ferat opem, omnia interitura gravi fato; arduus petit ſummam arcem: unde ſolet inducere nubes latis terris; unde movet tonitrus, que jactat vibrata fulmina.*

NOTES.

282. *Vix*, &c.] Scarce can I open my Mouth to pronounce theſe Words.

Reſolvo.] I open.

287. *Raſtrorumque.*] Rakes, Harrows, Inſtruments of Huſbandry.

Fero.] I ſuffer, endure.

Exerceor.] I am worked, worn out.

289. *Thura.*] Frankincenſe, which is uſed in your Sacrifices.

290. *Exitium.*] She calls it a little before *Cladem* the *Calamity*.

Fac.] Let it be ſo, ſuppoſe.

Undæ.] The Waters; *ſc. meruerunt*, have deſerved.

291. *Frater.*] Neptune, to whom in the Diviſion of the World the Seas were alotted.

293. *Tangit.*] Moves.

295. *Fumat.*] The Heavens feigned to be upheld by two Poles, which if they were burnt, the Heavens would fall.

296. *Atlas.*] A high Mount of *Mauritania*, which is feigned to bear up Heaven; becauſe *Atlas*, who is ſaid to have been transformed into that Mountain, was the firſt Perſon that excelled in Aſtronomy; or elſe becauſe of its Height: For it is ſo high, that the Top of it cannot be ſeen, being covered perpetually with Clouds.

297. *Candentem axem.*] The burning Pole.

300. *Rerum*, &c.] See that all Nature do not periſh, and every thing be deſtroyed.

303. *Rettulit.*] A Metaphor taken from Serpents.

Propioraque manibus, &c.] The Caves near the infernal Shades. For *Manes* are the Souls of the Dead.

304. *Pater.*] *Jupiter.*

Teſtatus.] Having called in as Witneſs. For *Teſtari* is ſometimes the ſame, as to call or produce as a Witneſs. *Virgil* ſaith,

Vos, æterni ignes, & non violabile veſtrum
Teſtor numen.——

Teſtari is properly no more than to give a Teſtimony, or bear witneſs. *Teſtari* alſo ſignifies to make a Will; *i. e.* to teſtify the laſt Will. Hence it is called *Teſtamentum*, becauſe it is, as it were, a Teſtimony of our Will.

Ipſum.] *Apollo.*

306. *Arduus petit arcem.*] *i. e.* He goes to the Height of Heaven.

307. *Unde.*] From whence.

Latis.] Lying far and wide.

Sed

Sed neque tunc habuit nubes quas posset inducere terris, nec imbres quos dimitteret cœlo. Intonat, & misit fulmen vibratum ab dextrâ aure in aurigam: que expulit pariter animâque rotisque, & compescuit ignes sævis ignibus. Equi consternantur: & saltu facto in contraria, excutiunt colla jugo, que relinquunt abrupta lora. Fræna jacent illic, axis revulsus temone illic; radii fractarum rotarum in hâc parte: que vestigia laceri currûs sunt sparsa latè. At Phaëton volvitur in præceps, flammâ populante rutilos capillos, que fertur per aëra longo tractu; ut interdum stella etsi non cecidit de sereno cœlo, potuit videri cecidisse. Quem Eridanus maximus excipit procul à patriâ diverso orbe, que abluit fumantia ora.

Sed neque, quas posset terris inducere, nubes
Tunc habuit, nec, quos cœlo demitteret, imbres.
Intonat: & dextrâ libratum fulmen ab aure
Misit in aurigam: pariterque, animâque rotisque
Expulit, & sævis compescuit ignibus ignes.
Consternantur equi: & saltu in contraria facto
Colla jugo excutiunt, abruptaque lora relinquunt.
Illìc fræna jacent, illíc temone revulsus
Axis; in hàc radii fractarum parte rotarum:
Sparsaque sunt latè laceri vestigia currùs.
At Phaëton, rutilos flammâ populante capillos,
Volvitur in præceps, longoque per aëra tractu
Fertur; ut interdum de cœlo stella sereno,
Et si non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri.
Quem procul à patriâ diverso maximus orbe
Excipit Eridanus, fumantiaque abluit ora.

NOTES.

311. *Intonat.*] Thundereth, sends forth Thunder.

Libratum.] See what follows, at *verse* 626.

312. *Aurigam.*] *Phaeton*, the Driver of the Chariot of the Sun.

Animâque.] Of Life.

313. *Compescuit.*] Extinguished, put out; so in another Place,

Nec quia rex mundi compescuit ignibus ignes,
Ipse suis Phaëton inficiandus erat.

314. *Consternantur.*] Are affrighted.

316. *Revulsus.*] Torn away.

318. *Laceri.*] Broken, shattered to Pieces.

Vestigia.] Fragments.

319. *Rutilos.*] Yellow.

Flammâ populante.] The Fire burning, destroying. *Populari*, or *populare*, is to make a Prey of, to rob, to plunder, to despoil. Virg.

Populant ingentem farris acervum.

320. *Volvitur in præcep.*] Falls headlong.

321. *Fertur.*] Is swept away.

323. *Quem.*] *Phaeton.*

324. *Eridanus.*] Which by another Name is called *Padus* [the *Po*], the largest River of *Italy*.

FAB. II, III. *Phaeton*'s Sisters into Poplar Trees.

Phaethusa, Lampetie, *and* Phœbe, *the Sisters of* Phaeton, *lamenting their Brother's unhappy Fate, are, by the Mercy of the Gods, turned into Poplar Trees; and their Tears (as* Hesiod *and* Euridipes *relate) into Amber.*

Hesperiæ Naïades dant corpora fumantia trifida flammâ tumulo; signantque saxum hoc carmine: Phaëton est situs hìc, auriga paterni currûs; quem si non tenuit, tamen excidit magnis ausis.

NAïades Hesperiæ trifidâ fumantia flammâ
Corpora dant tumulo: signantque hôc carmine saxum;
Hìc situs est Phaëton, currûs auriga paterni;
Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis.

NOTES.

1. *Hesperiæ.*] *Italian.*

Trifidâ flamma.] A three-forked Thunderbolt.

2. *Signant.*] They inscribe.

Saxum.] The Tomb.

3. *Situs est.*] Buried. An Epitaph upon *Phaeton*.

4. *Quem.*] The Chariot.

Nam

Nam pater obductos luctu miſerabilis ægro
Condiderat vultus: &, ſi modò credimus, unum
Iſſe diem ſinè ſole ferunt. Incendia lumen
Præbebant; *aliquiſque malo fuit uſus in illo.*
At Clymene poſtquam dixit, quæcunque fuerunt
In tantis dicenda malis; lugubris & amens,
Et laniata ſinus, totum percenſuit orbem:
Exanimeſque artus primo, mox oſſa requirens,
Repperit oſſa tamen peregrinâ condita ripâ.
Incubuitque loco; nomenque in marmore lectum
Perfudit lacrymis, & aperto pectore fovit.
Nec minus Heliades fletus, & inania morti
Munera, dant lacrymas; & cæſæ pectora palmis,
Non auditurum miſeras Phaëtonta querelas
Nocte dieque vocant, adſternunturque ſepulchro.
Luna quater junctis implêrat cornibus orbem;
Illæ more ſuo (nam morem fecerat uſus)
Plangorem dederant: è quîs Phaëthuſa ſororum
Maxima, cum vellet terræ procumbere, queſta eſt
Diriguiſſe pedes: ad quam conata venire
Candida Lampetie, ſubitâ radice retenta eſt.
Tertia cùm crinem manibus laniare pararet,
Avellit frondes; hæc ſtipite crura teneri,
Illa dolet fieri longos ſua brachia ramos.
Dumque ea mirantur, complectitur inguina cortex,
Perque gradus uterum, pectuſq; humeroſq; manuſq;

Nam miſerabilis pater condiderat vultus obductos ægro luctu: & ſi modò credimus, ferunt unum diem iſſe ſinè ſole. Incendia præbebant lumen, aliquiſque uſus fuit in illo malo. At Clymene poſtquam dixit, quæcunque fuerunt dicenda in tantis malis; lugubris, & amens, & laniata ſinus, percenſuit totum orbem. Primò requirens exanimes artus, mox oſſa, tamen repperit oſſa condita peregrinâ ripâ. Incubuitque loco, quæ perfudit nomen lectum in marmore lacrymis, & fovit aperto pectore. Nec Heliades minus dant fletus & inania munera, lacrymas, & cæſa pectora palmis, vocant Phaëtonta, non auditurum miſeras querelas, nocte dieque vocant adſternunturque ſepulchro. Luna implêrat orbem quater junctis cornibus; illæ dederant plangorem ſuo more (nam uſus fecerat morem;) è quîs Phaëthuſa maxima ſororum, queſta eſt pedes diriguiſſe, cum vellet procumbere terræ: ad quam candida Lampetie conata venire, retenta eſt ſubitâ radice. Tertia, cum pararet laniare crinem manibus, avellit frondes: hæc dolet crura teneri ſtipite, illa ſua brachia fieri longos ramos. Dumque mirantur ea, cortex complectitur inguina, perque gradus uterum ambit, pectuſque, humeroſque, manúſque;

NOTES.

4. *Si.*] Although. *Ovid,*

Si deſint vires, tamen eſt laudanda voluntas.

Non tenuit.] He was not able to guide.

Excidit.] Yet he died attempting great Things.

5. *Pater.*] *Apollo.*

Obductos.] Covered, veiled.

Miſerabilis.] Mournful.

Ægro.] From the Effect, becauſe it makes Men ſick.

8. *Aliquiſque uſus*] Some Benefit.

9. *Clymene.*] *Phaëton*'s Mother.

10 *Lugubris.*] Mourning.

Amens.] Almoſt dead with Grief, diſtracted.

11. *Percenſuit.*] Ranged over.

12. *Exanimeſque*, &c.] Firſt ſeeking the lifeleſs Members of her Son.

Mox.] And afterwards.

13. *Condita.*] Buried.

14. *Incubuitque loco.*] She threw herſelf along on the Grave.

15. *Aperto pectore.*] With her naked Boſom

16. *Heliades.*] The Daughters of the Sun, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου, which from their Brother *Phaëton* were alſo called *Phaëtontiades.* Their Names are *Phaethuſa*, *Lampetie*, and *Phaëbe*, who having bewailed their Brother for four Months together, by the Compaſſion of *Jupiter* were turned into Poplar Trees.

17. *Cæſæ.*] Beating and knocking.

Palmis.] With their Hands.

19. *Adſternunturque.*] They lie ſtretched upon the Grave.

20. *Luna*, &c.] Four Months had paſſed: For the Moon is in the full once in every Month.

21. *Illæ.*] The *Heliades.*

Nam morem, &c.] For Uſe had made it habitual.

23 *Procumbere.*] Proſtrate herſelf on the Ground.

24. *Diriguiſſe.*] To have become ſtiff and hard.

Quam.] *Phaethuſa.*

25. *Lampetie.*] The Siſter of *Phaethuſa.*

Subitâ.] Sudden.

26. *Tertia.*] *Phœbe.*

Laniare.] To tear.

29. *Inguina*] Their Groin.

Ambit;

& tantùm ora exſtabant, vocantia matrem. Quid mater faciat, niſi eat huc atque illuc, quò impetus trahat illam? &, dum licet, jungat oſcula? Non eſt ſatis; tentat avellere corpora truncis, & abrumpere teneros ramos manibus: at inde ſanguineæ guttæ manant, tanquam de vulnere. Quæcunque eſt ſaucia, clamat, mater, parce precor: parce precor, corpus noſtrum laniatur in arbore. Jamque vale. Cortex venit in noviſſima verba. Indè lacrymæ fluunt, quæ electra ſtillata de novis ramis rigeſcunt ſole; quæ lucidus amnis excipit, & mittit geſtanda Latinis nuribus.

Ambit: & extabant tantùm ora vocantia matrem.
Quid faciat mater, niſi, quò trahat impetus illam,
Huc eat atque illuc? &, dum licet, oſcula jungat?
Non ſatis eſt; truncis avellere corpora tentat,
Et teneros manibus ramos abrumpere: at indè
Sanguineæ manant, tanquam de vulnere, guttæ.
Parce precor, mater, quæcunque eſt ſaucia, clamat,
Parce precor: noſtrum laniatur in arbore corpus:
Jamque vale. Cortex in verba noviſſima venit.
Indè fluunt lacrymæ, ſtillataque ſole rigeſcunt
De ramis electra novis; quæ lucidus amnis
Excipit, & nuribus mittit geſtanda Latinis.

NOTES.

31. *Ambit.*] Encompaſſes.
Extabant.] Remained uncovered by the Bark.
34. *Truncis.*] *Truncus* is the thick Part of the Tree from which the Branches ſhoot forth.
Avellere.] To pluck away.
Tentat.] She endeavours.
35. *Indè.*] From the Branches.
36. *Manant.*] Flow.
37. *Saucia.*] Wounded.
39. *Vale.*] A Salutation uſed at parting; and anſwered by *Tu quoque vale*. *Salve* is the complimentary Expreſſion when we meet a Friend or Acquaintance, and is anſwered in the ſame Manner.
Cortex.] The Bark overſpreading their Mouths, intercepts the laſt Words of the *Heliades*.
40. *Indè.*] From thoſe Trees.
Rigeſcunt.] Grow hard.
41. *Electra.*] Amber.
Lucidus amnis.] *Eridanus*.
42. *Excipit.*] Received.
Nuribus Latinis.] The *Italian* Ladies.

FAB. IV. *Cycnus* into a Swan.

Cycnus, *the Son of* Stheneleus, *and King of the* Ligurians, *(nearly related to* Phaeton *by the Mother's Side) ſeeing the Siſters of* Phaeton *waſhing his Body on the Banks of the River* Eridanus, *which ſome call the* Po, *being equally afflicted with them, and bewailing the Death of his Kinſman, was by the Will of the Gods transformed into a Swan; and, having an Averſion to Fire, betook himſelf to Lakes and Rivers, there to ſpend his old Age.*

Cycnus, proles Stheneleïa, adfuit huic monſtro; qui quamvis junctus tibi, Phaëton, à materno ſanguine, tamen fuit proprior mente. Ille relicto imperio (nam rexerat populos Ligurum & magnas urbes)

ADfuit huic monſtro, proles Stheneleïa, Cycnus:
Qui tibi materno quamvis à ſanguine junctus,
Mente tamen, Phaëton, propior fuit. Ille relicto
(Nam Ligurum populos, & magnas rexerat urbes)

NOTES.

1. *Adfuit.*] Was preſent at this Prodigy.
Monſtro.] In which the *Heliades* were turned into Poplar Trees, and their Tears into Amber.
3. *Ille.*] *Cycnus*.
4. *Ligurum.*] *Cycnus* was King of *Liguria*, in *Italy*, ſituated between the Rivers *Varus* and *Macra*, bordering upon *Tuſcany*, the chief City of which is *Genoa*; the Inhabitants of it were called *Ligures*.

Imperio,

Imperio, ripas virides, amnemque querelis
Eridanum implêrat, ſylvamque ſororibus auctam;
Cùm vox eſt tenuata viro, canæque capillos
Diſſimulant plumæ; collumque à pectore longum
Porrigitur, digitoſque ligat junctura rubentes.
Penna latus veſtit: tenet os finè acumine roſtrum.
Fit nova Cycnus avis, nec ſe cœloque, Jovique
Credit, ut injuſtè miſſi memor ignis ab illo.
Stagna colit, patuloſque lacus; ignemque peroſus,
Quæ colat, elegit contraria flumina flammis.
Squallidus interea genitor Phaëtontis, & expers
Ipſe ſui decoris: qualis, cùm deficit orbi,
Eſſe ſolet; lucemque odit, ſeque ipſe, diemque;
Datque animum in luctus, & luctibus adjicit iram,
Officiumque negat mundo. Satìs, inquit, ab ævi
Sors mea principiis fuit irrequieta: pigetque
Actorum ſinè fine mihi, ſinè honore, laborum.
Quilibet alter agat portantes lumina currus.
Si nemo eſt, omneſque Dei non poſſe fatentur;
Ipſe agat: ut ſaltem, dum noſtras tentat habenas,
Orbatura patres aliquando fulmina ponat.
Tunc ſciet, ignipedum vires expertus equorum,
Non meruiſſe necem, qui non bene rexerit illos.
Talia dicentem circumſtant omnia Solem
Numina: neve velit tenebras inducere terris
Supplice voce rogant. Miſſos quoq; Jupiter ignes
Excuſat, precibuſque minas regaliter addit.

implêrat virides ripas, amnemque Eridanum querelis, ſylvamque auctam ſororibus; cùm vox eſt tenuata viro, canæque plumæ diſſimulant capillos; collumque pectore longum porrigitur, digitoſque rubentes ligat junctura; penna veſtit latus: roſtrum tenet os ſinè acumine. Cycnus fit nova avis, nec credit ſe cœloque, Jovique, ut memor ignis injuſtè miſſi ab illo. Colit ſtagna patuloſque lacus; peroſus ignem, elegit flumina contraria flammis, quæ colat. Interea genitor Phaëtontis ſqualidus, & ipſe expers ſui decoris, qualis ſolet eſſe cùm deficit orbi; odit lucemque, ſeque, diemque; dat animum in luctus, & adjicit iram luctibus, quæ negat officium mundo. Inquit, Mea ſors fuit ſatìs irrequieta ab principiis ævi: pigetque laborum actorum mihi ſinè fine, ſinè honore. Quilibet alter agat currus portantes lumina. Si nemo eſt, omneſque Dei fatentur non poſſe; ipſe agat: ut ſaltem dum tentat noſtras habenas, aliquando ponat fulmina, orbatura patres liberis. *Tunc expertus vires ignipedum equorum, ſciet non meruiſſe necem, qui non bene rexerit illos. Omnia numina circumſtant Solem dicentem talia: ve rogant ſupplice voce, ne velit inducere tenebras terris. Quoque Jupiter excuſat miſſos ignes, & regaliter addit minas precibus.*

NOTES.

7. *Tenuata.*] Made ſmall and ſlender.

Canæque, &c.] His Hairs are changed into white Feathers.

9. *Porrigitur.*] Is ſtretched out into a great Length.

Junctura.] A ſkinny Film. The Claws of Swans are red, and joined by a kind of Membrane.

10. *Tenet*, &c.] His Mouth is changed into a blunt Beak.

11. *Nec credit cœlo.*] Neither ventures he into the Air.

12. *Ignis.*] Of the Thunderbolt that was thrown.

Illo.] By *Jupiter.*

13. *Patuloſque.*] Wide.

Peroſus.] Hating. The Word is often alſo taken paſſively, and ſignifies one who is hated.

14. *Contraria.*] So in Book I. *Cumque ſic ignis aquæ pugnax.*

15. *Squallidus.*] He deſcribes the Grief of *Phœbus*, for the Death of *Phaeton.*

Expers.] Deſtitute of the wonted Splendour.

16. *Qualis*, &c.] As when his Orb is obſcured by an Eclipſe.

18. *Datque animum in luctus.*] Gives his Mind up entirely to Grief.

Adjicit iram.] And joins Reſentment.

19. *Satìs*, &c.] The Order is, *Sors mea fuit ſatis irrequieta, a principiis ævi, i. e.* as ſoon as I was born, *vita mea & conditio mea nunquam quievit & tranquilla fuit*; my Life and Condition were ever reſtleſs.

24. *Ipſe agat.*] Let *Jupiter*, who is ſo mighty and terrible, drive the Chariot himſelf.

Tentat.] While he ſtrives to hold, direct, manage. Derived of *Tento.*

25. *Orbatura patres.*] Which bereaves Fathers of their Children, *Orbare* is always uſed to expreſs the Deprivation of ſomething very dear and valuable.

Ponat.] He may lay aſide.

26. *Tunc ſciet*, &c.] Then *Jupiter* having experienced the Strength of the fiery-footed Horſes, will ſhew that he who was unable to govern them, did not deſerve ſo ſevere a Fate.

30. *Miſſos ignes.*] The Thunderbolts brandiſhed againſt *Phaeton.*

31. *Regaliter.*] With the Authority of a King.

(Colligit Phœbus equos amentes & adhuc paventes terrore: quos sævit domans stimulo & verbere: enim sævit, quæ objectat natum, & imputat illis.)

(Colligit amentes, & adhuc terrore paventes
Phœbus equos: stimuloque domans, & verbere sævit:
Sævit enim, natumque objectat, & imputat illis.)

NOTES.

33. *Verbere.*] With Whip and Goad.
Sævit.] He exerciſes his Fury on the Horſes, and imputes *Phaeton*'s Death to them.

FAB. V, VI. *Caliſtho* into a She-Bear, and *Arcas* into the Star *Bootes*.

Jupiter, *whilſt taking a Survey of the Ruins cauſed by the Conflagration, in order to repair what had been deſtroyed, fell in love with* Caliſtho, *the Daughter of* Lycaon, *whom he met with in* Arcadia. *To obtain his Deſires, he changed himſelf into the Appearance of* Diana; *and being, like her, equipped with a Quiver and Arrows, by thes Artifice deceives the unwary Virgin. But* Juno, *incenſed at the Injury done her Bed, transformed* Caliſtho *into a She-Bear: Whom, with her Son* Arcas, Jupiter *afterwards placed among the Stars.*

At omnipotens Pater circuit ingentia mœnia cœli; & explorat ne quid labefactum viribus ignis corruat. Quæ poſtquam videt eſſe firma, ſuique roboris; perſpicit cuncta, quæ labores hominum. Tamen cura ſuæ Arcadiæ eſt impenſior illi; quæ reſtituit fontes, & flumina nondum audentia labi; dat gramina terræ, frondes arboribus, quæ jubet læſas ſylvas revireſcere. Dum redit, itque frequens, hæſit in Nonacrinâ virgine: & ignes accepti ſub oſſibus caluêre. Opus hujus non erat mollire lanam trahendo:

AT Pater omnipotens, ingentia mœnia cœli
Circuit; & ne quid labefactum viribus ignis
Corruat, explorat. Quæ poſtquam firma, ſuique
Roboris eſſe videt; terras, hominumque labores
Perſpicit. Arcadiæ tamen eſt impenſior illi
Cura ſuæ; fonteſque, & nondum audentia labi
Flumina reſtituit. Dat terræ gramina, frondes
Arboribus, læſaſque jubet revireſcere ſylvas.
Dum redit, itque frequens, in virgine Nonacrinâ
Hæſit; & accepti caluêre ſub oſſibus ignes.
Non erat hujus opus lanam mollire trahendo;

NOTES.

1. *Pater.*] *Jupiter.*
2. *Circuit.*] Walks round.
3. *Corruat.*] Might fall down.
Explorat.] He ſearches diligently. Hence they are called *Exploratores*, who ſpy into the Enemies Counſels, or what they are about, or their Poſition.
5. *Impenſior.*] Greater.
6. *Suæ.*] Beloved by him, either becauſe of *Maja*, who brought forth *Mercury* in *Cyllene*, a Mountain of *Arcadia*; or becauſe the *Arcadians*, as well as the *Cretenſians*, affirm that *Jupiter* was born among them.
7. *Reſtituit.*] He reſtored to their former State, Juſtin, *Hunc regno à patre privatum ſibi reſtituerat.* Sometimes *reſtituere* ſignifies to reſtore, to give back again. Ter. *Ut ſuis reſtituam.*
9. *Frequens.*] Often.
Virgine Nonacrinâ.] *Caliſtho*, the Daughter of *Lycaon* and *Nonacrine*: Whom, with her Son *Arcas*, *Jupiter* tranſlated into Heaven near the *Pole*, which was called from them *Arcticus*. Which when *Juno* obſerved, ſhe deſired *Tethys* her Nurſe, never to permit them to deſcend into the Sea, therefore the *Septentriones* are ſaid never to ſet.
10. *Hæſit.*] Fixed his Eyes.
Accepti.] Conceived. *Ignis* is by the Poets often uſed for Love, which preys upon and conſumes the Minds of Lovers, juſt as that Element exerciſes its deſtroying Quality upon Fuel.
Caluêre.] Gathered freſh warmth.
11. *Hujus.*] Of *Caliſtho*.
Mollire, &c.] To prepare Wool, in order to card and ſpin it.

Nec

Nec positas variare comas: sed fibula vestem,
Vitta coërcebat neglectos alba capillos.
Et modò lævæ manu jaculum, modò sumpserat arcum.
Miles erat Phœbes: nec Mænalon attigit ulla
Gratior hâc Triviæ. *Sed nulla potentia longa est.*
Ulterius medio spatium Sol altus habebat;
Cùm subit illa nemus, quod nulla ceciderat ætas.
Exuit hîc humero pharetrâm, lentosque retendit
Arcus; inque solo, quod texerat herba, jacebat,
Et pictam positâ pharetram cervice premebat.
Jupiter ut vidit fessam, & custode vacantem,
Hoc certè conjux furtum mea nescict, inquit:
Aut si rescierit; sunt, ô, sunt jurgia tanti?
Protinus induitur faciem, cultumque Dianæ.
Atque ait, O comitum virgo pars una mearum,
In quibus es venata jugis? De cespite virgo
Se levat; & Salve Numen, me judice, dixit,
Audiat ipse licèt, majus Jove. Ridet, & audit,
Et sibi præferri se gaudet; & oscula jungit;
Nec moderata satis, nec sic à virgine danda.
Quâ venata foret sylvâ, narrare parantem

nec variare comas positas: sed fibula coërcebat vestem, alba vitta coërcebat neglectos capillos. Et modò sumpserat lævo jaculum manu, modò arcum. Erat miles Phœbes: nec ulla gratior hâc Triviæ attigit Mænalon. Sed nulla potentia est longa. Altus Sol habebat spatium ulterius medio; cùm illa subit nemus, quod nulla ætas ceciderat. Hîc exuit pharetram humero, que retendit lentèi arcus, que jacebat in solo quod herba texerat, & premebat pharetram cervice positâ. Ut Jupiter vidit fessam, & vacantem custode inquit, Certè mea conjux nesciet hoc furtum: aut si rescierit; sunt, ô sunt jurgia tanti? Protinus induitur faciem cultumque Dianæ. Atque ait, O virgo, una pars mearum comitum, in quibus jugis es venata? Virgo levat se de cespite; & dixit, Salve Numen, me judice, majus Jove, licèt ipse audiat. Ipse ridet, & audit, & gaudet se præferri sibi; & jungit oscula; nec moderata satis, nec sic danda à virgine. Impedit amplexu parantem narrare quâ sylvâ foret venata;

NOTES.

12. *Variare.*] To adorn in various wise her tresses, which wanton Maids used to do to an extravagant Excess.

Fibula.] A Button.

13. *Vitta*] A Fillet, with which the Ancients used to bind their Heads.

Coërcebat.] Kept from dangling.

Neglectos] Her uncombed, unadorned Hair.

14. *Jaculum,*] A Spear.

15. *Phœbes.*] Of *Diana*, who is thought to be the same as the Moon.

16. *Hâc.*] Than *Calisto.*

Triviæ.] To *Diana*, so called, either because she was wont to be worshipped *in Triviis, i. e. where three Roads met*, or on account of her threefold Course under the *Zodiac.*

17. *Ulterius medio.*] It was now Afternoon, or more than the half of the Day was past.

18. *Subit*] She entered.

Illa.] *Calisto.*

Quod.] The Trees of which Grove had never been cut down.

Nulla ætas.] The Men of no Age.

19. *Exuit.*] *Calisto* laid aside.

Hîc.] In this Grove.

Lentosque.] Flexible, bending. *Virgil.*

Lenta salix. ———

Retendit.] She unstrung; for Bows, unless they be unbent, grow weak. Here it may be remarked, that the Proposition *re* always changes the Signification of the Word, with which it is compounded, to the contrary, as *retego, i. e.* I uncover; *resero*, I open; *revelo*, I uncloath; *retexo*, I unravel; and others of the like Sort.

20. *Solo.*] On the Ground.

22. *Ut.*] When.

Fessam.] Weary and tired.

23. *Furtum.*] A private amour. Rapes are also called *Furta*, because they are committed *furtim, i. e.* by Stealth.

Conjux.] *Juno.*

24. *Sunt*, &c.] As tho' he had said, A scolding Bout is not of such Moment, that I should deprive myself of the Pleasure of enjoying this Virgin.

25. *Protinus.*] Presently. The Poet takes Notice of *Jupiter*'s being transformed into *Diana*, as it were by the by.

Cultumque] Habit, Dress.

27. *In quibus jugis.*] In what Mountains.

Cespite] From the Earth. *Cespes* is properly a Sod of Earth with the Grass upon it.

Virgo.] *Calisto.*

28. *Se levat.*] She raises herself.

29 *Ipse.*] *Jupiter.*

Licèt.] Although.

30. *Præferri*] To be preferred before, to be esteemed.

nec prodit ſe ſinè crimine. Illa quidem contra, quantùm modò fœmina poſſit; (Saturnia, utinam aſpiceres, eſſes mitior!) illa quidem pugnat: ſed quæ puella, quiſve poterat ſuperare Jovum? Jupiter victor petit æthera Superûm. Nemus eſt odio huic, & conſcia ſylva. Undè, referens pedem, penè oblita eſt tollere pharetram cum telis, & arcum quem ſuſpenderat. Ecce, Dictynna, comitata ſuo choro, ingrediens per altum Mænalon, & ſuperba cæde ferarum, aſpicit hanc, que vocat viſam: clamata refugit; & timuit primò nè Jupiter eſſet in illâ. Sed poſtquam vidit nymphas incedere pariter, ſenſit dolos abeſſe, que acceſſit ad numerum harum. Heu quàm difficile eſt non prodere crimen vultu! Vix attollit oculos humo; nec ut ſolebat antè, juncta lateri Deæ, nec eſt prima toto agmine: ſed ſilet: & dat ſigna læſi pudoris rubore. Et (niſi quòd eſt virgo) Diana poterat ſentire culpam mille notis. Nymphæ feruntur ſenſiſſe. Lunaria cornua reſurgebant nono orbe; cùm venatrix Dea, languida fraternis flammis, nacta gelidum nemus; de quo rivus labens cum murmure, & verſabat attritas arenas; ut laudavit loca, contigit ſummas undas pede. His quoque laudatis, ait, Omnis arbiter eſt procul; tingamus nuda corpora ſuperfuſis lymphis. Parrhaſis erubuit; cunctæ ponunt velamina;

Impedit amplexu; nec ſe ſinè crimine prodit.
Illa quidem contrà, quantùm modò fœmina poſſit,
(Aſpiceres utinam, Saturnia, mitior eſſes!)
Illa quidem pugnat: ſed quæ ſuperare puella,
Quiſve Jovem poterat? Superûm petit æthera victor
Jupiter. Huic odio nemus eſt, & conſcia ſylva.
Undè, pedem referens, penè eſt oblita pharetram
Tollere cum telis, & quem ſuſpenderat arcum.
Ecce, ſuo comitata choro, Dictynna per altum
Mænalon ingrediens, & cæde ſuperba ferarum,
Aſpicit hanc, viſamque vocat: clamata refugit;
Et timuit primò: nè Jupiter eſſet in illâ.
Sed, poſtquam pariter nymphas incedere vidit,
Senſit abeſſe dolos, numerumque acceſſit ad harum.
Heu quàm difficile eſt, crimen non prodere vultu!
Vix oculos attollit humo; nec, ut antè ſolebat,
Juncta Deæ lateri, nec toto eſt agmine prima:
Sed ſilet; & læſi dat ſigna rubore pudoris.
Et (niſi quòd virgo eſt) poterat ſentire Diana
Mille notis culpam. Nymphæ ſenſiſſe feruntur.
Orbe reſurgebant lunaria cornua nono;
Cùm Dea venatrix, fraternis languida flammis,
Nacta nemus gelidum; de quo cum murmure labens
Ibat, & attritas verſabat rivus arenas;
Ut loca laudavit, ſummas pede contigit undas.
His quoque laudatis, Procul eſt, ait, arbiter omnis;
Nuda ſuperfuſis tingamus corpora lymphis.
Parrhaſis erubuit; cunctæ velamina ponunt:

NOTES.

33. *Impedit amplexu.*] He hinders by his Careſſes.

Prodit.] He diſcovered.

34. *Illa.*] *Caliſtho.*

35. *Saturnia.*] *Juno*, the Daughter of *Saturn.*

36. *Pugnat.*] She reſiſts.

38. *Huic*, &c.] To *Caliſtho.*

Conſcia.] Of the Rape committed by *Jupiter.*

39. *Undè.*] Out of that Wood.

Referens.] Departing.

41. *Ecce.*] This Particle ſignifies ſomething ſudden. *Diana*, is here called *Dictynna*, from a nymph of *Crete* of the ſame name, who invented Hunting-nets.

43 *Hanc.*] *Caliſtho.*

44. *Nè*, &c.] Leſt *Jupiter* ſhould be concealed under the Shape of *Diana.*

46. *Harum.*] Of the Nymphs.

47. *Prodere.*] To diſcover. Secret Things, when detected, are properly ſaid *prodi.*

48. *Attollit*] She lifts up.

49. *Deæ.*] Of *Diana.*

50. *Læſi pudoris.*] Of her violated Chaſtity.

52. *Mille notis.*] By a thouſand Tokens. A finite Number for an infinite one.

53. *Orbe nono.*] In the ninth Month. For the Moon every Month reneweth her Orb.

54. *Venatrix Dea*] *Diana.*

Fraternis flammis.] By the too great Heat of her Brother the Sun; *Diana*, or the Moon, being the Siſter of *Phœbus.*

Languida.] Being weary and weak.

55. *Nemus gelidum.*] A cool Grove.

56. *Attritas arenas.*] Shining Gravel.

Verſabat.] Rolled.

57. *Ut*, &c.] After *Diana* had praiſed the Place, which was charming and pleaſant, ſhe dipt her Feet into the Water.

58. *Procul eſt arbiter.*] Here is no Witneſs, or Spectator.

59. *Tingamus.*] Let us waſh.

Lymphis.] In the Waters.

60 *Cunctæ.*] All the Nymphs ſtrip off their Garments.

Una

Una moras quærit. Dubitanti veſtis adempta eſt:
Quâ poſitâ, nudo patuit cum corpore crimen.
Attonitæ, manibuſque uterum celare volenti,
I procul hinc, dixit, nec ſacros pollue fontes,
Cynthia: deque ſuo juſſit ſecedere cœtu.
Senſerat hoc olim magni Matrona Tonantis:
Diſtuleratque graves in idonea tempora pœnas.
Cauſa moræ nulla eſt: & jam puer Arcas (id ipſum
Indoluit Juno) fuerat de pellice natus.
Quò ſimul obvertit ſævam cum lumine mentem;
Scilicet hoc unum reſtabat, Adultera, dixit,
Ut fœcunda fores, fieretque injuria partu
Nota, Joviſque mei teſtatum dedecus eſſet.
Haud impunè feres: adimam tibi nempè figuram;
Quâ tibi, quâque places noſtro, importuna, marito.
Dixit; & adversâ prenſis à fronte capillis,
Stravit humi pronam. Tendebat brachia ſupplex:
Brachia cœperunt nigris horreſcere villis,
Curvarique manus, & aduncos creſcere in ungues,
Officioque pedum fungi: laudataque quondam
Ora Jovi, lato fieri deformia rictu.
Neve preces animos, & verba ſuperflua flectant,
Poſſe loqui eripitur. Vox iracnnda, minaxque,
Plenaque terroris rauco de gutture fertur.

una quærit moras. Veſtis eſt adempta dubitanti: quâ poſitâ, crimen patuit cum nudo corpore. Cynthia dixit attonitæ, quæ volenti celare uterum manibus; I procul hinc, nec pollue ſacros fontes: quæ juſſit ſecedere de ſuo cœtu. Matrona magni Tonantis ſenſerat hoc olim: diſtuleratque graves pœnas in idonea tempora. Eſt nulla cauſa moræ: & jam puer Arcas fuerat natus de pellice (Juno indoluit id ipſum). Quò ſimul obvertit ſævam mentem cum lumine; dixit, Adultera, ſcilicet hoc unum reſtabat, ut fores fœcunda, quæ injuria fieret nota partu, quæ dedecus mei Jovis eſſet teſtatum. Haud fores impunè: nempè adimam figuram tibi, quâ, placea tibi, quâque importuna places noſtro marito. Dixit; & prenſis capillis à fronte adverſa, ſtravit pronam humi. Supplex tendebat brachia: brachia cœperunt horreſcere nigris villis, quæ manus curvari, & creſcere in aduncos ungues, quæ fungi officio pedum: quæ ora quondam laudata Jovi, fieri deformia lato rictu. Neve preces & ſuperflua verba flectant animos, poſſe loqui eripitur. Iracunda vox, & minax, & plena terroris, fertur de rauco gutture.

NOTES.

61. *Una.*] *Caliſtho* alone has no Mind to undreſs herſelf,

Dubitanti.] From *Caliſtho* ſtill delaying to undreſs.

Adempta.] Forcibly taken from her by the other Nymphs, the Companions of *Diana*.

62. *Quâ*] The Garment.

Poſitâ.] Laid aſide.

63. *Attonitæ.*] To *Caliſtho*, being in Confuſion.

Uterum.] Her Womb, which diſcovered the Crime.

64. *Dixit.*] ſc. *Diana*.

Nec pollue.] Nor defile.

Sacros.] The Ancients thought all Waters were ſacred.

65. *Secedere.*] To depart. *Secedere* is to retire from the Company or Society of Men. Hence *ſeceſſus* is derived, *i. e.* a withdrawing to a ſecret Place.

Cœtu.] From the Society, Company.

66. *Olim.*] For ſome time, or ſome time after *Caliſtho* was debauched by *Jove*.

69. *Indoluit Juno.*] That *Caliſtho* had brought forth a Boy, was a freſh Ground of Reſentment to *Juno*.

De pellice natus.] Of *Caliſtho*, *Jupiter*'s Concubine.

70. *Quò.*] Upon which Boy *Arcas*.

Simul.] As ſoon as.

71. *Scilicet.*] This Word intimates great Indignation. The Poets commonly make *Juno* ſpeak angrily.

72. *Fœcunda.*] That thou ſhouldſt conceive Pregnant Women are ſaid to be *fœcundæ*.

73. *Teſtatum.*] As thus proved by ſuch a Witneſs.

74. *Haud impunè.*] Thou ſhalt not go unpuniſhed.

75. *Importuna.*] Thou ſaucy Jade! Self-confident! He is ſaid to be *importunus*, who has no Regard to Place, nor Time, nor Perſon; troubleſome.

76. *Dixit.*] *Juno* ſpake.

77. *Stravit.*] Laid proſtrate on the Ground.

Tendebat.] She ſtretched out.

Supplex] Humbly entreating.

78. *Horreſcere.*] To become ſhaggy and rough.

Villis.] With Hairs. *Villus* is a Collection of Hairs, ſuch as is in the Manes of Horſes and Wolves.

79. *Aduncos.*] Crooked.

80. *Quondam.*] Once, ſome time ſince.

81. *Jovi.*] By *Jupiter*.

Lato rictu] Wide Jaws.

83. *Poſſe loqui.*] The Faculty of Speaking.

Tamen mens antiqua remanſit in factâ urſâ; que teſtata ſuos dolores aſſiduo gemitu, tollit qualeſcunque manus ad cœlum & ſidera; que ſentit Jovem ingratum, cùm nequeat dicere ingratum. *Ah! quoties, non auſa quieſcere ſolâ ſylvâ, erravit antè domum, que in agris quondam ſuis! Ah! quoties eſt acta per ſaxa latratibus canum, venatrixque fugit territa metu venantum! ſæpe oblita quid eſſet; latuit viſis feris; urſaque horruit urſos conſpectos in montibus; que pertimuit lupos, quamvis pater eſſet in illis. Eccè Arcas, proles Lycaoniæ parenti, ignara adeſt, ter quinque fere natalibus actis: dùmque ſequitur feras, dum eligit aptos ſaltus, que ambit Erymanthidas ſylvas nexilibus plagis, incidit in matrem; quæ reſtitit Arcade viſo, & fuit ſimilis cognoſcenti. Ille refugit; que neſcius extimuit tenentem oculos immotos in ſe ſinè fine: que fuerat fixurus pectora* matris, *aventi accedere propius, vulnifico telo. Omnipotens arcuit, que ſuſtulit ipſoſque nefaſque pariter;*

Mens antiqua tamen factâ quoque manſit in ursâ; 85
Aſſiduoque ſuos gemitu teſtata dolores,
Qualeſcunque manus ad cœlum & ſidera tollit;
Ingratumque Jovem, nequeat cùm dicere, ſentit.
Ah! quoties, ſolâ non auſa quieſcere ſylvâ,
Antè domum, quondamque ſuis erravit in agris! 90
Ah! quoties per ſaxa canum latratibus acta eſt;
Venatrixque metu venantum territa fugit!
Sæpe feris latuit viſis; oblita quid eſſet;
Urſaque conſpectos in montibus horruit urſos:
Pertimuitque lupos, quamvis pater eſſet in illis. 95
Eccé Lycaoniæ proles ignara parenti
Arcas adeſt, ter quinque ferè natalibus actis:
Dùmque feras ſequitur, dùm ſaltus eligit aptos,
Nexilibuſque plagis ſylvas Erymanthidas ambit,
Incidit in matrem; quæ reſtitit Arcade viſo, 100
Et cognoſcenti ſimilis fuit. Ille refugit;
Immotoſque oculos in ſe ſinè fine tenentem
Neſcius extimuit: propriuſque accedere aventi,
Vulnifico fuerat fixurus pectora telo.
Arcuit omnipotens, pariterque ipſoſque, nefaſque 105

NOTES.

85. *Mens antiqua.*] Her former Underſtanding.

87. *Manus.*] Bears make uſe of their Fore-feet by way of Hands.

Tollit.] Lifts up.

Solâ ſylvâ.] In the ſolitary Woods.

91. *Saxa.*] The Craggy Steeps.

Acta eſt.] Driven over.

92. *Venatrix.*] And ſhe, who had been herſelf a Huntreſs.

93. *Oblita quid eſſet.*] Forgetting ſhe was a Bear.

94. *Horruit.*] Trembled.

95. *Pater.*] *Lycaon*, the Father of *Caliſtbo*.

In illis.] Among thoſe Wolves, for *Lycaon* was changed into a Wolf. See Book I.

96. *Eccè.*] The Poet adds another Fable in this Place, that of *Caliſtbo* and *Arcas*, which, though it happened fifteen Years after, is here related as a Fact immediately ſubſequent to the former. This Anachroniſm is made to preſerve the Connection between the Fable of *Arcas*, and that which immediately follows.

Ignara.] Not knowing her to have been turned into a Bear.

Parenti.] His Mother *Caliſtbo*, the Daughter of *Lycaon*.

97. *Arcas.*] The Son of *Jupiter* by *Caliſtbo*.

Quinque.] Fifteen Years of Age.

98. *Sequitur.*] He purſues.

Saltus.] Foreſts. *Saltus* is derived of *Saliendo*, *i. e.* leaping or dancing, becauſe the wild Beaſts are ſuppoſed to friſk there; whence Foreſters are called *Saltuarii*.

Aptos.] Fit for hunting.

99. *Nexilibus plagis.*] With his plaited Nets. *Plagæ*, with the firſt Syllable ſhort, are a Sort of thin Nets for catching wild Beaſts. *Plagæ*, in the Diviſion of the Heavens and Earth, are Spaces and Tracts.

Erymanthidas.] Of Mount *Erymanthus*, which is in *Arcadia*.

Ambit.] Encompaſſes, ſurrounds.

100. *Incidit.*] He meets with by chance; for *incido* ſignifies to come upon any thing unawares; as *Incidi in latrones*, Cic. *Incidi in errorem.*

Matrem.] *Caliſtbo* turned into a Bear.

Reſtitit.] Stood ſtill to wait for him.

101. *Cognoſcenti.*] And ſhe ſeemed to know her Son *Arcas*.

Ille refugit.] *Arcas* fled away.

103. *Neſcius.*] Not knowing ſhe was his Mother.

Aventi.] Deſiring.

104. *Vulnifico telo.*] With his wounding Dart.

105. *Arcuit.*] Hindered; *ſc.* that *Arcas* ſhould wound his Mother.

Omnipotens.] *Jupiter.*

Pariterque ipſos.] And both *Caliſtbo* and *Arcas* he carried away, and ſo prevented, &c.

Suſtulit:

Suſtulit: & celeri raptos per inania vento,
Impoſuit cœlo, vicinaque ſidera fecit.
Intumuit Juno, poſtquam inter ſidera pellex
Fulſit; & ad canam deſcendit in æquora Tethyn,
Oceanumque ſenem; quorum reverentia movit
Sæpe Deos: cauſamque viæ ſcitantibus, inſit;
Quæritis æthereis quare regina Deorum
Sedibus hùc adſim? Pro me tenet altera cœlum.
Mentiar, obſcurum niſi nox cùm fecerit orbem,
Nuper honoratas ſummo, mea vulnera, cœlo
Videritis ſtellas illìc, ubi circulus axem
Ultimus extremum ſpatioque breviſſimus ambit.
Eſt verò, cur quis Junonem lædere nolit,
Offenſamque tremat; quæ profim ſola nocendo?
En ego quantum egi! Quàm vaſta potentia noſtra eſt!
Eſſe hominem vetui; facta eſt Dea. Sic ego pœnas
Sontibus impono. Sic eſt mea magna poteſtas.
Vindicet antiquam faciem, vultuſque ferinos
Detrahat; Argolicâ quod in antè Phoronide fecit.
Cur non & pulsâ ducat Junone, meoque
Collocet in thalamo, ſocerumque Lycaona ſumat?

& impoſuit raptos per inania celeri vento cœlo, que fecit vicina ſidera. Juno intumuit, poſtquam pellex fulſit inter ſidera; & deſcendit in æquora ad canam Tethyn, que ſenem Oceanum; quorum reverentia ſæpe movit Deos; que infit ſcitantibus cauſam viæ: Quæritis quare regina Deorum adſim huc æthereis ſedibus? Altera tenet cœlum pro me. Mentiar, niſi cùm nox fecerit obſcurum orbem, videritis illìc ſtellas, Arcadem & Caliſtho, *nuper honoratas, mea vulnera, ſummo cœlo, ubi ultimus circulus breviſſimus ſpatio ambit extremum axem. Eſt verò, cur quis nolit lædere Junonem que tremat offenſam; que profim ſola nocendo? En quantum ego egi! Quàm vaſta noſtra potentia eſt! Vetui eſſe hominem; facta eſt Dea. Sic ego impono pœnas ſontibus. Sic mea poteſtas eſt magna. Vindicet antiquam faciem, que detrahat ferinos vultus; quod fecit antè in Argolicâ Phoronide. Cur non & ducat, Junone pulſâ, que collocet in meo thalamo, que ſumat Lycaona ſocerum?*

NOTES.

105. *Nefaſque ſuſtulit.*] The Parricide, which *Arcas* would have ignorantly perpetrated, unleſs *Jupiter* had hindered him. Two different Things are ſignified by that one Word *ſuſtulit.*

106. *Inania.*] Through the Air; which is called *inane* becauſe it ſeems to be empty.

107. *Vicinaque.*] For the *Greater Bear* and *Arctophylax* are neighbouring Conſtellations.

108. *Intumuit.*] Swelled with Rage.

109. *Tethyn.*] *Tethys* is ſaid to be the Daughter of *Cælus* and *Veſta*, the Wife of *Oceanus*, *Juno*'s Nurſe, and the Mother of many Gods.

110 *Oceanumque.*] The Huſband of *Tethys.*

111. *Scitantibus* [To them who aſked.

112. *Regina Deorum.*] I *Juno.*

113. *Pro me.*] In my ſtead.

Tenet.] Poſſeſſes.

115. *Mea vulnera.*] My Torment.

117. *Ultimus circulus.*] The Arctick and Antarctick Circles are the laſt and ſhorteſt of all others.

118. *Eſt verò.*] An Irony full of Indignation.

119. *Tremat.*] Should fear.

120. *En ego,* &c.] Theſe Words are ſpoken by way of Irony; *q. d.* a very little, or rather nothing at all.

122. *Sontibus.*] To thoſe who injure me, to my Rivals, my Huſband's Concubines.

123. *Vindicet antiquam faciem.*] Let *Jupiter* reſtore *Caliſtho* to human Shape, rather than ſhe ſhould be placed among the Stars. *Vindicare* ſignifies, in this Place, to reinſtate; but properly, I revenge, I puniſh, I chaſtiſe. *Ovid,*

Quique necem Craſſi vindicat, ultor erit.

Hence Puniſhment is called *Vindicta*, and the Avenger of an Injury *vindex. Vindico* is compounded of *vis* and *dico*, for he who avenges an Injury, ſays, *vim, i. e.* Violence is offered him. Sometimes it means to defend againſt Injuſtice or Contumely, as Cic. *Eſt & Senectus naturâ loquacior, ne ab omnibus eam vitiis videar* vindicare; *i. e.* to defend, to free from; alſo to attribute or appropriate. Cic. *Homerum Colophonii civem eſſe dicunt ſuum, Chii ſuum* vindicant.

124. *Quod.*] The Order is: *Quod ante fuit in Phoronide*, i. e. in *Io*, the Niece of *Phoroneus*; for tho' *Jupiter*, for fear of *Juno*, had changed her into an Heifer, ſhe was afterwards reſtored to her former Shape.

125. *Cur non.*] A very beautiful Irony, by which we ſeem to grant that which we will by no Means allow. So *Dido*, in *Virg. Æn.* IV.

I, ſequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.

Pulſâ.] Caſt out, divorced.

Ducat.] Marry her.

at ſi contemptus læſæ alumnæ tangit vos, prohibete ſeptem Triones cæruleo gurgite; que pellite ſidera recepta in cœlo mercede ſtupri, ne pellex tingatur in puro æquore.

At vos, ſi læſæ contemptus tangit alumnæ,
Gurgite cœruleo ſeptem prohibete Triones;
Sideraque in cœlo ſtupri mercede recepta
Pellite, ne puro tingatur in æquore pellex. 130

NOTES.

127. *Læſæ alumnæ.*] Your injured Foſter-child.

Tangit.] Affects.

128. *Gurgite cæruleo.*] From the azure Sea, which in its Colour reſembles the Heavens.

Prohibete.] Drive away.

Triones.] The *Greater Bear* and *Arctophylax* are called the Triones.

130. *Pellite.*] Expel.

Puro.] That *Caliſtho*, the Concubine of *Jupiter*, deſcending into the pure Sea, may not defile it.

FAB. VII. The Raven's Colour changed from white to black.

The Raven originally was cloathed with white Plumes; but, telling Apollo *that* Coronis *lived in Adultery with* Iſchis, *the angry God, in the Heat of his Reſentment, ſhot his beloved Miſtreſs; but repenting afterwards of the Deed, he avenged her Death upon the Raven, whoſe Colour from white he turned to black. Of this Nymph and* Apollo, Æſculapius *was born, whom his Father cut out of the Womb, when* Coronis *was placed upon the Funeral Pile, and carried him to* Chiron, *on Mount* Pelion, *to be brought up by him, and inſtructed in the Art of Healing.*

Dî maris annuerant. Saturnia ingreditur liquidum aëra habili curru pictis pavonibus; pavonibus tam nuper pictis Argo cæſo; quàm tu, loquax Corve, cùm antè fuiſſes candidus, nuper eras ſubitò verſus in nigrantes alas. Nam hæc ales fuit quondam argentea niveis pennis, ut æquaret columbas totas ſinè labe: nec cederet anſeribus ſervaturis Capitolia vigili voce

DI maris annuerant. Habili Saturnia curru
Ingreditur liquidum pavonibus aëra pictis:
Tam nuper pictis cæſo pavonibus Argo;
Quàm tu nuper eras, cùm candidus antè fuiſſes,
Corve loquax, ſubitò nigrantes verſus in alas. 5
Nam fuit hæc quondam niveis argentea pennis
Ales, ut æquaret totas ſinè labe columbas:
Nec ſervaturis vigili Capitolia voce

NOTES.

1, *Dî.*] *Oceanus* and *Tethys*.

Annuerant.] Promiſed they would hinder the *Septentriones* from deſcending into the Sea. Theſe Stars, by Reaſon of the Elevation of the Pole above the Horizon, ſeem not to ſet; which gave Riſe to this poetic Fiction.

Saturnia.] *Juno*, the Daughter of *Saturn*.

2. *Ingreditur.*] Enters.

Liquidum.] Thin and clear.

Pavonibus pictis.] Diſtinguiſhed with various Colours. For *Juno*'s Chariot is ſaid to be drawn by Peacocks.

3. *Cæſo Argo.*] *Argus* being ſlain, whoſe Eyes *Juno* placed in her Peacock's Tail, *Lib.* I.

4. *Quàm.*] The Raven formerly was white; but when by its Information *Apollo* came to know his Miſtreſs *Coronis* was criminally acquainted with a certain young Man, he ſlew her, and cut the Boy *Æſculapius* out of her Womb; but repenting afterwards what he had done, he turned the Raven, who expected a Reward for his Information, from white into black.

5. *Corve.*] An Apoſtrophe to the Raven, by which the Poet intimates, that he deſervedly ſuffered the Puniſhment of his prattling.

6. *Hæc.*] This Crow.

Niveis pennis.] With ſnowy Plumes.

Argentea.] Silvered over.

7. *Æquaret.*] She equalled.

Labe.] Spot.

8. *Servaturis.*] By theſe Words the Poet intimates, that the Crow was turned black, before *Rome* was beſieged by the *Gauls*.

Cederet anſeribus, nec amanti flumina cygno.
Lingua fuit damno: linguâ faciente loquaci,
Qui color albus erat, nunc ſit contrarius albo.
Pulchrior in totâ, quàm Lariſſæa Coronis,
Non fuit Æmoniâ. Placuit tibi, Delphice, certè,
Dùm vel caſta fuit, vel inobſervata: ſed ales
Senſit adulterium Phœbeius; utque latentem
Detegerat culpam non exorabilis index,
Ad dominum tendebat iter: quem garrula motis
Conſequitur pennis, ſcitetur ut omnia Cornix,
Auditâque viæ cauſâ, Non utile carpis,
Inquit, iter: ne ſperne meæ præſagia linguæ.

nec cygno amanti flumina. Lingua fuit damno: *loquaci linguâ faciente*, ut *color qui erat albus, nunc ſit contrarius albo. Pulchrior* puella *quàm Lariſſæa Coronis non fuit in totâ Æmoniâ. Delphice, certè placuit tibi, vel dùm caſta fuit, vel inobſervata: ſed Phœbeius ales ſenſit adulterium: utque non exorabilis index detegerat latentem culpam, tendebat iter ad dominum: quem garrula Cornix conſequitur motis pennis, ut ſcitetur omnia. Auditâque cauſâ viæ, inquit, Non carpis utile iter; ne ſperne præſagia meæ linguæ.*

NOTES.

11. *Contrarius.*] Black, which is contrary to white.

13. *Æmoniâ.*] In *Theſſaly.*

Placuit.] An Apoſtrophe to *Apollo*, who was called *Delphicus* of *Delphos*, where he was worſhipped, and delivered Oracles.

14. *Inobſervata.*] Unobſerved.

Ales.] *Corvus* having been made Keeper of *Coronis* by *Apollo.*

15. *Adulterium.*] The Adultery of *Coronis.*

16. *Non exorabilis index.*] An inexorable Informer, not to be prevailed upon by any Intreaties, to conceal what he had ſeen. He is called *Index*, who reveals a Secret, *indicium fecit*; and *indicium* is that Diſcovery. There is beſides an *Index* of Books, by which their Arguments are ſhewn. The Fore-finger is called *Index*, becauſe we commonly uſe it in ſhowing any Thing. A Stone on which we try the Goodneſs of Gold [a Touch-ſtone] is likewiſe called *Index* by the *Latins.*

17. *Dominum.*] *Apollo.*

Tendebat.] Went.

Quem.] The Raven.

Garrula.] Our Poet who has ſo happy a Talent in connecting one Fable with another, here introduces the Story of *Cornix.* This Princeſs formerly belonged to the Train of *Minerva*, who having packed up *Ericthonius*, ſprung from *Vulcan*, delivered him in a Hamper to her Companions, *Pandroſos*, *Herſe* and *Aglauros*, and gave them a Charge not to look into it; but they diſobeyed the Commands of the Goddeſs, and found a Child in the Hamper. *Cornix* informed *Minerva* of their Conduct, who inſtead of rewarding her for the Intelligence, baniſhed her immediately from her Preſence.

18. *Scitetur.*] That She may know.

20. *Præſagia.*] The Predictions.

FAB. VIII. *Cornix* into a Crow.

Cornix *was the Daughter of King* Coroneus, *and the favourite of* Minerva. *She was beloved by* Neptune, *who meeting her on the Shore, attempted to raviſh her.* Minerva *heard her Prayers, turned her into a Crow, and appointed her to be one of her Companions. But informing the Goddeſs that the Daughters of* Cecrops *had opened the Hamper wherein* Pallas *had ſhut up* Ericthonius, *born of the Seed of* Vulcan, *ſhe was thereupon diſmiſſed from her Service, and* Nyctimene *placed in her ſtead.*

QUID fuerim, quid ſimq; vide, meritumq; require;
Invenies nocuiſſe fidem. Nam tempore quodam,

Vide quid fuerim, que quid ſim, que require meritum; invenies fidem nocuiſſe. Nam quodam tempore,

NOTES.

1. *Fuerim.*] For I was *Minerva*'s Companion.

Quid ſimque.] Now being driven from *Minerva*'s Train, I am deſpiſed.

Pallas clauſerat Erictbonium, prolem creatam ſinè matre, ciſtâ textâ de Actæo vimine: quæ dederat ſervandam tribus virginibus natis de gemino Cecrope, ſed enim inconfeſſa quid eſſet: hanc dederat legem, ne viderent ſua ſecreta. Abdita levi fronde ſpeculabar quid facerent ab denſâ ulmo. Duæ, Pandroſos atque Herſe, tuentur commiſſa ſinè fraude. Unâ Aglauros vocat ſorores timidas, quæ diducit nodos manu. At intùs vident infantemque, apporrectumque draconem. Refero acta Deæ; pro quò talis gratia redditur mihi, ut dicar pulſa tutelâ Minervæ; & ponar poſt avem noctis. Mea pœna poteſt admonuiſſe volucres, nè querant pericula voce. At puto, non petiit me ultrò, nec rogantem quicquam tale. Licet quæras hoc ex Pallade ipſâ: quamvis eſt irata: irata non negabit hoc. Nam Coroneus clarus Phocaïcâ tellure genuit me (loquor nota) quæ ego fueram regia virgo: quæ petebar divitibus procis (nè me contemne). Forma nocuit mihi. Nam dùm ſpatiarer ſummâ arenâ, lentis paſſibus per littora, ut ſoleo, Deus pelagi vidit & incaluit.

Pallas Erictbonium, prolem ſinè matre creatam,
Clauſerat Actæo textâ de vimine ciſtâ:
Virginibuſque tribus gemino de Cecrope natis
Servandam dederat, ſed enim inconfeſſa quid eſſet;
Hanc legem dederat, ſua ne ſecreta viderent.
Abdita frondе levi denſâ ſpeculabar ab ulmo
Quid facerent. Commiſſa duæ ſinè fraude tuentur,
Pandroſos atque Herſe. Timidas vocat una ſorores
Aglauros, nodoſque manu diducit. At intùs
Infantemque vident, apporrectumque draconem.
Acta Deæ refero; pro quo mihi gratia talis
Redditur, ut dicar tutelâ pulſa Minervæ;
Et ponar poſt noctis avem. Mea pœna volucres
Admonuiſſe poteſt, nè voce pericula quærant.
At puto, non ultrò, nec quicquam tale rogantem,
Me petiit. Licet hoc ex ipſâ Pallade quæras:
Quamvis irata eſt: non hoc irata negabit.
Nam me Phocaïcâ clarus tellure Coroneus
(Nota loquor) genuit, fueramque ego regia virgo:
Divitibuſque procis (nè me contemne) petebar.
Forma mihi nocuit. Nam dùm per littora lentis
Paſſibus, ut ſoleo, ſummâ ſpatiarer arenâ,

NOTES.

3. *Sinè matre.*] For *Erictbonius* was born of the Seed of *Vulcan*, which fell on the Earth.

4. *Actæo vimine.*] Of an Attic Twig. *Vimen*, is a very pliable and bending Twig, fit to bind with, as though *vincimen*.

5. *Tribus.*] To *Pandroſos*, *Herſe* and *Aglauros*, the Companions of *Pallas*.

Gemino.] Of a double Shape, and vulgarly reported to have been half Man and half Serpent.

Natis.] To the Daughters of *Cecrops*.

6. *Inconfeſſa quid eſſet.*] But not ſaying what it was.

7. *Dederat ſervandum.*] *Pallas* had given to keep.

Sua.] *ſe.* Of *Pallas*.

8. *Abdita.*] Hidden.

Speculabar.] I obſerved. *Speculari* is to obſerve from a high Place, and to ſee as through a Proſpect glaſs: From whence they are called *Speculatores*, who look through Spying-glaſſes, or in War are ſent before the Army to get Intelligence. *Specula* is a high towering Place, from whence an Object may be ſeen afar off.

9. *Commiſſa.*] The Hamper, which had been committed to them.

Tuentur.] They guard.

11. *Diducit nodos.*] Unties the Knots.

12. *Infantemque.*] *Erictbonius.*

Apporrectumque draconem.] They ſeemed to ſee a Dragon laid there, for *Erictbonius* had Dragons Feet.

13. *Acta.*] The Things done by the Daughters of *Cecrops*.

Deæ.] To *Pallas* or *Minerva*.

Refero.] I relate, I declare.

Gratia.] Recompence.

14. *Tutelâ.*] From the protection.

Pulſa.] Driven, caſt out.

15. *Ponar*, &c.] I ſhould be placed after, or become of leſs account than the Night-Owl.

16. *Voce.*] By pratling.

17. *At puto.*] *Cornix* obviates a tacit Objection; for it might be objected, you were therefore repulſed, becauſe you were never acceptable to *Minerva*. She anſwers, that ſhe pleaſed *Minerva* to that Degree, that ſhe of her own Accord appointed her to be her Companion.

20. *Phocaïcâ.*] *Phocis* is a Country of *Greece*, near *Attica*, from whence comes *Phocaïcus*.

Clarus.] Famous, noble.

21. *Regia virgo.*] The Daughter of a King.

22. *Divitibus procis.*] By rich Lovers.

Petebar.] I was ſought for in Marriage.

23. *Forma.*] My Beauty.

Vidit, & incaluit pelagi Deus. Utque precando
Tempora cum blandis abſumpſit inania verbis;
Vim parat, & ſequitur. Fugio, denſumque relinquo
Littus, & in molli nequicquam laſſor arenâ.
Indè Deos, homineſque voco; nec contigit ullum
Vox mea mortalem. Mota eſt pro virgine Virgo,
Auxiliumque tulit. Tendebam brachia cœlo:
Brachia cœperunt levibus nigreſcere pennis.
Rejicere ex humeris veſtem molibar; at illa
Pluma erat; inque cutem radices egerat imas.
Plangere nuda meis conabar pectora palmis:
Sed neque jam palmas, nec pectora nuda gerebam:
Currebam; nec, ut antè, pedes retinebat arena:
Sed ſummâ tollebar humo. Mox acta per auras
Evehor, & data ſum comes inculpata Minervæ.
Quid tamen hoc prodeſt, ſi diro facta volucris
Crimine, Nyctimene noſtro ſucceſſit honori?

Utque abſumpſit inania tempora precando cum blandis verbis; parat vim, & ſequitur. Fugio, que relinquo denſum littus, & laſſor nequicquam in molli arenâ. Indè voco Deos, homineſque; nec mea vox contigit ullum mortalem. Virgo eſt mota pro virgine, que tulit auxilium. Tendebam brachia cœlo: brachia cœperunt nigreſcere levibus pennis. Molibar rejicere veſtem ex humeris; at illa erat pluma, que egerat imas radices in cutem. Conabar plangere nuda pectora meis palmis: ſed neque jam gerebam palmas, nec nuda pectora. Currebam: nec arena retinebat pedes ut antè; ſed tollebar ſummâ humo. Mox evehor acta per auras, & data ſum inculpata comes Minervæ. Tamen quid hoc prodeſt, ſi Nyctimene, facta volucris diro crimine, ſucceſſit noſtro honori?

NOTES.

23. *Spatiarer.*] I walked *Spatiari* is to walk for the ſake of Pleaſure.

25. *Incaluit.*] Burned with the Love of me.

Deus.] *Neptune*, the God of the Sea.

Utque.] And after that.

26. *Abſumpſit.*] He ſpent.

27. *Denſum littus.*] The firm Shore.

28. *Laſſor.*] I tire myſelf in vain, for I was not able to eſcape him.

30. *Mortalem contigit.*] My Voice reached no mortal Ear.

Pro virgine.] Me, *Coronis.*

Virgo.] The Virgin *Minerva.*

31. *Tendebam.*] I ſtretched out.

Cœlo.] Toward Heaven; as *It clamor Cœlo.*

32. *Nigreſcere.*] To become black.

33. *Rejicere.*] To caſt behind me.

Molibar.] I endeavoured.

Illa.] My Garment.

35. *Plangere palmis.*] To beat with my Hands.

37. *Retinebat.*] Detained.

38. *Tollebar.*] I was lifted up.

Acta.] Carried along.

39. *Data ſum comes inculpata.*] I become the faultleſs Companion.

40. *Quid tamen.*] What does it profit me to have been unblameable and without any Fault? or to have been the Companion of *Minerva*, when *Nyctimene* is preferred before me, who was changed into a Night-Bird, becauſe of her Inceſt with her own Father? *Nyctimene* was the Daughter of *Nycteus*, King of *Leſbos*, who falling in Love with her own Father, privily conveyed herſelf to him inſtead of his Wife, for which ſhe was turned into a Night-Bird; and being conſcious of her horrid Impiety, avoids the Sight of other Birds.

Volucris.] The Night-Owl.

41. *Crimine.*] Becauſe of her Inceſt with her own Father.

FAB. IX. *Nictimene* into a Night-Owl.

Nyctimene, *the Daughter of* Nycteus, *a* Leſbian *Virgin of very impure Deſires, ſhamefully crept into her Father's Bed, for which Crime ſhe was transformed into a Night-Owl. She now conceals her Impiety by the Obſcurity of the Night; and, if ſeen in the Day-time, being the Averſion of every Bird, is aſſaulted by them.*

AN,

An res, quæ eſt notiſſima per totam Leſbon, non eſi audita tibi? (ſc.) Nyctimenen temerâſſe patrium cubile? Illa quidem avis; ſed conſcia culpæ, fugit conſpectum, lucemque, que celat pudorem tenebris; & expellitur à cunctis toto æthere. Corvus ait, dicenti talia, Iſta talia revocamina ſint malo tibi! Nos ſpernimus vanum omen, nec dimittit iter cœptum: que narrat domino vidiſſe Coronida jacentem cum juvene Hæmonio. Laurea corona *delapſa eſt: & pariter vultuſque, plectrumque, colorque, excidit Deo, audito crimine amantis. Utque animus fervebat ab tumidâ irâ; capit aſſueta arma; que tendit arcum flexum à cornibus; & trajecit illa pectora toties juncta cum ſuo indevitato telo.* Coronis *icta dedit genitum, que ferro tracto à vulnere, perfudit candida membra Puniceo cruore: & dixit, Phœbe, potui dediſſe pœnas tibi; ſed peperiſſe priùs. Nunc duo moriemur in unâ. Hactenus* locuta eſt; *& fudit vitam pariter cum ſanguine. Lethale frigus ſecutum eſt corpus inane animæ. Heu pœnitet ſerò amantem crudelis pœnæ. Que odit ſe, quòd audierit, quòd ſic exarſerit.*

AN, quæ per totam res eſt notiſſima Leſbon,
Non audita tibi eſt? Patrium temerâſſe cubile
Nyctimenen? Avis illa quidem; ſed conſcia culpæ
Conſpectum, lucemque fugit, tenebriſque pudorem
Celat; & à cunctis expellitur æthere toto.
Talia dicenti, Tibi ait, revocamina, Corvus,
Sint precor iſta malo! Nos vanum ſpernimus omen,
Nec cœptum dimittit iter; dominoque jacentem
Cum juvene Hæmonio vidiſſe Coronida narrat.
Laurea delapſa eſt audito crimine amantis:
Et pariter vultuſque Deo, plectrumque, colorque
Excidit. Utque animus tumidâ fervebat ab irâ;
Arma aſſueta capit: flexumque à cornibus arcum
Tendit: & illa ſuo toties cum pectore juncta
Indevitato trajecit pectora telo.
Icta dedit gemitum, tractoque è vulnere ferro,
Candida Puniceo perfudit membra cruore:
Et dixit, Potui pœnas tibi, Phœbe, dediſſe:
Sed peperiſſe priùs. Duo nunc moriemur in unâ.
Hactenus; & pariter vitam cum ſanguine fudit.
Corpus inane animæ frigus lethale ſecutum eſt.
Pœnitet heu ſerò pœnæ crudelis amantem.
Seque, quòd audierit, quòd ſic exarſerit, odit.

NOTES.

1. *Leſbon.*] *Leſbos* is an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea.

2. *Tibi.*] By thee.

Patrium cubile.] Her Father's Bed.

Temerâſſe.] To have defiled.

5. *Cunctis.*] By all Birds: For they all perſecute the Owl.

Expellitur.] Is caſt out.

6. *Revocamina.*] Preſages.

7. *Spernimus.*] We deſpiſe, we pay no Regard to.

Omen.] A Preſage, or Augury.

Quod Dii prius omen in ipſum convertant.
Virg.

8. *Dimittit.*] Leaves off; *ſc. Corvus.*

Dominoque.] To *Apollo.*

9. *Hæmonio.*] With a *Theſſalian*, ſc. *Iſchis*; for *Theſſaly* is called *Hæmonia.*

10. *Laurea.*] A Crown of Laurel.

Amantis.] Of his Miſtreſs *Coronis*, by whom *Apollo* thought himſelf beloved.

11. *Vultuſque.*] Chearfulneſs of Countenance; for the Countenance changes according as the Mind is affected, either with joy or Grief.

Deo.] To *Apollo.*

Plectrumque.] An Inſtrument with which a Harp is played upon; ſo called ἀπὸ τῦ πλήτ̃ειν, *i. e.* from ſtriking.

Colorque.] His Colour, which from ruddy became pale. This frequently happens in the Countenance of an angry Perſon.

12. *Tumidâ.*] From the Effect, which makes a Man ſwell.

14. *Tendit*] He bends.

15. *Indevitato.*] Which could by no Means be avoided.

16. *Icta.*] *Coronis* being wounded.

Dedit gemitum.] She groaned.

17. *Puniceo cruore.*] Purple Gore.

18. *Potui*, &c.] I might deſervedly have been puniſhed by thee.

19. *Duo.*] I and the Infant.

20. *Hactenus.*] *Coronis* having ſpoken theſe Things.

21. *Inane.*] Her Body bereft of Life.

Lethale.] Deadly.

22. *Serò.*] Too late.

Amantem.] *Apollo*, who loved *Coronis.*

23. *Sic exarſerit.*] For having given Way to the Violence of his Paſſion.

Odit avem per quam crimen, cauſamquc dolendi
Scire coactus erat: nervumque, arcumq; manumq;
Odit; cumque manu, temeraria tela, ſagittas.
Collapſamque fovet: ſerâque opę vincere fata
Nititur; & medicas exercet inaniter artes.
Quæ poſtquàm fruſtra tentata, rogumque parari
Senſit, & arſuros ſupremis ignibus artus;
Tum verò gemitus (neque enim cœleſtia tingi
Ora decet lacrymis) alto de corde petitos
Edidit. Haud aliter, quàm cùm ſpectante juvencâ,
Lactentis vituli dextrâ libratus ab aure,
Tempora diſcuſſit claro cava malleus ictu.
Ut tamen ingratos in pectora fudit odores:
Et dedit amplexus, injuſtaque juſta peregit:
Non tulit in cineres labi ſua Phœbus eoſdem
Semina; ſed natum flammis, uteroque parentis
Eripuit, geminique tulit Chironis in antrum.
Sperantemque ſibi non falſæ præmia linguæ
Inter aves albas vetuit conſidere Corvum.

Odit avem, per quam coactus eſt ſcire crimen cauſamque dolendi; que odit nervum, arcumque, manumque; que ſagittas, temeraria tela, cum manu. Que fovet collapſam: que nititur vincere fata ſerâ ope: & exercet medicas artes inaniter. Quæ poſtquam ſenſit tentata fruſtra, rogumque parari, & artus arſuros ſupremis ignibus; tum verò edidit gemitus petitos de alto corde (neque enim decet cæleſtia ora tingi lacrymis). Haud aliter quàm cùm juvencâ ſpectante, malleus libratus ab dextrâ aure diſcuſſit cava tempora lactentis vituli ictu. Tamen ut fudit ingratos odores in pectora: & dedit amplexus, que peregit injuſta juſta: Phœbus non tulit ſua ſemina labi in eoſdem cineres: ſed eripuit natum flammis, uteroque parentis, que tulit in antrum gemini Chironis. Que vetuit Corvum ſperantem ſibi præmia non falſæ linguæ, conſidere inter albas aves.

NOTES.

24. *Avem.*] The Crow.

Crimen.] *Coronis*'s lying with the *Theſſalian* Youth.

Dolendi.] Of his Reſentment.

27. *Fata.*] Her death.

28. *Inaniter.*] in vain, ineffectually.

29. *Rogumque.*] A Pile of Wood to burn the Corpſe of *Coronis*.

30. *Supremis.*] The laſt.

31. *Edidit gemitus.*] *Apollo* groans.

Neque, &c.] For it does not become the Gods to weep.

32. *De corde.*] From the Bottom of his Heart.

Petitos.] Fetched.

33. *Haud.*] By this Similitude he ſhews how grievouſly *Apollo* groaned.

Juvencâ.] A young Cow, which had this Calf.

34. *Libratus.*] Poiſed.

Aure.] *ſc.* Of him that ſtrikes. It expreſſes the Geſture of a Butcher knocking it down.

37. *Injuſtaque.*] He made an End of the unjuſt funeral Ceremonies. For *Apollo* then thought he had ſlain her wrongfully. Thoſe Exequies are called *juſta*, which are beſtowed on the Dead, and ſo called, becauſe they were done, *jure*, *i. e.* by Right, for thoſe, who while they lived, deſerved them.

38. *Non tulit.*] He did not ſuffer.

39. *Parentis.*] Of the Mother, *Coronis*.

40. *Chironis.*] *Chiron* was the Son of *Saturn* by *Phylira*, the Daughter of *Oceanus*, whom he deflowred in the Shape of a Horſe; ſhe bore *Chiron* the Centaur, who is called *geminus*, becauſe in the Fore-part he ſeemed to be a Man, but in the Hinder-part a Horſe.

41. *Non falſæ.*] His faithful.

42. *Albas.*] *Apollo* made the Crow, which was white, black.

FAB. X. *Ocyroe* into a Mare.

Ocyroe, *the Daughter of* Chiron *and* Chariſta, *contemning her Father's Art, being ſeized with a kind of Frenzy, ſings of future Events. She predicts, that the Infant* Æſculapius *ſhould raiſe the Dead to Life, by the Help of Medicine; yet, for ſo doing, ſhould die by a Blow of his Grandfather's Thunderbolts. She alſo predicts, that her Father* Chiron *would be tormented with Serpents, and, being deſirous of Death, ſhould be admitted*

admitted by the Gods into the Number of Mortals; which when ſhe had ſaid, ſhe paſſed into the Form of a Mare, leſt, contrary to the Will of the Deſtinies, ſhe might declare more than the Predictions of Apollo *would allow of.*

Interea ſemifer, Ceataurus, erat lætus alumno divinæ ſtirpis; que gaudebat honore miſto oneri. Eccè filia Centauri venit protecta humeros rutilis capillis, quam nympha Chariclo quondàm enixa in ripis rapidi fluminis, vocavit Ocyroën. Hæc non fuit contenta edidiciſſe paternas artes: canebat arcana Fatorum. Ergo ubi concepit fatidicos furores mente, incaluitque Deo, quem habebat clauſum pectore; aſpicit infantem, que dixit, Creſce, puer, ſalutifer toti orbi: mortalia corpora ſæpe debebunt ſe tibi: erit fas tibi reddere animas ademptas. Que auſus id ſemel, Dîs indignantibus, prohibebere avitâ flammâ, poſſe dare hoc iterum; que fies exſangue corpus è Deo; Deuſque

SEmifer interea divinæ ſtirpis alumno
Lætus erat; miſtoque oneri gaudebat honore.
Eccè venit rutilis humeros protecta capillis
Filia Centauri, quam quondam nympha Chariclo,
Fluminis in rapidi ripis enixa vocavit
Ocyroën. Non hæc artes contenta paternas
Edidiciſſe fuit; Fatorum arcana canebat.
Ergo ubi fatidicos concepit mente furores,
Incaluitque Deo, quem clauſum pectore habebat;
Aſpicit infantem, Totique ſalutifer orbi
Creſce, puer, dixit: tibi ſe mortalia ſæpe
Corpora debebunt: animas tibi reddere ademptas
Fas erit. Idque ſemel Dîs indignantibus auſus,
Poſſe dare hoc iterum flammâ prohibebere avitâ;
Eque Deo corpus fies exſangue; Deuſque

NOTES.

1. *Semifer.*] *Chiron*, half Man and half Beaſt.

Alumno.] To *Æſculapius*, the Son of *Apollo*.

3. *Rutilis capillus.*] With yellow Hair.

Protecta humeros.] Having her Shoulders covered.

4. *Filia.*] *Ocyroe*, the Daughter of this *Chiron*. The Centaurs are a People of *Theſſaly*, near Mount *Pelion*, who were the firſt that tamed Horſes, and fought on Horſeback: Hence at a Diſtance they were imagined to be Monſters, half Man and half Beaſt.

5. *Rapidi fluminis.*] Of the rapid *Caïcus*.

6. *Ocyroen.*] So called, becauſe ſhe was born on the Banks of *Caïcus*, a very rapid River of *Myſia*, of ὠκὺς, ſwift, and ῥόη, a Stream.

7. *Canebat.*] She foretold; for *canere* is ſometimes taken for to propheſy, to foretel. *Virg.*

Sola mihi tales caſus Caſſandra canebat.

But *canere* is properly to ſing. Hence the Poets are ſaid *canere*, becauſe they were wont to pronounce their Verſes in a ſinging Tone. *Virg.*

Arma virumque cano.——

Sometimes *canere* ſignifies to preach or declare. *Mart.*

Quicquid fama canit, donat arena tibi.

8. *Fatidicos.*] The Impulſe of propheſying

9. *Deo.*] By a divine Spirit.

10. *Infantem.*] *Æſculapius*. He is properly an Infant who cannot yet ſpeak. *Infans* is uſed for the Young of Brute Beaſts and Fowls. It is alſo ſometimes uſed for an Idiot.

Salutifer.] Affording Health to all Men. For *Æſculapius* was ſo ſkilled in Medicine, that he recalled *Hippolytus* from the Grave, for which he was ſtruck dead by a Thunderbolt from *Jupiter*; but was afterwards made a God.

11. *Dixit.*] ſc. *Ocyroe*.

12. *Debebunt.*] Shall ſtand indebted to you for Life. *Debeo* is the ſame as *obligatus ſum*; and ſo is applicable to all Things, by which we are laid under Obligations.

Reddere.] To reſtore Souls taken away.

13. *Idque.*] And having done ſo once, to the diſlike of the Gods, you will, &c.

14. *Avitâ flammâ.*] By the Thunderbolt of his Grandfather *Jupiter*.

15. *Exſangue corpus.*] A lifeleſs Body. *Virg.*

——*Corpuſque exſangue ſepulchro*
Reddidit Hectoreum——

Exſangue is properly that which is without Blood, ſometimes pale, becauſe Pale Perſons ſeem to want Blood, which, by being diffuſed to the outward Parts, becomes the Cauſe of Redneſs: On the contrary, when the Blood recedes, we ſuddenly grow Pale, as we ſee it happen in Frights, when the Blood runs to the inward Parts.

Qui

Qui modò corpus eras, & bis tua fata novabis,
Tu quoque, care pater, non jam mortalis, & ævis
Omnibus ut maneas, naſcendi lege creatus;
Poſſe mori cupies tum, cum cruciabere diræ
Sanguine ſerpentis per ſaucia membra recepto.
Teque ex æterno patientem Numina mortis
Efficient: tripliceſque Deæ tua fila reſolvent.
Reſtabat Fatis aliquid: ſuſpirat ab imis
Pectoribus, lacrymæque genis labuntur obortæ.
Atque ita, prævertunt, inquit, me Fata; vetorque
Plura loqui; vociſque meæ præcluditur uſus.
Non fuerant artes tanti, quæ Numinis iram
Contraxêre mihi. Mallem neſciſſe futura.
Jam mihi ſubduci facies humana videtur:
Jam cibus herba placet: jam latis currere campis
Impetus eſt; in equam, cognataque corpora vertor.
Tota tamen quare? Pater eſt mihi nempe biformis.
Talia dicenti pars eſt extrema querelæ
Intellecta parùm: confuſaque verba fuêre.
Mox, nec verba quidem, nec equæ ſonus ille videtur,
Sed ſimulantis equam: parvoque in tempore certos
Edidit hinnitus: & brachia movit in herbas.

qui modò eras corpus, & novabis tua fata bis. Tu quoque, care pater, jam non mortalis, & creatus lege naſcendi, ut maneas omnibus ævis; tum cupies poſſe mori, cùm cruciabere ſanguine diræ ſerpentis, recepto per ſaucia membra. Que Numina efficient te patientem mortis ex æterno; tripliceſque Deæ reſolvent tua fila. Aliquid reſtabat Fatis: ſuſpirat ab imis pectoribus, lacrymæque obortæ labuntur genis, atque inquit ita: Fata prævertunt me; vetorque loqui plura; que uſus meæ vocis præcluditur. Artes, quæ contraxêre iram Numinis mihi, non fuerant tanti. Mallem neſciſſe futura. Jam humana facies videtur ſubduci mihi: jam herba cibus placet: jam impetus eſt currere latis campis: vertor in equam & cognata corpora. Tamen quare tota? Nempe biformis pater eſt mihi. Extrema pars querelæ eſt parùm intellecta dicenti talia: que verba fuêre confuſa. Mox quidem nec verba, nec ille ſonus videtur equæ, ſed ſimulantis equam: que edidit certos hinnitus in parvo tempore: & movit brachia in herbas.

NOTES.

16. *Et bis.*] And thou ſhalt twice renew thy Life; once being born of *Apollo* and *Coronis*, and ſecondly from Death, being taken up into Heaven and made a God.

17. *Quoque.*] *Ocyroe* alſo predicts the Death of *Chiron* her Father.

Non mortalis.] Immortal: For when he was handling the Arrows of *Hercules*, one of them fell on his Foot. Frantic with the Pain, he prevailed with *Jupiter*, that, tho' he was immortal, he might be permitted to die. But he was afterwards tranſlated to the Stars, and obtained the Name of *Sagittarius*. Whence *Ovid* in *Faſt.*

Nona dies aderat, cùm te, juſtiſſime Chiron,
Bis ſeptem ſtellis corpore cinctus eras.

18 *Ut.*] To remain.

20. *Serpentis.*] Of the *Hydra*, which was ſlain by *Hercules*. Having dipt his Arrows in the Blood of that Monſter, the Wounds they made became incurable.

Saucia.] Wounded.

21. *Ex æterno.*] From an immortal Being.

Patientem mortis.] Mortal.

Numina.] The Gods.

22. *Tripliceſque Deæ.*] The Deſtinies, which are ſaid to be three, *Lachеſis*, *Atropos*, and *Clotho*. *Lachеſis* is ſo called from λαχεῖν, becauſe ſhe allots the End: *Atropos* ἀπὸ τοῦ μὴ τρέπεσθαι, becauſe the Fates are inevitable: *Clotho* from κλώθειν, becauſe ſhe præ-appoints what every one ſhall undergo.

Reſolvent.] The Deſtinies are ſuppoſed to ſpin the Thread of every Perſon's Life.

23. *Fatis.*] In the Secrets of the Fates which *Ocyroe* had begun to relate.

25. *Prævertunt.*] Prevent me. For it was decreed by the Fates, that ſhe ſhould be turned into a Mare.

26. *Præcluditur.*] Is intercepted.

27 *Artes.*] *ſc.* Of predicting future Things.

Tanti.] Should not to be eſteemed or valued by me ſo much, as to loſe my human Form by them thro' the Anger of the Gods.

29. *Subduci.*] To be taken from me.

30. *Latis campis.*] In the ſpacious Fields.

31. *Impetus.*] I have a Deſire to run; a *Greek* Figure of Speech.

Vertor.] I am changed.

32. *Tota tamen quare?*] Why am I tranſformed in the whole of me?

Pater.] *Chiron.*

Biformis.] Has two Shapes, that of a Man, and that of an Horſe.

34. *Confuſa.*] Unmeaning.

Verba.] Of *Ocyroe.*

37. *Brachia.*] Her Arms, now changed into Fore-feet.

Tum

Tum digiti coëunt, & levis ungula alligat equinos ungues perpetuo cornu: ſpatium & oris & colli creſcit: maxima pars longæ pallæ fit cauda. Utque vagi crines jacebant per colla, abiêre in dextras jubas: pariterque, & vox & facies eſt novata. Quoque monſtra dedêre illi novum *nomen.*

Tum digiti coëunt, & equinos alligat ungues
Perpetuo cornu levis ungula: creſcit & oris
Et colli ſpatium: longæ pars maxima pallæ
Cauda fit. Utque vagi crines per colla jacebant,
In dextras abiêre jubas: pariterque novata eſt
Et vox, & facies. Nomen quoque monſtra dedêre.

NOTES.

38. *Coëunt.*] Are joined together.
39. *Ungula*, &c.] A Hoof which fortifies the Feet of Animals that have no Toes.
Perpetuo.] Continued.
40. *Pallæ.*] *Palla* is a Womans Garment.
41. *Vagi.*] Scattered.
42. *In dextras jubas.*] Into a Right-ſide Mane.
43. *Nomen.*] Ἵππος, *i. e.* a Horſe or Mare.

FAB. XI. *Battus* into a Touch-ſtone.

While Apollo, *the Son of* Jupiter *and* Latona, *was feeding the Cattle of* Admetus, *the Son of* Pheretris, *and diverting himſelf by playing on his Pipe, his Oxen rambled into the Paſtures of the Country of* Pylos; *but* Mercury *turned them out of their Way into a Wood, which* Battus, *the Son of* Neleus, *ſaw as he was feeding his Mares.* Mercury *gave him the fineſt Cow in the Herd not to diſcover what he had ſeen.* Battus *aſſured him, a Stone ſhould ſooner diſcloſe it than he would. But the God* Mercury, *to try the Man's Fidelity, changing his Shape, returns to him, and pretended he was ſeeking ſome Oxen he had loſt, promiſing a greater Reward if he ſhould tell him where they were: The Temptation was too ſtrong for* Battus's *Virtue; he therefore directed* Mercury *to the very Mountain where they were feeding.* Mercury, *offended at his Perfidiouſneſs, turned him into a Stone, which was therefore called Index, or the* Touch-ſtone, *in the Parts about* Pylos.

Delphice, Philyreïus heros flebat, que poſcebat tuam opem fruſtra. Sed nec poteras reſcindere juſſa magni Jovis, nec tunc aderas, ſi poſſes reſcindere: colebas Elin, Meſſeniaque arva. Illud erat tempus, quo paſtoria pellis texit te; que ſylveſtre baculum fuit onus ſiniſtræ, fiſtula diſpar ſeptenis cannis alterius.

FLebat, opemque tuam fruſtra Philyreïus heros,
Delphice, poſcebat. Sed nec reſcindere magni
Juſſa Jovis poteras, nec, ſi reſcindere poſſes,
Tunc aderas: Elin, Meſſeniaque arva colebas.
Illud erat tempus, quo te paſtoria pellis
Texit; onuſque fuit baculum ſylveſtre ſiniſtræ:
Alterius, diſpar ſeptenis fiſtula cannis.

NOTES.

2. *Reſcindere.*] To change, to make void. Ter. *Mihi non videtur quod ſit factum legibus reſcindi poſſe.* Wills are properly ſaid *reſcindi*, when they are cancelled and made void.
3. *Juſſa.*] Commands.
Jovis.] Who changed *Ocyroe* into a Mare.
4. *Elin.*] *Elis* is a City of *Peloponneſus*; ſo called of *Eleus*, the Son of *Tantalus*, or of *Eleus*, the Son of *Neptune.*
Meſſeniaque.] *Meſſene* was both a Country and City of *Peloponeſus.*
Colebas.] Thou didſt inhabit. *Virg.*
—*Pallas, quas condidit arces,*
Ipſa colat.—
Hence Inhabitants are called *cultores.*
Paſtoria, &c.] At that Time thou waſt clothed with a Shepherd's Coat, made of Skins.
7. *Alterius.*] In the right Hand; tho' a Staff was uſed to be carried in the right Hand.

Dùmque

Dùmque amor eſt curæ, dùm te tua fiſtula mulcet:
Incuſtoditæ Pylios memorantur in agros
Proceſſiſſe boves. Videt has Atlantide Maiâ
Natus; & arte ſuâ ſylvis occultat abactas.
Senſerat hoc furtum nemo, niſi notus in illo
Rure ſenex; Battum vicinia tota vocabant.
Divitis hic ſaltus, herboſaque paſcua Nelei,
Nobiliumque greges cuſtos ſervabat equarum.
Hunc timuit, blandâque manu ſeduxit: &, Eja,
Quiſquis es, hoſpes ait; ſi fortè armenta requiret
Hæc aliquis, vidiſſe nega; neu gratia facto
Nulla rependatur, nitidam cape præmia vaccam:
Et dedit. Acceptâ, voces has reddidit Hoſpes,
Tutus eas; lapis iſte priùs tua furta loquatur:
Et lapidem oſtendit. Simulat Jove natus abire,
Mox redit: &, verſâ pariter cum voce figurâ;
Ruſtice, vidiſti ſi quas hôc limite, dixit,
Ire boves; fer opem: furtoque ſilentia deme.
Juncta ſuo pretium dabitur tibi fœmina tauro.
At ſenior, poſtquàm merces geminata, Sub illis
Montibus, inquit, erunt; & erant ſub montibus illis.
Riſit Atlantiades: &, Me mihi, perfide, prodis?
Me mihi prodis? ait. Perjuraque pectora vertit
In durum filicem; qui nunc quoque dicitur Index:
Inque nihil merito vetus eſt infamia ſaxo.

Dùmque amor eſt curæ, dùm tua fiſtula mulcet te; boves memorantur proceſſiſſe incuſtoditæ in Pylios agros. Natus Maiâ Atlantide videt has; & occultat abactas ſylvis ſuâ arte. Nemo ſenſerat hoc furtum, niſi ſenex notus in illo rure; tota vicinia vocabant illum *Battum. Hic cuſtos ſervabat ſaltus, herboſaque paſcua divitis Nelei, que greges nobilium equarum. Timuit hunc, que ſeduxit blandâ manu, & ait: Eja hoſpes, quiſquis es; ſi aliquis fortè requiret hæc armenta, nega vidiſſe; neu nulla gratia rependatur* tibi pro hoc *facto; cape nitidam vaccam præmia. Et dedit. Acceptâ* vaccâ, *reddidit has voces, Hoſpes, eas tutus; iſte lapis priùs loquatur tua furta: & oſtendit lapidem. Natus Jove ſimulat abire. Redit mox, & verſâ figurâ pariter cum voce; dixit, Ruſtice, ſi vidiſti quas boves ire hoc limite, fer opem: que deme ſilentia furto. Fœmina juncta ſuo tauro dabitur pretium tibi. At ſenior poſtquàm merces geminata, inquit, Erunt ſub illis montibus; & erant ſub illis montibus. Atlantiades riſit, & ait, Perfide, prodis me mihi? Prodis me mihi? Et vertit perjura pectora in durum filicem; qui nunc quoque dicitur Index: que eſt vetus infamia in ſaxo merito nihil.*

NOTES.

7. *Diſpar.*] Unequal. A Pipe made of ſeven unequal Reeds. So *Virg.* Ecl. 2.

Eſt mihi, diſparibus ſeptem compacta cicutis,
Fiſtula.—

8. *Mulcet.*] Solaces, charms.

10. *Boves.*] The Cows.

Has.] ſc. *Boves.*

11. *Natus*] *Mercury*, the Son of *Maia.*

Abactas.] Led away. Herds are properly ſaid *abigi*, when led away, or taken away by Stealth. Whence the Stealers of Cattle are called *abductores*, which ſome call *abigios.*

12. *Furtum.*] The Cows driven away by *Mercury.*

14. *Hic.*] *Battus.*

Saltus.] The Woods.

Herboſaque.] Full of Graſs.

Paſcua.] Fields where Cattle graze.

Nelei.] *Neleus* was the Father of *Neſtor*, the King of *Pylos.*

16. *Hunc.*] *Battus.*

Timuit.] *Mercury* was afraid of.

Seduxit.] He led aſide. For *ſeducere* properly ſignifies, to lead aſide, to ſeperate. Ter. *Poſt Pamphilus me ſolum* ſeduxit *foras.* It is alſo uſed for *decipere*, to deceive, to beguile. Ter. *Etiam nunc me* ſeducere *iſtis dictis poſtulas.*

18. *Vidiſſe.*] ſc. *Te.* Say thou haſt not ſeen them.

Neu gratia, &c.] And that you may not go without a Reward.

20. *Hoſpes.*] *Battus.*

22. *Simulat.*] He makes a Show of going away.

Jove natus.] *Mercury*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Maia.*

23. *Mox.*] A little after.

Redit] *Mercury* returns to *Battus.*

Verſâ, &c] His Shape and Voice being changed, that he might not be known.

27. *Senior.*] *Battus.*

Geminata merces.] A double Reward.

29. *Atlantiades.*] *Mercury*, the Grandſon of *Atlas* by *Maia.*

Perfide.] Thou Betrayer of thy Truſt!

30. *Perjuraque pectora.*] His perjured Breaſt.

Vertit.] He changed.

31. *Index*] A Stone on which we try the Goodneſs of Gold and Silver, which is called *Lydius lapis*, a Touch ſtone.

32. *Nihil merito.*] Undeſerving.

FAB. XII. *Aglauros* into a Stone.

At a ſolemn Sacrifice at Athens, *the Virgins carried, on their Heads, Preſents in a Baſket to* Minerva: *Among which* Herſe, *the beautiful Daughter of* Cecrops, *was taken Notice of by* Mercury, *who, becoming deeply in love with her, entreated* Aglauros, *her Siſter, to aſſiſt him in his Amour. But ſhe requiring Gold in Reward of her Service,* Minerva *was ſo highly offended at her Avarice, and for diſobeying her Orders upon another Occaſion, that ſhe commanded* Envy *to harraſs her with the good Luck of her Siſter* Herſe; *and, after being thus tormented for a long Time, ſhe was turned into a Stone.*

Caducifer ſuſtulerat ſe hinc paribus alis: que volans, deſpectabat Munychios agros, que humum gratam Minervæ, que arbuſta culti Lycæi. Fertè illâ die caſtæ puellæ, de more, portabant pura ſacra coronatis çaniſtris, vertice ſuppoſito, in feſtas arces Palladis. Deus ales aſpicit revertentes indè; que non agit iter in rectum; ſed curvat in eundem orbem. Ut Milvius, rapidiſſima volucris, extis viſis, dùm timet, & miniſtri circumſtant denſi ſacra, flectitur in gyrum; nec audet abire longiùs: que avidus circumvolat ſuam ſpem motis alis. Sic agilis Cyllenius inclinat curſus ſuper Actæas arces: & circinat eaſdem auras. Quanto Lucifer fulget ſplendidior quàm cætera ſidera; & quanto aurea Phœbe ſplendidior te, Lucifer;

HINC ſe ſuſtulerat paribus Caducifer alis:
Munychioſque volans agros, gratamq; Minervæ
Deſpectabat humum, cultique arbuſta Lycæi.
Illâ forté die caſtæ de more puellæ
Vertice ſuppoſito feſtas in Palladis arces
Pura coronatis portabant ſacra caniſtris.
Indè revertentes Deus aſpicit ales; iterque
Non agit in rectum; ſed in orbem curvat eundem.
Ut volucris viſis rapidiſſima Milvius extis,
Dum timet, & denſi circumſtant ſacra miniſtri,
Flectitur in gyrum; nec longiùs audet abire:
Spemque ſuam motis avidus circumvolat alis.
Sic ſuper Actæas agilis Cyllenius arces
Inclinat curſus: & eaſdem circinat auras.
Quanto ſplendidior, quàm cætera ſidera, fulget
Lucifer: & quanto te, Lucifer, aurea Phœbe;

NOTES.

1. *Caducifer.*] *Mercury*, carrying a Mace. *Caduceus*, or *Caduceum*, is *Mercury's* Wand, with which he puts an End to Jarrings and Striſe. Therefore by this Wand Peace is typified; whence an Herald for Peace, is called *Caduceator*.

2. *Munychioſque.*] *Athenian. Munychia* is a Promontory of the *Pyreus*, a Port of the *Athenians*, ſo called of *Munychus*, who there built a Temple to *Diana Munychia*.

Minervæ.] To *Pallas*. The Land of *Attica* was moſt acceptable to *Pallas*.

3. *Deſpectabat.*] He looked downwards upon.

Humum.] The Earth, the Ground.

Arbuſta.] Groves.

Lycæi culti.] Afterwards celebrated for *Ariſtotelic* diſceptations: For *Lycæum* was a School at *Athens*, where *Ariſtotle* and others uſed to diſcourſe of Philoſophy.

7. *Indè.*] From *Pallas's* Tower.

Deus] *Mercury*.

9. *Volucris.*] By this Similitude the Poet ſhews how *Mercury* flew round and round, that he might the longer enjoy the Sight of his beloved *Herſe*.

Milvius.] The Kite, a Bird of Prey, which flies round in a Circle.

10. *Miniſtri.*] The Prieſts obſerving the Entrails of the ſacrificed Beaſts.

11. *Flectitur*, &c.] He moves in an Orbit or Circuit.

13. *Actæas arces*,] The *Athenian* Towers; for *Actæa* is *Attica*, which is almoſt all Shore, and the Name derived from Ἀκτὴ, a Shore.

14. *Inclinat.*] Bends his Courſe.

Circinat.] Encompaſſes, goes about. *Circino* is properly to make round, or to deſcribe with a Pair of Compaſſes.

15. *Fulget.*] Shines.

16. *Phœbe.*] The Moon.

Tanto

Tanto virginibus præſtantior omnibus Herſe
Ibat: eratque decus pompæ, comitumque ſuarum.
Obſtupuit formâ Jove natus: & æthere pendens,
Non ſecùs exarſit, quàm cùm Balearica plumbum
Funda jacit: volat illud, & incandeſcit eundo;
Et, quos non habuit, ſub nubibus invenit ignes.
Vertit iter; cœloque petit diverſa relicto;
Nec ſe diſſimulat: tanta eſt fiducia formæ.
Quæ quanquam juſta eſt; curâ tamen adjuvat illam:
Permulcetque comas, chlamydemque, ut pendeat aptè,
Collocat: ut limbus, totumque appareat aurum:
Ut teres in dextrâ, quâ ſomnos ducit, & arcet,
Virga ſit: ut terſis niteant talaria plantis.
Pars ſecreta domûs, ebore, & teſtudine cultos
Tres habuit thalamos: quorum tu, Pandroſo, dextrum,
Aglauros lævum, medium poſſederat Herſe.
Quæ tenuit lævum, venientem prima notavit
Mercurium: nomenque Dei ſcitarier auſa eſt,
Et cauſam adventûs. Cui ſic reſpondit Atlantis
Pleïoneſque nepos: Ego ſum, qui juſſa per auras
Verba patris porto. Pater eſt mihi Jupiter ipſe.

Tanto Herſe ibat præſtantior omnibus virginibus: eratque decus pompæ, que ſuarum comitum. Natus Jove obſtupuit formâ; & pendens æthere, exarſit non ſecùs, quàm cùm Balearica funda jacit plumbum: illud volat, & incandeſcit eundo; & invenit ignes, quos non habuit, ſub nubibus. Vertit iter: que petit diverſa cœlo relicto; nec diſſimulat ſe, tanta fiducia eſt formæ. Quæ quanquam eſt juſta; tamen adjuvat illam curâ: permulcetque comas, que collocat chlamydem, ut pendeat aptè: ut limbus, totumque aurum appareat: ut teres virga ſit in dextrâ, quâ ducit & arcet ſomnos: ut talaria niteant plantis terſis. Secreta pars domûs habuit tres thalamos, cultos ebore & teſtudine: quorum tu, Pandroſo, poſſederas dextrum, Aglauros lævum, Herſe medium. Quæ tenuit lævum prima notavit Mercurium venientem: que auſa eſt ſcitarier nomen Dei, & cauſam adventûs. Cui nepos Atlantis Pleïoneſque ſic reſpondit: Ego ſum qui porto juſſa verba patris per auras. Jupiter ipſe eſt pater mihi.

NOTES.

18. *Decus.*] Glory.

19. *Formâ.*] At the Beauty of *Herſe*.

Jove natus.] *Mercury*.

Æthere.] In the Air.

20. *Non ſecùs.*] He was no otherways enflamed with Love.

Balearica.] Which the Inhabitants of the *Balearic* Iſles uſe. Two Iſlands lying near *Spain* are called the *Baleares*, and not far diſtant one from the other, taking their Names from their Extent *majores & minores*. They are now commonly called *Majorca* and *Minorca*; and were called *Baleares* ὡπὸ τοῦ βαλλειν. *i. e.* from throwing Stones, becauſe the inhabitants of the *Baleares* were accounted expert Slingers.

Plumbum.] A leaden Bullet.

21. *Funda.*] A Sling. And hence thoſe who fight with Slings are called *Funditores*.

Jacit.] Throws out.

23. *Vertit.*] *Mercury* changes his Courſe, from Heaven to Earth.

Cœloque.] Whither he had directed his Journey and Flight.

24. *Nec ſe diſſimulat.*] Nor does he conceal himſelf to be *Mercury*.

Tanta, &c.] So great Confidence had he in his comely form.

25. *Illam.*] Improves it.

26. *Permulcetque comas.*] He combs his Hair.

Chlamydemque.] He adjuſts his Mantle. *Chlamys* is properly a military Garment ſhorter than a Cloke, which was worn over the other Garments.

27. *Limbus.*] That the Golden Border may be all of it ſeen. *Limbus* is the lower Part of a Woman's Garment, reaching down to the Feet.

29. *Virga.*] The Wand with which *Mercury* procures and baniſhes Sleep. *Teres* is long and round, ſuch as is the Form of a *Cylinder*.

Talaria.] *Mercury*'s winged Shoes.

Terſis plantis.] His neat Feet.

30. *Pars.*] He deſcribes the inward Part of *Cecrops*'s Houſe, in which his Daughters Bed-chambers were.

Secreta.] The innermoſt.

Domûs.] Of *Cecrops*'s Houſe.

Ebore.] Ivory.

Teſtudine.] With Tortoiſe-ſhell. *Teſtudo* is properly a ſlow Animal, taking its Name of *Teſta*, the Shell wherewith it is covered. *Teſtudo* is alſo a warlike Engine framed of Boards; alſo a Multitude of Soldiers in cloſe Order, with their Shields cloſe together, to defend them from the Violence of the Enemies Stones and Darts. *Teſtudo* is alſo a muſical Inſtrument.

33. *Tenuit lævum.*] The left Bed-chamber, *Aglauros*'s.

37. *Jupiter.*] Who is the King of Gods and Men.

Nec fingam cauſas: tu tantùm velis eſſe fida ſorori, quæ dici matertera meæ prolis. Herſe cauſa viæ: oramus faveas amanti. Aſpicit hunc iſdem oculis, quibus Aglauros nuper viderat abdita ſecreta flavæ Minervæ: quæ poſtulat aurum magni ponderis ſibi pro miniſterio: interea cogit excedere tectis. Bellica Dea vertit orbem torvi luminis ad hanc, & traxit ſuſpiria penitùs tanto motu, ut concuteret pectus, quæ pariter ægida poſitam in forti pectore. Subit hanc detexiſſe arcana profanâ manu contra data fœdera tum, cùm vidit ſtirpem Lemnicolæ creatum ſinè matre: & jam fore ingratamque Deo, ingratamque ſorori. & ditem ſumpto auro, quod avara poposcerat. Protinùs petit tecta Invidiæ ſqualentia nigro tabo. Domus eſt abdita in imis vallibus antri, carens ſole, non pervia ulli vento; triſtis & pleniſſima ignavi frigoris; & quæ ſemper vacet igne, ſemper abundet caligine. Ubi metuenda virago belli pervenit hùc, conſtitit antè domum (neque enim habet fas ſuccedere tectis)

Nec fingam cauſas: tu tantùm fida ſorori
Eſſe velis, proliſque meæ matertera dici.
Herſe cauſa viæ: faveas oramus amanti.
Aſpicit hunc oculis iſdem, quibus abdita nuper
Viderat Aglauros flavæ ſecreta Minervæ:
Proque miniſterio magni ſibi ponderis aurum
Poſtulat: interea tectis excedere cogit.
Vertit ad hanc torvi Dea bellica luminis orbem,
Et tanto penitùs traxit ſuſpiria motu,
Ut pariter pectus, poſitamque in pectore forti
Ægida concuteret. Subit hanc arcana profanâ
Detexiſſe manu tum, cùm ſine matre creatam
Lemnicolæ ſtirpem, contra data fœdera vidit:
Ingratamque Deo fore jam, ingratamque ſorori:
Et ditem ſumpto, quod avara popoſcerat, auro.
Protinus Invidiæ nigro ſqualentia tabo
Tecta petit. Domus eſt imis in vallibus antri
Abdita, ſole carens, non ulli pervia vento:
Triſtis, & ignavi pleniſſima frigoris; & quæ
Igne vacet ſemper, caligine ſemper abundet.
Huc ubi pervenit belli metuenda virago,
Conſtitit ante domum, (neque enim ſuccedere tectis

Ubi metuenda virago belli pervenit hùc, conſtitit antè domum (neque enim habet fas ſuccedere tectis)

NOTES.

38. *Fingam cauſas.*] I will not invent Reaſons for my coming.

Fida.] Faithful.

Sorori.] To *Herſe*.

39. *Proliſque meæ.*] Of my Offspring.

Matertera.] The Aunt.

41. *Hunc.*] *Mercury*.

42. *Secreta.*] *Erychthonius*, incloſed in a Hamper.

44. *Interea*, &c.] *Aglauros* forces *Mercury* to go out of Doors, till he brings the Gold.

45. *Vertit.*] Turns.

Hanc.] *Aglauros*.

Torvi.] Fierce, ſtern, angry.

Dea.] *Pallas*, who is alſo called *Bellona*.

48. *Ægida.*] *Ægis* is Armour for the Breaſt, made of Braſs, having a *Gorgon*'s Head in the Middle, which *Pallas* uſed to wear.

Hanc.] *Aglauros*.

Profanâ.] Impious, wicked, irreligious, is called *profanum*; alſo ſuch Perſons as were not initiated in ſacred Myſteries, were called *profani*, and were driven from the Temple, as much as to ſay, *procul à fano, i. e.* from the Temple. Virg.

Procul ô procul eſte profani,

49. *Detexiſſe.*] To have opened.

Sinè matre.] Becauſe *Erychthonius* was born only of the Seed of *Vulcan*, which fell on the Earth when he would have violated *Pallas*.

50. *Lemnicolæ.*] *Erichthonius*, the Son of *Vulcan*, who fell from Heaven into the Iſland *Lemnos*. *Lemnos* is an Iſland lying near *Thrace*.

51. *Ingratamque.*] To *Mercury*, on account of her aſking for Money.

53. *Invidiæ.*] Firſt the Poet deſcribes the Houſe of Envy, afterwards Envy herſelf, which is painted in truly elegant and poetic Colours. Envy, as *Cicero* deſcribes it, is an inward Sorrow conceived at the Proſperity of another, but which does not break out into Acts of Violence towards the Perſon envied. It differs from Hatred, as Envy is concealed; Hatred is often open, becauſe ſuppoſed to ariſe from ſome Injury received from the Perſon hated.

Nigro tabo.] With black Gore.

Squallentia.] Naſty.

54. *Domus.*] The Houſe of Envy.

Antri.] Of a Cave or Den.

55. *Abdita.*] Hidden, ſecret.

56. *Ignavi.*] Lazy from the Effect, becauſe it makes Men ſluggiſh and Dull.

57. *Caligine.*] With Darkneſs.

58. *Hùc.*] To this Houſe of Envy.

Metuenda.] *Pallas*, who is called by the *Latins Bellona*, becauſe dreadful in War.

59. *Neque enim.*] ſc. *Palladi*, who being a Goddeſs, it was not lawful for her to enter the Houſe of Envy.

Fas

Fas habet) & poſtes extremâ cuſpide pulſat.
Concuſſæ patuêre fores: videt intùs edentem
Vipereas carnes, vitiorum alimenta ſuorum,
Invidiam; visâque oculos avertit. At illa
Surgit humo pigrâ, ſemeſarumque relinquit
Corpora ſerpentum; paſſûque incedit inerti.
Utque Deam vidit formâque armiſque decoram,
Ingemuit: vultumque ima ad ſuſpiria duxit.
Pallor in ore ſedit: macies in corpore toto:
Nuſquam recta acies: livent rubigine dentes:
Pectora felle virent: lingua eſt ſuffuſa veneno:
Riſus abeſt; niſi quem viſi movêre dolores.
Nec fruitur ſomno, vigilacibus excita curis:
Sed videt ingratos, intabeſcitque videndo,
Succeſſus hominum; carpitque & carpitur unâ:
Suppliciumq; ſuum eſt. Quamvis tamen oderit illam;
Talibus adfata eſt breviter Tritonia dictis.
Infice tabe tuâ natarum Cecropis unam.
Sic opus eſt. Aglauros ea eſt. Haud plura locuta
Fugit, & impreſſâ tellurem reppulit haſtâ.
Illa Deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens,

& pulſat poſtes extremâ cuſpide. Fores concuſſæ patuêre: videt Invidiam intùs edentem vipereas carnes, alimenta ſuorum vitiorum: visâque averſit oculos. At illa ſurgit humo pigrâ, que relinquit corpora ſemeſarum ſerpentum; que incedit inerti paſſû. Utque vidit Deam decoram formâque armiſque, ingemuit: que duxit ima ſuſpiria ad vultum. Pallor ſedet in ore: macies in toto corpore: acies nuſquam recta: dentes livent rubigine: pectora virent felle: lingua eſt ſuffuſa veneno: riſus abeſt, niſi dolores viſi movêre quem. Nec fruitur ſomno, excita vigilacibus curis: ſed videt ingratos ſucceſſus hominum; intabeſcitque videndo; carpitque & carpitur unâ: que eſt ſuum ſupplicium. Tamen quamvis Tritonia oderit illam; adfata eſt breviter talibus dictis. Infice unam natarum Cecropis tuâ tabe. Sic opus eſt. Ea eſt Aglauros. Haud locuta plura, fugit, & repulit tellurem haſtâ impreſſâ. Illa cernens Deam fugientem obliquo lumine;

NOTES.

60. *Extremâ cuſpide.*] With the End of her Spear; for *Pallas* is ſaid to carry a Spear.

61. *Concuſſæ.*] Being ſtruck.

Patuêre.] Opened.

62. *Vipereas carnes.*] The Fleſh of Vipers, which are ſo called *quòd vi pariant*, for they are reported to burſt aſunder when they bring forth their Young.

63. *Visâque, &c.*] *Pallas* turns away her Eyes from the hateful Sight of Envy.

Illa.] Envy.

65. *Corpora.*] The Fleſh.

66. *Deam.*] *Pallas.*

Decoram.] Beautiful, comely.

67. *Ima ſuſpiria.*] Deep Sighs. For when ſhe beheld the chearful Countenance of the Goddeſs, Envy was grieved, and ſighed.

69. *Acies nuſquam recta.*] Her Eyes are turned away; for envious Perſons do not look ſtraight forward, but aſkaunt. *Acies* ſometimes ſignifies the Sight of the Eyes, ſometimes the Edge of a Sickle, Sword, and the like, alſo an Army in Order of Battle; and ſometimes the Engagement and Battle itſelf. And by a Metaphor it is alſo taken for Sharpneſs of Wit.

Livent.] Are of a black Colour.

70. *Suffuſa.*] Beſmeared, infected.

71. *Quem,*] *ſc.* Laughter.

Dolores.] Not of its own, but of other People's; for envious Perſons rejoice at the Misfortunes, and grieve at the Happineſs of others.

Movêre.] Have cauſed.

72. *Nec, &c.*] Nor can ſhe [*ſc.* Envy] Sleep.

Excita.] Being rouſed, ſtimulated [pricked forwards, as it were with a Goad]

73. *Ingratos.*] Not acceptable, diſpleaſing to her.

Intabeſcitque.] Is conſumed by little and little.

74. *Carpitque.*] Torments.

Carpitur.] And is tormented.

75. *Suppliciumque, &c.*] And is her own Puniſhment; according to the known Proverb, *Envy torments itſelf.*

Illam.] Envy.

77. *Infice.*] Infect.

Tabe.] With thy Venom.

Unam.] *Aglauros*, the Daughter of *Cecrops*.

80. *Illa.*] Envy.

Deam.] *Pallas.*

Obliquo.] With Eyes aſkaunce [ſquinting] ſuch as envious Perſons behold the Succeſſes of others with.

Cernens.] Beholding.

dedit parva murmura; que indoluit ſucceſſurum Minervæ; que capit baculum, quod totum ſpinea vincula cingebant: adopertaque atris nubibus, quâcunque ingreditur proterit florentia arva, exuritque herbas, & carpit ſumma cacumina: que polluit populos, urbeſque, domoſque, ſuo afflatu, & tandem conſpicit Tritonida arcem, virentem ingeniis, opibuſque, & feſtâ pace. Vixque tenet lacrymas, quia cernit nil lacrymabile. Sed poſtquàm intravit thalamos natæ Cecrope; facit juſſa: que tangit pectus manu tinctâ ferrugine, & implet præcordia hamatis ſentibus; inſpiratque nocens virus: que diſſipat piceum venenum per oſſa, & ſpargit medio pulmone. Neve cauſæ mali doloris errent per latius ſpatium; ponit germanam, que fortunatum conjugium ſororis, que Deum ſub pulchrâ imagine ante oculos: que facit cuncta magna. Quibus Cecropis irritata, mordetur occulto dolore: & anxia nocte, anxia luce gemit; que miſerrima liquitur lentâ tabe, ut glacies ſaucia incerto ſole. Que uritur bonis felicis Herſes, non ſecius quàm cùm ignis ſupponitur ſpinoſis herbis; quæ neque dant flammas, que cremantur leni tepore. Sæpe voluit mori, ne videret quicquam tale; ſæpe narrare velut crimen rigido parenti.

Murmura parva dedit; ſucceſſurumque Minervæ
Indoluit; baculumque capit, quod ſpinea totum
Vincula cingebant: adopertaque nubibus atris,
Quâcunque ingreditur, florentia proterit arva,
Exuritque herbas, & ſumma cacumina carpit:
Afflatuque ſuo populoſque, urbeſque, domoſque
Polluit, & tandem Tritonida conſpicit arcem,
Ingeniis, opiquſque, & feſtâ pace virentem.
Vixque tenet lacrymas, quia nil lacrymabile cernit.
Sed poſtquàm thalamos intravit Cecrope natæ;
Juſſa facit: pectuſque manu ferrugine tinctà
Tangit: & hamatis præcordia ſentibus implet:
Inſpiratque nocens virus: piceumque per oſſa
Diſſipat, & medio ſpargit pulmone venenum.
Neve mali cauſæ ſpatium per latius errent;
Germanam ante oculos, fortunatumque ſororis
Conjugium, pulchrâque Deum ſub imagine ponit:
Cunctaque magna facit. Quibus irritata dolore
Cecropis occulto mordetur: & anxia nocte,
Anxia luce gemit; lentâque miſerrima tabe
Liquitur, ut glacies incerto ſaucia ſole.
Feliciſque bonis non ſecius uritur Herſes,
Quàm cùm ſpinoſis ignis ſupponitur herbis;
Quæ neque dant flammas, lenique tepore cremantur.
Sæpe mori voluit, ne quicquam tale videret:
Sæpe velut crimen rigido narrare parenti.

NOTES.

81. *Succeſſurumque.*] She was grieved that *Minerva* (whoſe Commands ſhe was now about to perform) ſhould enjoy her deſired Succeſs.

84. *Proterit.*] She blaſts.

87. *Tritonida.*] The Citadel of *Athens* was dedicated to *Pallas*.

88. *Ingeniis*, &c.] This Obſervation takes place on account of the many excellent Artificers, Orators, and Philoſophers, that City was famous for.

Feſtâ pace.] From the Effect. For Feſtivals are celebrated in Times of Peace.

Virentem.] Flouriſhing.

89. *Tenet.*] She ſcarce can refrain from Tears.

91. *Juſſa.*] The Orders of *Pallas*.

Ferrugine.] The Ruſt of Iron is called *ferrugo*.

92. *Hamatis ſentibus.*] With Thorns, bent like Hooks.

Præcordia.] *Præcordia* are the Veins lying near the Heart, which are ſaid to be the Seat of Cares.

93. *Virus.*] Poiſon.

Piceumque.] Of the Tenacity of Pitch.

94. *Diſſipat.*] Scatters.

95. *Neve*, &c.] That the Cauſe of her vexation may not be far from her, ſhe obliges her to have her Siſter's Happineſs always before her, eying it with great Pain and Torment.

96. *Germanam.*] Her Siſter *Herſe*.

97. *Deum.*] *Mercury*.

99. *Cecropis.*] *Aglauros*, the Daughter of *Cecrops*. A patronymic Noun of the feminine Gender.

Mordetur.] Is tormented. For *modere* is ſometimes to affect [afflict] with Grief. Cic. *Valde me momorderunt epiſtolæ tuæ de Atticâ noſtrâ.* It ſignifies properly to bite; alſo to calumniate, to injure.

100. *Anxia*, &c.] Diſtreſſed by Night and by Day.

Lentâque tabe.] By a ſlow Conſumption.

101. *Liquitur.*] Melteth away, juſt as Snow is conſumed by the Sun.

Incerto ſole.] By a weak Degree of Heat.

102. *Uritur.*] Is afflicted.

104. *Lenique tepore.*] With gentle Heat.

106. *Parenti.*] To her ſevere Father *Cecrops*.

Denique

Denique in adverſo venientem limine ſedit
Excluſura Deum: cui blandimenta, preceſque,
Verbaque jactanti mitiſſima, Deſine, dixit;
Hinc Ego me non ſum niſi te motura repulſo.
Stemus, ait, pacto velox Cyllennius, iſto:
Cælataſque fores virgâ patefecit. At illi
Surgere conanti partes, quaſcunque ſedendo
Flectimur, ignavâ nequeunt gravitate moveri.
Illa quidem recto pugnat ſe attollere trunco:
Sed genuum junctura riget, friguſque per ungues
Labitur; & pallent amiſſo ſanguine venæ.
Utque malum latè ſolet immedicabile cancer
Serpere, & illæſas vitiatis addere partes:
Sic lethalis hyems paulatim in pectora venit;
Vitaleſque vias, & reſpiramina clauſit.
Nec conata loqui eſt: nec ſi conata fuiſſet,
Vocis haberet iter: ſaxum jam colla tenebat,
Oraque duruerant, ſignumque exſangue ſedebat.
Nec lapis albus erat: ſua mens infecerat illam.

Denique ſedit in adverſo limine excluſura venientem Deum: cui jactanti blandimenta, preceſque, que mitiſſima verba, dixit, Deſine: Ego non ſum motura me hinc niſi te repulſo. Velox Cyllenius ait, Stemus iſto pacto: que patefecit cælatas fores virgâ. At partes, quaſcunque flectimur ſedendo, nequeunt moveri ignavâ gravitate illi conanti ſurgere. Illa quidem pugnat attollere ſe recto trunco; ſed junctura genuum riget, friguſque labitur per ungues; & venæ pallent ſanguine amiſſo. Utque cancer immedicabile malum ſolet ſerpere latè, & addere illæſas partes vitiatis: ſic lethalis hyems venit in pectora paulatim; & clauſit vitales vias, & reſpiramina. Nec conata eſt loqui: nec haberet iter vocis, ſi fuiſſet conata: jam ſaxum tenebat colla, oraque duruerant, que ſedebat exſangue ſignum. Nec lapis erat albus; ſua invida *mens infecerat illam.*

NOTES.

108. *Deum.*] *Mercury.*

Cui.] To *Mercury.*

109. *Jactanti.*] Uttering in vain: For *jactare* ſignifies to ſpeak to no Purpoſe. *Virg. Talia jactanti.* Sometimes to ſhew.

111. *Pacto iſto.*] To that Agreement, that you do not ſtir from hence, unleſs I am turned out of Doors; for as you can by no Means turn me out of Doors, ſo you muſt always remain here. An ironical Conceſſion.

Cyllenius.] *Mercury*, from *Cyllene*, a Mountain of *Arcadia.*

112. *Cælataſque.*] Carved and painted.

Patefecit.] Opened.

Illi.] To *Aglauros.* He deſcribes how *Aglauros* was turned into a Stone, being ſo fixed to the Threſhold of the Door, that ſhe could not ſtir.

115. *Illa.*] *Aglauros.*

Pugnat.] Endeavours.

Recto trunco.] With her Body upright. *Truncus* is that Part of the Body which is between the Neck and the Hips.

116. *Junctura.*] The Joint or Joining.

Riget.] Became ſtiff and hard.

Friguſque.] So in another Place.

——*Friguſque perambulat artus.* And

Occupat obſeſſus ſudor mihi frigidus artus,
Perque meos artus frigida gutta fluit.

118. *Cancer.*] A Diſeaſe corroding the Body by little and little. *Cancer* is alſo a living Creature; alſo one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiac.*

120. *Lethalis.*] A deadly [death-bringing] Cold.

121. *Reſpiramina.*] The Reſpiration of the Lungs, the Breath or Paſſage of the Spirit.

124. *Signumque exſangue.*] A Statue without Blood; for *Aglauros* was turned into a Statue of Stone.

125. *Infecerat.*] Had befouled, and ſo as to give it a livid Hue.

FAB. XIII. *Jupiter* and *Europa.*

Jupiter, *enamoured of* Europa, *the Daughter of* Agenor, *King of the* Phœnicians, *commands* Mercury, *when he was returned from* Athens, *to haſte to* Phœnicia, *and drive the King's Herds to the Sea-ſhore, for he had there ſeen* Europa *taking the Air with other Virgins. This* Mercury *having done,* Jupiter, *laying aſide his Majeſty, transforms himſelf into a*

Bull, and mixes with the Herd. The young Ladies admire his Beauty, and particularly the King's Daughter, who, after toying with him for ſome Time, at laſt ventures on his Back. Jupiter *immediately plunges into the Sea, and carries off his Prize to the Iſland of* Crete.

Ubi Atlantiades cepit has pœnas verborum, que profanæ mentis; linquit terras dictas à Pallade, & ingreditur æthera jactatis pennis. Genitor Jupiter *ſevocat hunc; nec faſſus cauſam amoris, ait, Nate, fide miniſter meorum juſſorum, pelle moram, que celer delabere ſubito curſu: que pete hanc, quæ tellus ſuſpicit tuam matrem à ſiniſtrâ parte (indigenæ vocant Sidonida nomine): que verte ad littora regale armentum quod vides paſci procùl montano gramine. Dixit; & juvenci jamdudùm expulſi monte petunt juſſa littora; ubi filia magni regis ſolebat ludere comitata Tyriis virginibus.* Majeſtas & amor non bene conveniunt, nec morantur in unâ ſede. *Ille pater rectorque Deorum, gravitate ſceptri relictâ, cui dextra armata eſt triſulcis ignibus, qui concutit orbem nutu, induitur faciem tauri; miſtuſque juvencis*

HAS ubi verborum pœnas mentiſque profanæ
Cepit Atlantiades; dictas à Pallade terras
Linquit, & ingreditur jactatis æthera pennis.
Sevocat hunc genitor; nec cauſam faſſus amoris,
Fide miniſter, ait, juſſorum, nate, meorum,
Pelle moram, ſubitoque celer delabere curſu:
Quæque tuam matrem tellus à parte ſiniſtrâ
Suſpicit, (indigenæ Sidonida nomine dicunt)
Hanc pete: quodque procùl montano gramine paſci
Armentum regale vides; ad littora verte.
Dixit; & expulſi jamdudum monte juvenci
Littora juſſa petunt; ubi magni filia regis
Ludere virginibus Tyriis comitata ſolebat.
Non bene conveniunt, nec in unâ ſede morantur
Majeſtas & amor. Sceptri gravitate relictâ,
Ille pater rectorque Deûm, cui dextra triſulcis
Ignibus armata eſt, qui nutu concutit orbem,
Induitur tauri faciem; miſtuſque juvencis

NOTES.

1. *Profanæ.*] Void of Religion.

2. *Atlantiades.*] *Mercury*, the Grandſon of *Atlas* and *Maia*.

Dictas.] *Athens*, ſo called ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀθήνης, i. e. of *Pallas*.

3. *Jactatis pennis.*] With waving Wings.

4. *Sevocat*, &c.] This Fable took its Origin from *Aſterius* King of *Crete*, who reigned about 900 Years before the *Trojan* War. This Prince hearing of the Beauty of King *Agenor*'s Daughter, diſpatched a Veſſel for her to *Tyre*, on the Prow of which was the Figure of a Bull. Hence the Poets feigned that *Jupiter*, enamoured of *Europa*, aſſumed the Form of a Bull, and carried her off to *Crete*.

Hunc.] *Mercury*.

Genitor.] *Jupiter* the Father of *Mercury*.

6. *Delabere.*] Deſcend.

7. *Tuam matrem.*] *Phœnica*, on the left Side towards the North, lies under the *Pleiades*, one of which *Maja* is, who was *Mercury*'s Mother.

8. *Suſpicit.*] Looks towards. *Suſpicere* ſometimes ſignifies to admire.

Indigenæ.] The Natives.

Sidonida.] A City of *Phœnicia*. Whence *Sidon* itſelf is called *Phœnicia*.

11. *Dixit.*] *&c. Jupiter.*

Jamdudùm.] Not long ſince.

12. *Filia.*] *Europa*.

Regis.] Of *Agenor*.

13. *Tyriis.*] *Tyre* was ſo called of *Tyrus*, the Son of *Phœnix*; it is an Iſland and City of *Phœnicia*, near *Sidon*.

14. *Non bene*, &c.] Majeſty and Love but ill agree, nor can long continue in the ſame Abode. He comprehends this Sentence in the XVIIth Epiſtle:

Nunc malè res junctæ calor & reverentia pugnant:
Quid ſequar in dubio eſt, hæc decet, illa juvat.

15. *Sceptri*, &c.] Having laid aſide the Dignity of Empire. *Sceptrum*, the Enſign of Royalty, is the Staff on which Kings lean when ſtanding. *Sceptrum* is ſo called ἀπὸ τοῦ σκήπτεσθαι, which ſignifies to ſtick to, or lean upon.

16. *Ille.*] The Poet deſcribes *Jupiter*, *q. d.* that mighty Perſon, who is above all, and is the Cauſe of all Things.

Triſulcis.] With Thunderbolts, of which there are three Effects, as they blaſt, cleave, and burn. That alſo is called *Triſulcum*, which has three Edges. *Virg.*

Linguis micat ore triſulcis.

Mugit,

Mugit, & in teneris formoſus obambulat herbis.
Quippe color nivis eſt; quam nec veſtigia duri
Calcavêre pedis, nec ſolvit aquaticus Auſter.
Colla toris extant: armis palearia pendent:
Cornua parva quidem; ſed quæ contendere poſſis
Facta manù, purâque magis pellucida gemmâ.
Nullæ in fronte minæ; nec formidabile lumen;
Pacem vultus habet. Miratur Agenore nata
Quòd tam formoſus, quòd prælia nulla minetur.
Sed quamvis mitem, metuit contingere primò;
Mox adit, & flores ad candida porrigit ora.
Gaudet amans: & dùm veniat ſperata voluptas,
Oſcula dat manibus. Vix ah! vix cætera differt.
Et nunc alludit, viridique exſultat in herbâ;
Nunc latus in fulvis niveum deponit arenis.
Paulatimque metu dempto, modò pectora præbet
Virgineâ palpanda manu, modò cornua ſertis
Impedienda novis. Auſa eſt quoque regia virgo,
Neſcia quem premeret, tergo conſidere tauri.
Tùm Deus à terra, ſiccoque a littore ſenſim
Falſa pedum primis veſtigia ponit in undis.
Inde abit ulteriùs, mediique per æquora ponti
Fert prædam. Pavet hæc; littuſque ablata relictum
Reſpicit; & dextrâ cornu tenet, altera dorſo
Impoſita eſt: tremulæ ſinuantur flamine veſtes.

mugit, & obambulat formoſus in teneris herbis. Quippe color eſt nivis; quam nec veſtigia duri pedis calcavêre, nec aquaticus Auſter ſolvit. Colla extant toris: palearia pendent armis: cornua quidem parva; ſed quæ poſſis contendere facta manù, quæ magis pellucida purâ gemmâ. Nullæ minæ in fronte; nec lumen formidabile; vultus habet pacem. Nata Agenore miratur, quòd tam formoſus, quòd minetur nulla prælia. Sed metuit contingere primò quamvis mitem; mox adit, & porrigit flores ad candida ora. Amans gaudet: & dat oſcula manibus dùm ſperata voluptas veniat. Vix ah! vix differt cætera. Et nunc alludit, quæ exſultat in viridi herba: nunc deponit niveum latus in fulvis arenis. Quæ metu dempto paulatim, modò præbet pectora palpanda virgineâ manu, modò cornua impedienda novis ſertis. Quoque regia virgo auſa eſt conſidere tergo tauri, neſcia quem premeret. Tùm Deus ponit ſenſim falſa veſtigia pedum à terrâ, quæ à ſicco littore in primis undis. Indè abit ulteriùs, quæ fert prædam per æquora medii ponti. Hæc pavet; quæ ablata reſpicit relictum littus; & tenet cornu dextrâ, altera impoſita eſt dorſo: tremulæ veſtes ſinuantur flamine.

NOTES.

21. *Solvit.*] Diſſolves.
Aquaticus.] Rainy.
22. *Colla, &c.*] The Poet deſcribes the beautiful Bull, into which *Jupiter* was transformed.
Toris.] With a ſupple play of muſcular Fleſh, an Indication of Strength. Virg. *Luxuriatque toris.*
Armis.] From between his Shoulders. *Humeri* properly is applied to Men; *Armi* to Beaſts.
Palearia] His Dewlap.
25. *Lumen.*] His Eyes.
26. *Nata.*] *Europa*, *Agenor*'s Daughter.
28. *Contingere.*] To touch.
30. *Dùm, &c.*] Until he could enjoy the hoped for Pleaſure of poſſeſſing his Miſtreſs.
32. *Alludit.*] He wantons.
34. *Modò.*] Sometimes.
35. *Palpanda.*] To be ſtroked.
Sertis.] With Garlands of the Leaves of Plants and Flowers.
38. *Impedienda.*] To be bound, adorned.
38. *Deus.*] *Jupiter*, who had turned himſelf into a Bull.
Senſim.] By little and little.
39. *Falſa veſtigia, &c.*] His deceitful Footſteps.
41. *Pavet hæc.*] *Europa* is afraid.
Ablata] Carried away by *Jupiter* transformed into a Bull.
42. *Reſpicit.*] She looks back, turns her Eyes to the Shore.
Altera.] The left Hand.
Dorſo] On his Back.
43. *Sinuantur.*] Are made to bend in, ſwell out; for *ſinuare* is to bow or bend into. Virg.

Sinuatque immenſa volumine terga.

Hence the Laxities and Creaſes between the Folds of Garments are called *ſinus veſtium.*
Flamine.] By the Wind.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN LIBER III.

FAB. I. *Men produced from Dragons Teeth.*

THE ARGUMENT.

Europa *being carried off,* Agenor *ſends his Sons in queſt of their Siſter, commanding them not to return unleſs they found her.* Cilix, *after a tedious Search, at laſt builds* Cilicia: *In like manner* Phœnix *builds* Phœnicia, *after his own Name. But* Cadmus, *deſpairing of ever ſeeing his Father again, goes to the Oracle of* Apollo, *to inquire in what Part of the World he might fix; and received for Anſwer, That he was to build a City where he obſerved a Cow with ſuch and ſuch Marks, and name the Country* Bœotia. *Finding Things ſucceed according to the Advice of the Oracle, and reſolving to return Thanks to the Gods by a ſolemn Sacrifice, he ſends his Companions to a Fountain, conſecrated to* Mars, *to draw Water for Libations; but they are devoured by the Dragon that guards the Fountain. Wondering at their long Stay, he goes himſelf; and ſeeing the Havock made by the Serpent, encounters and kills him. Afterwards, by the Advice of* Minerva, *he ſows the Teeth of the Dragon, whence ſpring a Number of armed Men, who turn their Weapons againſt each other: Five only are left alive,* Echion, Idæus, Pelorus, Chthonius, *and* Hyperenor, *who aſſiſt him in the building of* Thebes.

Jamque Deus, poſitâ imagne fallacis tauri, confeſſus erat ſe, que tenebat Dictæa rura.

JAmque Deus, poſitâ fallacis imagine tauri,
Se confeſſus erat; Dictæaque rura tenebat.

NOTES.

1. *Deus.*] *Jupiter.*
Poſitâ.] Having laid aſide.
Fallacis.] Falſe or counterfeit.
2. *Se confeſſus.*] Diſcovered, ſhewed himſelf to be *Jupiter.* So *Virg. Æn.* II.

Alma Venus confeſſa Deam, qualiſque videri
Cœlitolis, & quanta ſolet.——
Dictæaque.] *Cretenſian.*
Tenebat.] And landed in *Crete* with *Europa.*

Cum

Cùm pater ignarus, raptam perquirere Cadmo
Imperat, & pœnam, ſi non invenerit, addit
Exilium; facto pius, & ſceleratus eôdem.
Orbe pererrato (quis enim deprendere poſſit
Furta Jovis?) profugus patriamque, iramque parentis
Vitat Agenorides; Phœbique oracula ſupplex
Conſulit; &, quæ ſit tellus habitanda, requirit.
Bos tibi, Phœbus ait, ſolis occurret in arvis,
Nullum paſſa jugum, curvique immunis aratri;
Hâc duce carpe vias; & quâ requieverit herbâ,
Mœnia fac condas; Bœotiaque illa vocato.
Vix benè Caſtalio Cadmus deſcenderat antro:
Incuſtoditam lentè videt ire juvencam,
Nullum ſervitii ſignum cervice gerentem:
Subſequitur, preſſoque legit veſtigia greſſu;
Autoremque viæ Phœbum taciturnus adorat.
Jam vada Cephiſi, Panopeſque evaſerat arva,
Bos ſtetit; & tollens ſpatioſam cornibus altis
Ad cœlum frontem, mugitibus impulit auras.
Atque ita reſpiciens comites ſua terga ſequentes
Procubuit, teneràque latus ſubmiſit in herbâ.
Cadmus agit grates, peregrinæque oſcula terræ
Figit: & ignotos montes, agroſque ſalutat.
Sacra Jovi facturus erat: jubet ire miniſtros,
Et petere è vivis libandas fontibus undas.

Cùm pater ignarus filiam à Jove ſurreptam *imperat Cadmo perquirere raptam, & addit exilium poenam, ſi non invenerit; pius & ſceleratus eôdem facto. Agenorides profugus, orbe pererrato, vitat, que patriam que iram parentis (quis enim poſſit deprendere furta Jovis?) que ſupplex conſulit oracula Phœbi; & requirit quæ tellus ſit habitanda. Phœbus ait, Bos occurret tibi in ſolis arvis, paſſa nullum jugum, que immunis curvi aratri; carpe vias hâc duce; & fac condas mœnia, quâ herbâ requieverit; que vocato illa Bœotia. Cadmus vix benè deſcenderat Caſtalio antro: videt juvencam ire lentè, incuſtoditam, gerentem nullum ſignum ſervitii cervice. Subſequitur, que legit veſtigia preſſo greſſu; que taciturnus adorat Phœbum autorem viæ. Jam evaſerat vada Cephiſi, que arva Panopes, bos ſtetit; & tollens ſpatioſam frontem ad cœlum altis cornibus, impulit auras mugitibus. Atque ita reſpiciens comites ſequentes ſua terga, procubuit, que ſubmiſit latus in tenerâ herbâ. Cadmus agit grates* Apollini, *que figit oſcula peregrinæ terræ, & ſalutat ignotos montes, agroſque. Erat facturus ſacra Jovi: jubet miniſtros ire, & petere undas libandus è vivis fontibus.*

NOTES.

3. *Pater.*] *Agenor.*

5. *Pius.*] *Agenor* did no more than the Duty of a Father, in having his Daughter ſought after.

Scleratus.] But he was wicked in ordering his Sons to remain in Exie, if they did not find her.

6. *Orve pererrato.*] Having wandered over the World. So *Virg. Æn.* II. ſaith,

Magna pererrato ſtatues quæ denique ponto.

7. *Parentis.*] Of his Father *Agenor.*

8. *Agenorides.*] *Cadmus*, the Son of *Agenor.*

Oracula.] The Oracle of *Apollo.* Virg.

Suſpenſi Euripylum ſcitatum oracula Phœbi
Mittimus.—

Oraculum is the Anſwer of the Gods. Sometimes it is put for a Temple, where Reſponſes are given; and ſometimes for a Sentence of Moment and Importance.

10. *Bos.*] A Heifer or young Cow.

11. *Immunis.*] Free from, that never drew the Plough.

12. *Hâc.*] The Cow or Heifer.

Carpe vias.] Follow her Steps.

13. *Bœotiaque.*] The Country of *Bœotia* in *Greece* was probably ſo called ἀπὸ τῆς βοὸς, which the Poet here mentions.

14. *Caſtalio.*] The Cave of the *Delphic* Oracle. The Muſes are called *Caſtalides* from the *Caſtalian* Spring between *Delphos* and *Parnaſſus.*

16. *Servitii.*] Of Work or Labour. Having never borne the Yoke.

17. *Preſſoque greſſu.*] With gentle Steps; a ſlow Pace.

Legit.] He follows.

Veſtigia.] The Cow's Track.

19. *Cephiſi.*] A River of *Bœotia.*

Panopeſque.] A City of *Phocis. Panops* is alſo a Sea Goddeſs.

Evaſerat.] Had paſſed over.

20. *Stetit.*] She ſtood ſtill.

21. *Mugitibus impulit auras.*] Filled the Air with Lowings.

22. *Comites.*] *Cadmus* and his Companions.

23. *Procubuit.*] She couched down.

24. *Agit grates.*] Return Thanks to *Apollo.*

25. *Figit oſcula.*] He kiſſes. So *Virg. Æn.* I.

Cùm dabit amplexus, atque oſcula dulcia figet.

Sylva

Vetus ſylva ſtabat, violata nullâ ſecuri; ſpecus eſt in medio, denſus virgis & vimine, efficiens humilem arcum compagibus lapidum; fœcundus uberibus aquis. Martius anguis erat conditus hôc antro, præſignis criſtis & auro; oculi micant igne: omne corpus tumet veneno; treſque linguæ vibrant: dentes ſtant triplici ordine. Quem lucum poſtquàm profecti de Tyriâ gente tetigêre infauſto pede; que urna demiſſa in undas dedit ſonitum; cœruleus ſerpens extulit caput longo antro, que miſit horrenda ſibila. Urnæ effluxêre manibus: ſanguiſque reliquit corpus, & ſubitus tremor occupat attonitos artus. Ille torquet ſquamoſos orbes volubilibus nexis, & ſinuatur in immenſos arcus ſaltu: ac erectus in leves auras plus mediâ parte deſpicit omne nemus: que eſt tanto corpore, quanto ſerpens, ſi ſpectes totum, qui ſeparat geminas Arctos. Nec mora: occupat Phœnicas (ſivè illi parabant tela ſivè fugam, ſivè timor ipſe prohibebat utrumque) hos morſu, illos longis complexibus: necat hos afflatos tabe funeſti veneni. Jam Sol altiſſimus fecerat exiguas umbras;

Sylva vetus ſtabat, nullâ violata ſecuri;
Eſt ſpecus in medio, virgis & vimine denſus,
Efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum;
Uberibus fœcundus aquis. Hôc conditus antro
Martius anguis erat, criſtis præſignis & auro;
Igne micant oculi; corpus tumet omne veneno;
Treſque vibrant linguæ; triplici ſtant ordine dentes.
Quem poſtquàm Tyriâ lucum de gente profecti
Infauſto tetigêre gradu; demiſſaque in undas
Urna dedit ſonitum; longo caput extulit antro
Cœruleus ſerpens, horrendaque ſibila miſit.
Effluxêre urnæ manibus; ſanguiſque reliquit
Corpus, & attonitos ſubitus tremor occupat artus.
Ille volubilibus ſquamoſos nexibus orbes
Torquet, & immenſos ſaltu ſinuatur in arcus:
Ac mediâ plus parte leves erectus in auras
Deſpicit omne nemus: tantoque eſt corpore, quanto
Si totum ſpectes, geminas qui ſeparat Arctos.
Nec mora: Phœnicas (ſivè illi tela parabant,
Sivè fugam, ſivè ipſe timor prohibebat utrumque)
Occupat; hos morſu, longis complexibus illos:
Hos necat afflatos funeſti tabe veneni.
Fecerat exiguas jam Sol altiſſimus umbras:

NOTES.

28. *Nulla*, &c.] Which never had been felled.

30. *Humilem arcum.*] A low Arch.

32. *Martius anguis.*] A martial Serpent, conſecrated to *Mars*.

Criſtis.] With Creſts.

Præſignis.] Remarkable for.

33. *Oculi*, &c.] His Eyes glow with Fire.

Tumet.] Bloated.

34. *Treſque linguæ.*] A triple Tongue.

Triplici ordine.] In a triple Row.

35. *Tyriâ*, &c.] The Companions of *Cadmus*, who came from *Tyre*.

36. *Infauſto.*] Ill fated.

37. *Urnæ.*] A Veſſel to draw Water out of Wells and Rivers; it is by another Name called *Situla*, a Bucket. *Urna* among the Ancients was alſo a Veſſel in which the Votes of the Judges were collected, and in which the Aſhes of dead Bodies, which had been burnt, were preſerved. And hence it is alſo taken for a Sepulchre.

39. *Effluxêre*, &c.] Theſe Urns dropped from their Hands, through Fear of the Dragon.

Urnæ.] A Metonymy; for the Thing containing is put for that which is contained.

Sanguiſque, &c.] They grew pale for fear of the Dragon.

41. *Ille.*] The Dragon.

Volubilibus nexibus.] In rolling Knots.

Orbes.] The Orbs which Serpents make with their Tails.

42. *Sinuatur.*] Is bent.

44. *Tantoque*, &c.] As large as that Serpent which is between the two Bears in the Heavens. An Hyperbole.

45. *Geminos Arctos.*] The two Bears.

46. *Phœnicas.*] The Companions of *Cadmus*, ſent to fetch Water.

47. *Utrumque.*] &c.] Whether they were preparing to fight or fly.

48. *Occupat.*[He ſeizes.

49. *Funeſti veneni.*]Of his peſtilential Breath.

50. *Fecerat*, &c.] A Circumlocution of Noon. So *Fab.* 2.

Jamque dies rerum medias contraxerat umbras,
Et ſol ex æquo metâ diſtabat utrâque.

And book XIV.

——*Mediorum plurimus orbe*
Sol erat, & minimas à vertice fecerat umbras.

And book III. *De Arte Amandi.*

Jamque dies medius tenues contraxerat umbras.
Inque pari ſpatio veſper & ortus erant.

Exiguas umbras.] At Noon the Shadows are very ſhort, at which Time the Sun is at the higheſt.

Quæ mora ſit ſociis, mirator Agenore natus;
Veſtigatque viros. Tegimen direpta leoni
Pellis erat; telum ſplendenti lancea ferro,
Et jaculum; teloque animus præſtantior omni.
Ut nemus intravit, lethataque corpora vidit,
Victoremque ſuprà ſpatioſi corporis hoſtem,
Triſtia ſanguineâ lambentem vulnera, linguâ;
Aut ultor veſtræ, fidiſſima corpora, mortis,
Aut comes, inquit, ero. Dixit: dextrâque molarem
Suſtulit; & magnum magno conamine miſit.
Illius impulſu cum turribus ardua celſis
Mœnia mota forent: ſerpens ſinè vulnere manſit.
Loricæque modo ſquamis defenſus & atræ
Duritiâ pellis, validos cute reppulit ictus.
At non duritiâ jaculum quoque vincit eadem;
Quod medio lentæ fixum curvamine ſpinæ
Conſtitit: & toto deſcendit in ilia ferro.
Ille dolore ferox caput in ſua terga retorſit:
Vulneraque aſpexit, fixumque haſtile momordit.
Idque ubi vi multâ partem labefecit in omnem,
Vix tergo eripuit: ferrum tamen oſſibus hæſit.
Tùm verò; poſtquàm ſolitas acceſſit ad iras
Plaga recens, plenis tumuerunt guttura venis:
Spumaque peſtiferos circumfluit albida rictus:
Terraque raſa ſonat ſquamis; quique halitus exit
Ore niger Stygio, vitiatas inficit auras.
Ipſe modò immenſum ſpiris facientibus orbem
Cingitur: interdùm longâ trabe rectior exit.

Natus Agenore miratur, quæ mora ſit ſociis; veſtigatque viros. Pellis direpta leoni erat tegimen; lancea ſplendenti ferro erat *telum, & jaculum; quæ animus præſtantior omni tela. Ut intravit nemus, quæ videt lethata corpora, victoremque hoſtem ſpatioſi corporis ſuprà, lambentem triſtia vulnera ſanguineâ linguâ; inquit, Fidiſſima corpora, aut ero ultor veſtræ mortis, aut comes. Dixit: quæ ſuſtulit molarem dextrâ; & miſit magnum magno conamine. Ardua mœnia cum ſuis turribus forent mota impulſu illius: ſerpens manſit ſine vulnere. Quæ modò defenſus ſquamis loricæ, & duritiâ atræ pellis, reppulit validos ictus cutis. At non quoque vincit jaculum eâdem duritiâ; quod conſtitit fixum medio curvamine lentæ ſpinæ: & deſcendit in ilia toto ferro. Ille ferox dolore retorſit caput in ſua terga: quæ adſpexit vulnera, quæ momordit fixum haſtile. Quæ vix eripuit id tergo, ubi labefecit in omnem partem multâ vi: tamen ferrum hæſit in oſſibus. Tùm verò; poſtquàm recens plaga acceſſit ad ſolitas iras, guttura tumuerunt plenis venis: quæ albida ſpuma circumfluit peſtiferos rictus: terraque raſa ſonat ſquamis; quæ niger halitus qui exit Stygio ore, inficit vitiatas auras. Ipſe modò cingitur ſpiris facientibus immenſum orbem: interdum exit rectior longâ trabe.*

NOTES.

51. *Agenore natus.*] *Cadmus*, the Son of *Agenor*.

52. *Veſtigatque.*] Goes in Search of them following their tracks.

55. *Lethataque corpora.*] Their lifeleſs Bodies.

56. *Spatioſi.*] Vaſt, huge.

Hoſtem] The Serpent, who had killed the Companions of *Cadmus*.

58. *Aut*, &c.] My faithful Companions, either I will avenge your Death, or ſhare your Fate.

59. *Dixit.*] *Cadmus* ſpoke.

Molarem.] A Stone ſo large, that it was fit to make a Millſtone; ſpoken by way of *Hyperbole*.

60. *Magno conamine.*] With impetuous rce.

61. *Illius.*] Of the Millſtone.

Impulſu.] With the Shock it might give.

62. *Mota.*] Shaken.

64. *Validos ictus.*] The mighty Stroke.

65. *Vincit.*] Repelled.

66. *Medio curvamine.*] In the middle Joint.

67. *Ilia.*] The Inteſtines, Entrails.

68. *Ille.*] The Dragon.

70. *Labefecit.*] Looſened.

71. *Ferrum*] The Point of the Dart ſtuck faſt in his Bones.

72. *Acceſſit.*] When the wound began to fret, and brought on a high fever, then &c.

74. *Albida ſpuma.*] A white Foam.

Peſtiferos rictus.] His envenomed Mouth. For *rictus* is proper to Beaſts, as *roſtrum* is to Birds.

76. *Stygio ore.*] His infernal Mouth.

Inficit.] Infects.

77. *Ipſe.*] The Serpent ſometimes winds himſelf into round Spires, and is contracted into a large Orbit, ſometimes extends himſelf out in full Length. The Poet elegantly repreſents the Nature of a wounded Serpent.

Spiris.] *Spiræ* are attributed to Serpents, when being contracted into a round Form, they, as it were, imitate Circles.

Impete

Nunc fertur vaſto impete, ceu amnis concitus imbribus & proturbat obſtantes ſylvas pectore. Agenorides cedit paulùm: que ſuſtinet incurſus ſpolio leonis; que retardat inſtantia ora præſentâ cuſpide. Ille furit & dat inania vulnera duro ferro; figitque dentes in acumine. Jamque ſanguis cœperat manare venenifero palato, & tinxerat virides herbas aſpergine: ſed vulnus erat leve: quia retrahebat ſe ab ictu; que dabat læſa colla retrò; que arcebat plagam ſedere cedendo, nec ſinebat ire longiùs. Donec Agenorides uſque ſequens, preſſit ferrum conjectum in guttura: dùm quercus obſtitit eunti retrò; & cervix eſt fixa pariter cum robore. Arbor eſt curvata pondere ſerpentis, & gemuit ſua robora flagellari parte imæ caudæ. Dùm victor conſiderat ſpatium victi hoſtis; ſubitò vox eſt audita: (neque erat promptum cognoſcere unaè: ſed eſt audita) Nate Agenore, quid ſpectas peremptum ſerpentem? Et tu ſpectabere ſerpens. Ille pavidus diu, perdiderat colorem pariter cum mente; que comæ rigebant gelido terrore. Eccè! Pallas adeſt, fautrix viri, delapſa per ſuperas auras; que jubet ſupponere vipereos dentes, incrementa futuri populi, motæ terræ. Paret: & ut patefecit ſulcum preſſo aratro, ſpargit juſſos dentes, mortalia ſemina, humi. Indè (majus fide) glebæ cœpêre moveri;

Impete nunc vaſto, ceu concitus imbribus amnis,
Fertur, & obſtantes proturbat pectore ſylvas.
Cedit Agenorides paulùm: ſpolioque leonis
Suſtinet incurſus; inſtantiaque ora retardat
Cuſpide prætentâ. Furit ille, & inania duro
Vulnera dat ferro: figitque in acumine dentes.
Jamque venenifero ſanguis manare palato
Cœperat, & virides aſpergine tinxerat herbas:
Sed leve vulnus erat: quia ſe retrahebat ab ictu;
Læſaque colla dabat retro; plagamque ſedere
Cedendo arcebat, nec longiùs ire ſinebat.
Donec Agenorides conjectum in guttura ferrum
Uſque ſequens preſſit: dùm retrò quercus eunti
Obſtitit; & fixa eſt pariter cum robore cervix.
Pondere ſerpentis curvata eſt arbor, & imæ
Parte flagellari gemuit ſua robora caudæ.
Dùm ſpatium victor victi conſiderat hoſtis;
Voxſubitòaudita eſt: (neq; erat cognoſcere promptum
Undè: ſed audita eſt) Quid, Agenore nate, peremptum
Serpentem ſpectas? Et tu ſpectabere ſerpens.
Ille diu pavidus, pariter cum voce calorem
Perdiderat: gelidoque comæ terrore rigebant.
Eccè! viri fautrix ſuperas delapſa per auras
Pallas adeſt; motæque jubet ſupponere terræ
Vipereos dentes, populi incrementa futuri.
Paret, & ut preſſo ſulcum patefecit aratro,
Spargit humi juſſos, mortalia ſemina, dentes.
Indè (fide majus) glebæ cœpêre moveri:

NOTES.

79. *Vaſto impete.*] With a mighty Force.
Ceu.] After the Manner of.
80. *Fertur.*] Ruſheth forward.
Proturbat.] Bears down.
81. *Agenorides.*] *Cadmus*, the Son of *Agenor*.
Spolioque.] By the Skin.
83. *Cuſpide.*] The Point of his Spear being preſented.
Ille.] The Dragon.
84. *Acumine.*] Upon the Point.
85. *Manare.*] To flow.
86. *Aſpergine.*] With the ſprinkling of the Blood.
88. *Dabat retro.*] He drew back.
89. *Ire longiùs.*] To go deeper into his Body.
91. *Sequens.*] Still purſuing with his Spear, puſhed forward.
92. *Cum robore.*] With the Body of the Tree.
93. *Arbor.*] The Oak.
94. *Flagellari.*] Laſhed and hurt.
Sua robora.] Its Trunk.
95. *Spatium.*] The Magnitude.
Hoſtis.] Of the conquered Dragon.
96. *Neque*, &c.] And it was not eaſy to know whence it proceeded.
98. *Et tu*, &c.] *Cadmus* was afterwards turned into a Dragon, together with his Wife *Hermione*. See Book IV. Fab. 15.
99. *Ille.*] *Cadmus.*
100. *Rigebant.*] Stood an End.
103. *Vipereos dentes.*] The Dragon's Teeth.
104. *Sulcum.*] The Furrow made by the Plough-ſhare in ploughing.
105. *Humi.*] On the Ground.
Semina mortalia.] The Seeds of Men, not of Fruits, for armed Men are feigned to have ſprung from thoſe Teeth.
106. *Indè.*] After that.
Majus fide.] Incredible, it exceeds all Belief.
Glebæ.] The Clods.

Primaque

Primaque de ſulcis acies apparuit haſtæ.
Tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono;
Mox humeri pectuſque, onerataque branchia telis
Exiſtunt: creſcitque ſeges clypeata virorum.
Sic ubi tolluntur feſtis aulæa theatris,
Surgere ſigna ſolent; primùmque oſtendere vultus:
Cætera paulatim: placidoque educta tenore
Tota patent; imoque pedes in margine ponunt.
Territus hoſte novo Cadmus capere arma parabat.
Ne cape; de populo, quem terra creaverat, unus
Exclamat; nec te civilibus inſere bellis.
Atque ita terrigenis rigido de fratribus unum
Comminùs enſe ferit; jaculo cadit eminùs ipſe.
Hic quoque, qui letho dederat, non longiùs illo
Vivit, & exſpirat, modò quas acceperat, auras.
Exemploque pari furit omnis turba: ſuoque
Marte cadunt ſubiti pes mutua vulnera fratres.
Jamque brevis vitæ ſpatium ſortita juventus
Sanguineam tepido plangebant pectore matrem;
Quinque ſuperſtitibus, quorum fuit unus Echion,
Is ſua jecit humi monitu Tritonidis arma;
Fraternæque fidem pacis petiitque, deditque.
Hos operis comites habuit Sidonius hoſpes;
Cùm poſuit juſſam Phœbeis ſortibus urbem.

primaque acies haſtæ apparuit de ſulcis. Mox tegmina capitum nutantia picto cono: mox humeri, pectuſque, que branchia onerata telis, exiſtunt: que clypeata ſeges virorum creſcit. Sic ubi aulæa tolluntur feſtis theatris, ſigna ſolent ſurgere; que oſtendere primùm vultus: cætera paulatim: que tota patent, educta placido tenore; que ponunt pedes in imo margine. Cadmus territus novo hoſte parabat capere arma. Unus de populo, quem terra creaverat, exclamat, Ne cape; nec inſere te civilibus bellis. Atque ita cùm dixerat, *ferit unum de terrigenis fratribus comminùs rigido enſe; ipſe cadit eminùs jaculo* miſſo. *Quoque hic, qui dederat letho, non vivit longiùs illo, & exſpirat auras quas acceperat modò. Que omnis turba furit pari exemplo: que ſubiti fratres cadunt per mutua vulnera ſuo Marte. Jamque juventus, ſortita ſpatium brevis vitæ, plangebant ſanguineam matrem* terram *tepido pectore; quinque* ſolum *ſuperſtitibus, quorum unus fuit Echion. Is jecit ſua arma humi monitu Tritonidis; petiitque, deditque fidem fraternæ pacis. Sidonius hoſpes habuit hos comites operis; cùm poſuit juſſam urbem Phœbeis ſortibus.*

NOTES.

107. *Primaque*, &c.] Firſt of all the tops of their Spears appeared.

108. *Tegmina capitum.*] Helmets.

Picto cono.] With painted Creſts.

110. *Exiſtunt.*] Appear above the Earth.

111. *Aulæa.*] The Curtain that concealed the Theatre from the Spectators, ſo called from the *Aula* or Hall of King *Attalus*, where it was firſt fixed up. It is neceſſary to take Notice, that the Method obſerved on the *Roman* Stage was the very Reverſe of ours; for inſtead of drawing up the Curtain, to diſcover the Stage and Actors, according to the preſent Practice, the *Romans* let it fall down upon the Theatre; and when the Play was over, or between the Acts, they drew it up, whereas we let it fall. The firſt they called *premere aulæa*, the other *tollere aulæa*. In drawing up the Curtain therefore, upon the *Roman* Stage, it was gradually diſplayed and unfolded, till the ſeveral Figures that were painted upon it, appeared diſtinct and in full Proportion. Thus underſtood, the Simile is beautiful and ſtriking.

111. *Placido.*] A gradual Continuation.

117. *Inſere.*] Meddle, be a Party in.

120. *Letho dederat.*] Had ſlain.

123. *Subiti.*] Suddenly born.

125. *Plangebant.*] Daſhed down with their bodies upon.

Matrem.] The Earth is the common Parent of all Things, but more peculiarly of theſe Brethren.

126. *Superſtitibus.*] Remained; for all thoſe armed Men fell by the Hand of one another, except theſe five, *Idæus*, *Chtonius*, *Pelurus*, *Hyperenor*, and *Echion*, who were *Cadmus*'s Companions in founding the City. And theſe were alſo called σπαρτοὶ, *i. e.* ſown, of σπείρω, to ſow.

127. *Is.*] *Echion.*

Tritonidis.] Of *Pallas*.

129. *Sidonius.*] *Cadmus*, the *Phœnician*; for *Sidon* is a City of *Phœnicia*, whence comes *Sidonius*.

130. *Juſſam urbem.*] ſc. *Thebes* of *Bœotia*.

Phœbeis ſortibus.] According to the Oracle of *Apollo*.

FAB. II. *Actæon* into a Stag.

Diana, *fatigued with Hunting, retired to the Valley of* Gargaphia, *to bathe herſelf in its Fountain, whilſt* Actæon *the Son of* Ariſtæus *and* Autonoe, *fatigued alſo by Hunting and induced by the heat of the day, repaired to the ſame Place to refreſh himſelf. Here he had the Misfortune to eſpy* Diana, *and her whole Chorus of Nymphs, naked. The Goddeſs, full of Confuſion at this Accident, and reſolving he ſhould never be able to divulge or boaſt of it, changed him into a Stag. His Dogs ſoon after ſeeing him in that Shape, purſue him as their proper Prey, and tear him to Pieces.*

Thebæ jam ſtabant: Cadme jam poteras videri felix exilio; Marſque Venuſque contigerant ſoceri tibi. Adde hùc genus de tantâ conjuge, tot natos nataſque, & nepotes cara pignora; quoque jam hos juvenes: ſed ſcilicet Ultima dies ſemper eſt expectanda homini; que nemo debet dici beatus ante obitum, ſupremaque funera. Cadme, nepos fuit prima cauſa luctûs tibi inter tot ſecundas res; alienaque cornua addita fronti illius, *voſque canes ſatiatæ herili ſanguine.*

JAM ſtabant Thebæ: poteras jam, Cadme, videri
Exilio felix: ſoceri tibi Marſque Venuſque
Contigerant. Hùc adde genus de conjuge tantâ,
Tot natos nataſque, & pignora cara nepotes;
Hos quoque jam juvenes: ſed ſcilicet *Ultima ſemper*
Expectanda dies homini eſt, dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo, ſupremaque funera debet.
Prima nepos inter tot res tibi, Cadme, ſecundas
Cauſa fuit luctûs; alienaque cornua fronti
Addita, voſque canes ſatiatæ ſanguine herili.
At bene ſi quæras; Fortunæ crimen in illo,
Non ſcelus invenies. Quod enim ſcelus error habebat?

At ſi quæras bene, invenies crimen Fortunæ in illo nepote, *non ſcelus. Quod enim ſcelus error habebat?*

NOTES.

1. *Stabant.*] Was built.

Cadme.] An Apoſtrophe to *Cadmus*, by which the Poet connects the following Fables.

2. *Marſque.*] For *Cadmus* had married *Hermione*, the Daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*. Others call her the Daughter of *Menelaus* and *Helena*.

3. *Genus*] The Progeny.

De tantâ conjuge.] By ſo great a Spouſe.

5. *Ultima*, &c. This is the famous Saying of the Philoſopher *Solon*; when *Cræſus*, King of the *Lydians*, was boaſting himſelf to be a happy Man, *Solon* told him, that no one could be properly called happy before the laſt Day of his Life. Which *Cræſus* remembering when he was made a Captive by *Cyrus*, King of *Perſia*, and being condemned to be burnt alive, cried aloud, *Solon, Solon!* as ſenſible of the Truth of his Words. But *Cyrus*, hearing this uncommon Exclamation, and inquiring into the Reaſon of it, not only ſet *Cræſus* at Liberty, but held him afterwards in great Eſteem.

8. *Prima cauſa.*] The Family of *Cadmus*, after ſettling in *Greece*, proved extremely unhappy; and as in writing the Hiſtory of the more early Heroes, it was common to mingle with it that of the Gods, it was pretended that *Juno*, jealous of *Europa*, had extended her Vengeance to her Brother *Cadmus*, and all his Race. Our Poet furniſhes us with ſeveral Examples of this Vengeance: The firſt is the Story of *Actæon*: He was the Grandſon of *Cadmus*, by his Daughter *Autonoe*, and that famous *Ariſtæus*, who, for having taught Men the Culture of Olives, and other uſeful Arts, merited to be ranked with the Gods. As to the Foundation of this Story, ſome pretend that *Actæon* was realy devoured by his Dogs, which became revenous; others, that having injured his Fortune by the vaſt Expence he was at in maintaining them, it was given out thet he was devoured by them.

Nepos.] *Actæon.*

9. *Alienaque.*] ſc. *Cervi.*

10. *Herili.*] Of your Maſter *Actæon.*

11. *Crimen Fortunæ.*] An accidental Crime. For he happened to come upon *Diana* unawares.

Illo.] In *Actæon.*

Mons

Mons erat infectus variarum cæde ferarum :
Jamque dies medias rerum contraxerat umbras,
Et Sol ex æquo metâ diſtabat utrâque ;
Cùm juvenis placido per devia luſtra vagantes
Participes operum compellat Hyantius ore ;
Lina madent, comites, ferrumque cruore ferarum ;
Fortunæque dies habuit ſatis. Altera lucem
Cùm croceis invecta rotis Aurora reducet ;
Propoſitum repétemus opus. Nunc Phœbus utrâque
Diſtat idem terrâ, finditque vaporibus arva :
Siſtite opus præſens, nodoſaque tollite lina.
Juſſa viri faciunt ; intermittuntque laborem.
Vallis erat piceis, & acutâ denſa cupreſſu ;
Nomine Gargaphie, ſuccinctæ ſacra Dianæ :
Cujus in extremo eſt antrum nemorale receſſu,
Arte laboratum nullâ ; ſimulaverat artem
Ingenio natura ſuo : nam pumice vivo,
Et levibus tophis, nativum duxerat arcum.
Fons ſonat à dextrâ, tenui perlucidus undâ,
Margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus.
Hìc Dea ſylvarum venatu feſſa ſolebat
Virgineos artus liquido perfundere rore.
Quo poſtquàm ſubiit ; Nympharum tradidit uni
Amigeræ jaculum, pharetramque, arcuſque retentos.
Altera depoſitæ ſubjecit brachia pallæ :
Vincla duæ pedibus demunt : nam doctior illis
Iſmenis Crocale ſparſos per colla capillos

Mons erat infectus cæde variarum ferarum : jamque dies contraxerat medias umbras rerum, & ſol diſtabat ex æquo utrâque metâ ; cùm Hyantius juvenis compellat participes operum, vagantes per devia luſtra, placido ore ; Comites, lina madent ferrumque cruore ferarum ; dies habuit ſatis fortunæ. Cùm altera Aurora invecta croceis rotis reducet lucem ; repetemus propoſitum opus. Nunc Phœbus diſtat idem utrâque terrâ ; finditque arva vaporibus : ſiſtite præſens opus, que tollite nodoſa lina. Viri faciunt juſſa ; intermittuntque laborem. Vallis erat denſa piceis & acutâ cupreſſu ; Gargaphie nomine, ſacra ſuccinctæ Dianæ. In extremo receſſu cujus eſt nemorale antrum, laboratum nullâ arte ; natura ſimulavera tartem ſuo ingenio : nam duxerat nativum arcum vivo pumice & levibus tophis. Perlucidus fons ſonat à dextrâ, tenui undâ, incinctus patulos hiatus gramineo margine. Hic Dea ſylvarum, feſſa venatu, ſolebat perfundere virgineos artus liquido rore. Quò poſtquàm ſubit ; tradidit jaculum, pharetramque, que retentos arcus uni Nympharum armigeræ. Altera ſubjecit brachia depoſitæ pallæ : duæ demunt vincla pedibus : nam Iſmenis Crocale doctior illis colligit capillos ſparſos per colla.

NOTES.

13. *Cæde.*] With the Blood; the Antecedent is put for the Conſequent.

14. *Contraxerat.*] Had ſhortened.

17. *Hyantius.*] *Theban.* The *Hyantes* were a People of *Bœotia.*

18. *Lina.*] A Metonymy. For *Lina*, the Flax of which Nets are made, is put for the Nets themſelves.

Madent.] Are wet.

20. *Croceis rotis.*] With the Saffron-coloured Chariot. A Part for the Whole.

21. *Repetemus.*] ſc. *Cras.* To-morrow, when the Morning comes, we will return to our Hunting.

22. *Idem.*] Is equally diſtant, *i. e.* It is now Noon.

Vaporibus.] With Heat.

23. *Siſtite.*] Ceaſe your preſent Labour.

24. *Intermittuntque.*] They leave off Hunting ſtill next Day.

25. *Vallis.*] A Deſcription of the Valley where *Diana*, and her Companions, uſed to refreſh herſelf at Noon.

Acutâ.] Sharp-pointed.

26. *Succinctæ.*] Tight, nimble, active, becauſe *Diana* hunted with her Garments truſſed up.

27. *Nemorale.*] Thick ſhaded.

29. *Pumice.*] A Pumice Stone is a light porous Stone, uſed in poliſhing.

30. *Tophis.*] Sand Stones.

Nativum.] Natural.

Duxerat.] Had made.

31. *Tenui undâ.*] With a ſmall ſtream of Water.

32. *Incinctus.*] Encompaſſed.

53. *Hìc.*] In this Valley.

Dea ſylvarum.] *Diana.*

34. *Perfundere.*] To bathe, or have water poured on her.

Liquido rore.] In the cryſtal Stream.

35. *Quo.*] Into which Valley.

Subiit.] She entered.

36. *Retentos.*] Unſtrung; of *retendo*, to unbend.

37. *Altera depoſitæ*, &c.] Another takes *Diana*'s Cloke.

38. *Vincla.*] Her Sandals.

39. *Iſmenis.*] He deſcribes the ſeveral Offices of the Companions of *Diana*. *Crocale* th: Daughter of *Iſmenus*, a celebrated River in *Bœotia.*

Col igit

in nodum; quamvis ipſa erat ſolutis. Nipheque, Hyaleque, Rhaniſque, & Pſecas, & Phiale excipiunt laticem; funduntque capacibus urnis. Dumque Titania perluitur ibi ſolitâ lymphâ; ecce nepos Cadmi, parte laborum venationis *dilatâ* in poſteram diem, [*errans per ignotum nemus non certis paſſibus*] *pervenit in lucum: ſic fata ferebant illum. Qui ſimùl intravit antra rorantia fontibus; Nymphæ ſicut erant nudæ viro viſo percuſſerant ſua pectora: que implevêre omne nemus ſubitis ululatibus, circumfuſæque texêre Dianam ſuis corporibus. Tamen Dea ipſa eſt altior illis, que ſupereminet omnes tenùs collo. Qui color ſolet eſſe nubibus infectis ab ictu adverſi Solis; aut purpureæ Auroræ; is fuit in vultu Dianæ viſæ finè veſte. Quæ quanquam ſtipata turbâ ſuarum comitum; tamen adſtitit in obliquum latus: que flexit ora retrò: & ut vellet habuiſſe ſagittas promptas; ſic hauſit aquas, quas habuit: que perfudit virilem vultum: ſpargenſque camus ultricibus undis, addit hæc verba prænuntiaf uturæ cladis; Nunc narres me viſam tibi velaminé poſito, licet narrare, ſi poteris; nec minata plura, dat cornua vivacis cervi ſparſo capiti:*

Colligit in nodum; quamvìs erat ipſa ſolutis.
Excipiunt laticem Nipheque, Hyaleque, Rhaniſque,
Et Pſecas, & Phiale; funduntque capacibus urnis.
Dumque ibi perluitur ſolitâ Titania lymphâ;
Eccè nepos Cadmi, dilatâ parte laborum,
[Per nemus ignotum non certis paſſibus errans:]
Pervenit in lucum: ſic illum fata ferebant.
Qui ſimul intravit rorantia fontibus antra;
Sicut erant, viſo nudæ ſua pectora Nymphæ
Percuſsêre viro: ſubitiſque ululatibus omne
Implevêre nemus, circumfuſæque Dianam
Corporibus texêre ſuis. Tamen altior illis
Ipſa Dea eſt, colloque tenus ſupereminet omnes.
Qui color infectis adverſi ſolis ab ictu
Nubibus eſſe ſolet; aut purpureæ Auroræ;
Is fuit in vultu viſæ finè veſte Dianæ.
Quæ, quanquàm comitum turba ſtipata ſuarum;
In latus obliquum tamen adſtitit: oraque retro
Flexit: & ut vellet promptas habuiſſe ſagittas;
Quas habuit, ſic hauſit aquas: vultumque virilem
Perfudit: ſpargenſque comas ultricibus undis,
Addidit hæc cladis prænuntia verba futuræ:
Nunc tibi me poſito viſam velamine narres,
Si poteras narrare, licet. Nec plura minata,
Dat ſparſo capiti vivacis cornua cervi:

NOTES.

41. *Laticem.*] Water: of *Latendo*, becauſe it lies hid in the Veins of the Earth. The Names of theſe Nymphs correſpond with their Employments.

Nipheque.] *Niphe* may be very eaſily conſtrued. *Lotrix*, *i. e.* a Waſher, of νίπτω to waſh.

Hyaleque.] As though clear as glaſs, for ὕαλος is Glaſs.

Rhaniſque.] Which ſprinkles, of the Verb ῥαίνω.

42. *Pſecas.*] So called of a Drop of Dew, in *Greek* ψεκὰς.

Phiale.] This Name ſeems to be borrowed of φιάλη, a Glaſs Veſſel or Pot.

43. *Titania.*] Diana.

44. *Nepos Cadmi.*] *Actæon.*

Dilatâ parte laborum.] Having deferred the finiſhing of his Sport till the next Day.

47. *Rorantia.*] Dropping.

50. *Circumfuſæque.*] Encompaſſing. The Nymphs ſtood round *Diana*, that ſhe might not be ſeen naked.

53. *Infectis.*] *Inficere* is to tinge or dye, whence Dyers are called *Infectores.*

Ictu.] By the Rays.

56. *Stipata.*] Surrounded. Princes are ſaid *ſtipari*, as being encompaſſed with Guards for their Safety; alſo thoſe who are attended by their Friends or Clients. *Stipare* is properly to thicken, to ſtop Chinks, to ſhut cloſe up; ſo called of *ſtupa* Tow, uſed in ſtopping the Seams of Ships. Hence they are called *ſtipatores*, who work or prepare Tow. Yeomen of the Guard, which attend on Princes, are alſo ſo called.

57. *In latus obliquum adſtitit.*] She ſtood Sideways.

59. *Hauſit.*] *Diana* took up Water, and ſprinkled it upon *Actæon's* Face.

61. *Cladis futuræ.*] Of his approaching deſtruction.

62. *Nunc*, &c.] Now, if it is in your Power, you may go and tell that you have ſeen me naked.

63. *Si poteris.*] As though ſhe had ſaid, You never ſhall be able to tell.

64. *Sparſo capiti.*] His Head ſprinkled with Water.

Vivacis.] Stags are ſaid to live 400 Years.

Dat ſpatium collo, ſummaſque cacuminat aures:
Cum pedibuſque manus, cum longis brachia mutat
Cruribus; & valet maculoſo vellere corpus.
Additus & pavor eſt. Fugit Autoneïus heros:
Et ſe tam celerem curſu miratur in ipſo,
Ut verò ſolitis ſua cornua vidit in undis,
Me miſerum! dicturus erat: vox nulla ſecuta eſt.
Ingemuit; vox illa fuit; lacrymæque per ora
Non ſua fluxerunt. Mens tantùm priſtina manſit.
Quid faciat; Repetatne domum, & regalia tecta?
An lateat ſylvis? Timor hoc, pudor impedit illud.
Dum dubitat, vidêre canes; primuſque Melampus,
Ichnobateſque ſagax latratu ſigna dedêre;
Gnoſius Ichnobates, Spartanâ gente Melampus.
Indè ruunt alii rapidâ velociùs aurâ,
Pamphagus, & Dorceus, & Oribaſus; Arcades omnes:
Nebrophonoſq; valens, & trux cum Lælape Theron;
Et pedibus Pterelas, & naribus utilis Agre,
Hylæuſque fero nuper percuſſus ab apro,
Deque lupo concepta Nape, pecudeſque ſecuta
Pœmenis, & natis comitata Harpya duobus,
Et ſubſtricta gerens Sicyonius ilia Ladon;

dat ſpatium collo, que cacuminat ſummas aures: que mutat manus cum pedibus, brachia cum longis cruribus; & velat corpus maculoſo vellere. Et pavor eſt additus. Autoneïus heros fugit: & miratur ſe tam celerem in ipſo curſu. Ut verò vidit ſua cornua in ſolitis undis, dicturus erat, Me miſerum! nulla vox ſecuta eſt. Ingemuit; illa fuit vox; lacrymæque fluxerunt per ora non ſua. Tantùm priſtina mens manſit. Quid faciat? Repetatne domum & regalia tecta? An lateat ſylvis? Timor impedit hoc, pudor illud. Dùm dubitat, canes vidêre; primuſque Melampus, que ſagax Ichnobates dedêre ſigna latratu; Ichnobates Gnoſius. Melampus Spartanâ gente. Indè alii ruunt velociùs rapidâ aurâ. Pamphagus, & Dorceus, & Oribaſus; omnes Arcades: que valens Nebrophonos, & trux Theron cum Lælape; & Pterelas utilis pedibus, & Agre naribus, Hylæuſque nuper percuſſus ab fero apro, que Nape concepta de lupo, que Pœmenis ſecuta pecudes, & Harpya comitata duobus natis, & Sicyonius Ladon (gerens ſubſtricta ilia;

NOTES.

65. *Dat ſpatium collo.*] She lengthens out his Neck.

Cacuminat.] She ſharpens to a Point, as it were, his Ears.

67. *Maculoſo.*] Spotted.

68. *Pavor.*] A trembling Fear, which is peculiar to theſe Animals.

73. *Non ſua.*] Not his own, but thoſe of a Stag.

Priſtina mens.] His former Underſtanding, which our Poet ſuppoſes to remain with all thoſe who were transformed, and which greatly aggravated their Puniſhment.

74. *Repetatne.*] Whether he ſhould return.

75. *Timor.*] *ſc.* To lie hid in the Woods.

Pudor.] *ſc.* To return home.

76. *Melampus.*] *Black foot*; ſo called of μελας; black, and ποῦς ποδος, a Foot.

77. *Ichnobateſque.*] *Tracer*; ἰχνος is a Foot-ſtep or Track, and βαίνω to go over.

Sagax.] Good-noſed, quick ſcented.

78. *Gnoſius.*] *Cretenſian. Gnoſos* was a renowned City of *Crete.*

80. *Pamphagus.*] *Glutton*; eating up all; for πᾶν ſignifies all, and φαγω, I eat.

Dorceus.] *Quick-ſight*; for δερκω is I ſee.

Oribaſus.] *Ranger*; for ὄρος is a Mountain and βαίνω to aſcend.

81. *Nebrophonoſque.*] *Kill-buck*; νεβρος is a Hind or Fawn, and φονέω is I kill.

Lælape.] So called of Swiftneſs in Force; for λαιλαψ λαίλαπος ſignifies a Whirlwind.

Trux Theron.] Fierce *Hunter*, of θηρευειν, to trace, to hunt.

82. *Pterelas utilis pedibus.*] Swift-footed *Wing*; for πτέρον ſignifies a Wing, and ἐλαν to drive forward.

Naribus utilis Agre.] Quick-ſcented *Catcher*; of ἄγρα, *captura*, catching.

83. *Hylæuſque.*] *Woodyer*; ὕλη ſignifies a Wood.

84. *Nape.*] *Foreſter*; a Plain is called ναπη.

85. *Pœmenis.*] *Shepherdeſs*; ποιμὴν, is a Shepherd.

Harpya.] *Ravener*; like the Harpies, which are ravenous Birds.

86. *Subſtricta.*] Slender, like a Grey-hound.

Sicyonius.] This Dog takes his Name from a River of *Arcadia.*

& Dromas, & Canache, Sticteque, & Tigris, & Alce, & Leucon niveis villis, & Aſbolus atris, prævaliduſque Lacon; & Aëllo fortis curſu, & Thous, & velox Lyciſca cum Cyprio fratre: & Harpalos diſtinctus nigram frontem ab medio albo, & Melaneus, que Lachne hirſuta corpore: & Labros & Agriodos, nati ex Dictæo patre ſed Laconide matre, & Hylactor acutæ vocis, quoſque mora eſt referre. Ea turba feruntur cupidine prædæ per rupes, ſcopuloſque, que ſaxa errentia aditu, quâ via difficiles, quâque eſt nulla via. Ille fugit per loca quæ ſæpe fuerat ſecutus. Heu, ipſe fugit ſuos famulos! libebat clamare [Ego ſum Actæon: cognoſcite veſtrum dominum:] verba deſunt animo: æther reſonat latratibus. Melanchætes fecit prima vulnera in tergo: Theridamas proxima, Oreſitrophus hæſit in armo. Exierant tardius; ſed via eſt anticipata per compendia montis. Cætera turba coit illus retimentibus dominum, que confert dentes in corpore. Jam loca deſunt vulneribus. Ille gemit, que habet ſonum, etſi non hominis, quem cervus non poſſit edere, habet tamen ſonum, que replet nota juga mœſtris querelis; & ſupplex pronis genibus, ſimiliſque roganti,

Et Dromas, & Canache, Sticteque, & Tigris, & Alce,
Et niveis Leucon, & villis Aſbolus atris,
Prævaliduſque Lacon, & curſu fortis Aëllo,
Et Thous, & Cyprio velox cum fratre Lyciſca:
Et nigram medio frontem diſtinctus ab albo
Harpalos, & Melaneus, hirſutaque corpore Lachne:
Ex patre Dictæo, ſed matre Laconide nati,
Labros & Agriodos, & acutæ vocis Hylactor,
Quoſque referre mora eſt. Ea turba cupidine prædæ
Per rupes, ſcopuloſque, adituque carentia ſaxa,
Quâ via difficilis, quâque eſt via nulla, feruntur.
Ille fugit, per quæ fuerat loca ſæpe ſecutus.
Heu! famulos fugit ipſe ſuos; clamare libebat,
[Actæon ego ſum, dominum cognoſcite veſtrum:]
Verba animo deſunt: reſonat latratibus æther.
Prima Melanchætes in tergo vulnera fecit:
Proxima Theridamas; Oreſitrophus hæſit in armo.
Tardiùs exierant; ſed per compendia montis
Anticipata via eſt. Dominum retinentibus illis,
Cætera turba coït, confertque in corpore dentes.
Jam loca vulneribus deſunt. Gemit ille, ſonumque
Etſi non hominis, quem non tamen edere poſſit
Cervus, habet, mœſtiſque replet juga nota querelis,
Et genibus pronis ſupplex, ſimiliſque roganti,

NOTES.

87. *Dromas.*] *Runner*; from δρόμος a Race.

Canache.] *Barker*,; καναχὴ ſignifies a Noiſe.

Sticteque.] This Bitch took her Name from her Variety of Colours; for στικτὴ ſignifies to be diverſified with various Spots, from τὸ στίζειν, to variegate.

Tigris.] *Tiger*; like a Tiger, which is a very ſwift Beaſt.

Alce.] *Strong*; like an Elk. A very ſwift Beaſt; ἀλκὴ is Strength.

88. *Leucon.*] *White*; from his Colour; λευκὸς, white.

Aſbolus.] *Soot*; ἀσβόλος ſo ſignifying.

89. *Lacon.*] From the Country, becauſe he was of *Laconia*.

Aëllo.] *Storm*; ἀέλλα ſignifies a Whirlwind.

90. *Thous.*] *Swift.*

Lyciſca.] *Wolf.* *Lyciſca* is a Diminutive of *Lupus*, which in *Greek* is λύκος.

92. *Harpalos.*] *Snap*; ἁρπάζω, I ſnatch.

Melaneus.] *Black-coat.*

Lachne.] Thickneſs of Hair is called λάχνη.

93. *Dictæo.*] *Cretenſian.*

94. *Labros.*] *Worrier.*

Agriodos.] *Wild*, from ἀγριώδης *ferus.*

Hylactor.] *Babble*; ὑλακτέω ſignifies to bark.

98. *Ille.*] *Actæon*; who was now turned into a Stag.

Secutus.] *ſc. Canes, ſuos.*

102. *Melanchætes.*] *Black-hair*; of μέλας *black*, and χαίτη, a Mane.

103. *Theridamas.*] *Kilbuck*; θηρὸς is a Beaſt, and δαμάω, I tame.

Oreſitrophus.] *Rover*; of ὄρος, a Mountain, and τρέφω, I nouriſh.

104. *Compendia.*] By a ſhort Cut over the Mountains.

105. *Anticipata.*] Shortened.

108. *Quem*, &c.] He had neither the Voice of a Man, nor a Stag.

109. *Juga nota.*] The Mountains well known to him, or the Tops of the Mountains, over which he had oftentimes paſſed before. *Jugum* often ſignifies the Vertex or Top of an Hill. *Virg.*

Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piſcis amabit.

110. *Pronis.*] Bent toward the Earth.

Circumfert tacitos, tanquàm ſua brachia vultus.
At comites rapidum ſolitis latratibus agmen
Ignari inſtigant, oculiſque Actæona quærunt;
Et velut abſentem certatim Actæona clamant.
Ad nomen caput ille refert: ut abeſſe queruntur,
Nec capere oblatæ ſegnem ſpectacula prædæ.
Vellet abeſſe quidem; ſed adeſt: velletque videre,
Non etiam ſentire, canum fera facta ſuorum.
Undique circumſtant: merſiſque in corpore roſtris
Dilacerant falſi dominum ſub imagine cervi.
[Nec, niſi finitâ per plurima vulnera vitâ,
Ira pharetratæ fertur ſatiata Dianæ.]

circumfert tacitos vultus tanquam uti ſolebat *ſua brachia, At comites ignari inſtigant rapidum agmen ſolitis latratibus, que quærunt Actæona oculis; & clamant Actæona certatim velut abſentem. Ille refert caput ad nomen: queruntur abeſſe, ut ſegnem, nec capere ſpectacula oblatæ prædæ. Vellet quidem abeſſe; ſed adeſt: velletque videre, non etiam ſentire fera facta ſuorum canum. Circumſtant undique: que dilacerant dominum ſub imagine falſi cervi, roſtris merſis in corpore.* [*Nec ira pharetratæ Dianæ fertur ſatiata, niſi vitâ finitâ per plurima vulnera.*]

NOTES.

111. *Circumfert.*] He moved his Head about inſtead of his Hands and Arms, which were turned into Legs.
112. *Comites.*] *Actæon*'s Companions.
Latratibus.] With Cries.
Agmen.] The Pack of Hounds.
113. *Inſtigant.*] Encourage.
115. *Ille.*] *Actæon.*
Refert caput.] Turns his Head as ſoon as he heard his Name mentioned.
119. *In corpore.*] In his Fleſh.
Roſtris.] Their Teeth. *Roſtra* are properly ſpoken of Birds; and by Similitude alſo of Ships.
120. *Falſi.*] Of a falſe, not natural.
Sub imagine.] Under the Figure.
122. *Pharetratæ.*] Quiver-bearing.

FAB. III. The Birth of *Bacchus*.

Juno, *convinced that* Semele, *the Daughter of* Cadmus *and* Hermione, *had conceived by* Jupiter, *immediately meditated Revenge. She aſſumed the Appearances of* Beroe, Semele's *Nurſe, and perſuaded her not to admit the Embraces of* Jupiter, *unleſs he gave Proof of his Divinity, and came diſtinguiſhed by the ſame Apparatus of Magnificence, as when he careſſed* Juno. *The artleſs Nymph being thus enſnared, ſhe begs and obtains this Honour from* Jupiter. *But not being able to bear the Shock of ætherial Majeſty, ſhe periſhed amidſt the Glories ſhe had deſired. The Infant, not having completed its due Term, is incloſed in the Thigh of* Jupiter, *and when born was brought up privately by the* Nyſeian *Nymphs, in their Mountains.*

RUmor in ambiguo eſt; aliis violentior æquo
Viſa Dea eſt; alii laudant, dignamque ſeverâ
Virginitate vocant. Pars invenit utraque cauſas.

Rumor eſt in ambiguo; Dea viſa eſt violentior æquo aliis; alii laudant, que vocant dignam ſeverâ virginitate. Utraque pars invenit cauſas.

NOTES.

1. *Rumor*, &c.] It was diſputed whether *Diana* had juſtly inflicted that Puniſhment upon *Actæon*. Many indeed ſay ſhe was too cruel; others ſay ſhe acted well for the honour of her Virginity.
Violentior.] more cruel.
Æquo.] Than was meet, than ſhe ought.
2. *Dea.*] *Diana.*
3. *Invenit cauſas.*] Produce arguments to ſupport their different Opinions of this matter.

Sola conjux Jovis non tam eloquitur culpetne probetne; quàm gaudet clada domûs ductæ ab Agenore: & transfert odium collectum à Tyriâ pellice in socios generis. Ecce recens causa subit priori; que dolet Semelen esse gravidam de semine magni Jovis; tùm solvit linguam ad jurgia. Dixit, Quid enim profeci toties per jurgia? Ipsa est petenda mihi; si ritè vocor maxima Juno, perdam ipsam: si decet me tenere gemmantia sceptra dextra; si sum regina, que soror & conjux Jovis. Certè soror. At puto Semele *est contenta furto: & injuria nostri thalami est brevis. Concipit; id* unum *deerat* meo dedecori: *que fert manifesta crimina pleno utero: & vult fieri mater de Jove, quod vix contigit mihi uni. Tanta est fiducia formæ. Faxo* Jupiter *fallat eam: nec sim Saturnia, si non mersa ab suo Jove penetrârit in Stygias undas. Ab his, surgit solio, que recondita fulva nube adit limen Semeles. Nec removit nubes antè quàm simulavit anum: posuitque canos ad tempora. Sulcavitque cutem rugis: & tulit curva membra trementi gressu; quoque fecit vocem anilem. Que fit Beroë ipsa, Epidauria nutrix Semeles. Ergo ubi captato sermone, que loquendo diu.*

Sola Jovis conjux non tam culpetne probetne
Eloquitur, quàm clade domûs ab Agenore ductæ
Gaudet: & à Tyriâ collectum pellice transfert
In generis socios odium. Subit eccè priori
Causa recens: gravidamque dolet de semine magni
Esse Jovis Semelen: tùm linguam ad jurgia solvit.
Profeci quid enim toties per jurgia? dixit:
Ipsa petenda mihi est; ipsam, si maxima Juno
Ritè vocor, perdam: si me gemmantia dextrâ
Sceptra tenere decet; si sum regina, Jovisque
Et soror, & conjux. Certè soror. At puto furto est
Contenta: & thalami brevis est injura nostri.
Concipit; id deerat: manifestaque crimina pleno
Fert utero: & mater, quod vix mihi contigit uni,
De Jove vult fieri. Tanta est fiducia formæ.
Fallat eam faxo: nec sim Saturnia, si non
Ab Jove mersa suo Stygias penetrârit in undas,
Surgit ab his solio, fulvâque recondita nube
Limen adit Semeles. Nec nubes antè removit
Quàm simulavit anum: posuitque ad tempora canos.
Sulcavitque cutem rugis, & curva trementi
Membra tulit gressu; vocem quoque fecit anilem
Ipsaque fit Beroë, Semeles Epidauria nutrix.
Ergo ubi, captato sermone, diuque loquendo,

NOTES.

4. *Conjux Jovis.*] *Juno.*

Culpetne.] Whether she blames.

Probetne.] Or approves.

5. *Non eloquitur.*] Does not declare.

Tyriâ pellice.] From *Europa*, whom *Jupiter* stole out of *Phœnicia*. She is properly called *pellex*, who has criminal Conversation with other Womens Husbands.

7. *Subit.*] Succeeds.

9. *Semelen.*] The Daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermione*, by whom *Bacchus* was begotten by *Jupiter*.

Linguam ad jurgia solvit.] Gives Loose to her Tongue.

11. *Ipsa.*] *Semele.*

12. *Perdam.*] I'll destroy, *Ter. Dii te perdant. Perdere*, is sometimes to lose; also to corrupt and debauch with bad Manners.

Gemmantia.] Sparkling.

14. *Soror.*] *Juno* is the Air, and is called the *Sister*, because the Air was produced from the same Seed the Heaven was; she is called the *Wife*, because the Air is subject to Heaven.

Certè.] At least.

Soror.] This is spoken by *Juno*, as if She ceased to be *Jupiter*'s Wife when he loved so many of the Sex.

17. *Quod vix mihi contigit uni.*] Which is an Honour I seldom have.

19. *Faxo.*] I'll take Care *Jupiter* shall deceive *Semele*.

Nec sim Saturnia.] Neither will I deserve to be called the Daughter of *Saturn*.

20. *Mersa.*] Sunk, overhelmed.

Ab suo Jove.] By her beloved *Jove*.

Si non penetrârit.] She descend not.

21. *Ab his.*] After speaking in this Manner.

22. *Limen.*] The House.

23. *Anum.*] An old Woman; *i, e. Beroe, Semele's* Nurse.

24. *Sulcavitque.*] In another Place,

Jam venient rugæ, quæ tibi corpus arent.

And,

Famque meos vultus ruga Semili arat.

Rugis.] *Ruga* is a Contraction of the Skin into a Kind of Furrows, as are commonly seen in old Men and Women.

26. *Epidauria.*] *Peloponnesian*, in which was the City *Epidaurus*; Here was a Temple of *Æsculapius*.

Ad

Ad nomen venêre Jovis; fuſpirat: & Optem
Jupiter ut ſit, ait; metuo tamen omnia. Multi
Nomine Divorum thalamos iniêre pudicos.
Nec tamen eſſe Jovem ſatis eſt: det pignus amoris,
Si modò verus is eſt: quantuſque, et talis ab altâ
Junone excipitur; tantus, taliſque rogato
Det tibi complexus: ſuaque antè inſignia ſumat.
Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmeida dictis
Formârat: rogat illa Jovem finè nomine munus:
Cui Deus, Elige, ait, nullam patiêre repulſam.
Quòque magis credas; Stygii quoque conſcia ſunto
Numina torrentis. Timor, & Deus ille Deorum eſt.
Læta malo, nimiumque potens, perituraque amantis
Obſequio Semele, Qualem Saturnia, dixit,
Te ſolet amplecti, Veneris cùm fœdus initis;
Da mihi te talem. Voluit Deus ora loquentis
Opprimere. Exierat jam vox properata ſub auras.
Ingemuit; neque enim non hæc optâſſe, neque ille
Non juraſſe poteſt. Ergo mœſtiſſimus artum
Æthera conſcendit: nutuque ſequentia traxit
Nubila: queis nimbos, immiſtaque fulgura ventis
Addidit, & tonitrus; & inevitabile fulmen.
Quà tamen uſque poteſt, vires ſibi demere tentat.
Nec, quo centimanum dejecerat igne Typhoëa,
Nunc armatur eo: nimium feritatis in illo.
Eſt aliud levius fulmen; cui dextra Cyclopum
Sævitæ, flammæque minùs, minùs addidit iræ;
Tela ſecunda vocant Superi. Capit illa; domumque
Intrat Agenoream. Corpus mortale tumultus

venêre ad nomen Jovis; ſuſpirat: & ait, Optem ut ſit Jupiter: tamen metuo omnia. Multi iniêre pudicos thalamos nomine Divorum. Nec tamen eſt ſatis eſſe Jovem: det pignus amoris, ſi modo is verus eſt: que rogato det complexus tibi tantus taliſque, quantuſque & qualis excipitur ab alta Junone: que ſumat ſua inſignia antè. Juno formârat ignaram Cadmeida talibus dictis: illa rogat Jovem munus ſinè nomine: cui Deus ait, Elige; patiêre nullam repulſam. Quoque magis credas; Numina Stygii torrentis ſunto conſcia. Ille eſt timor, & Deus Deorum. Semele læta malo, nimiumque potens, que peritura obſequio amantis, dixit, Da te talem mihi, cùm initis fœdus Veneris, qualem Saturnia ſolet amplecti te. Deus voluit opprimere ora loquentis. Properata vox jam exierat ad auras. Ingemuit: neque enim illa poteſt non optâſſe hæc, neque ille non juraſſe. Ergo mœſtiſſimus conſcendit altum æthera; que traxit ſequentia nubila nutu: quies addidit nimbos, que fulgura immiſta ventis, & tonitrus, & inevitabile fulmen. Tamen uſque quà poteſt tentat demere vires ſibi, nec nunc armatur eo igne, quo dejecerat centimanum Typhoëa: erat nimium feritatis in illo. Eſt aliud levius fulmen; cui dextra Cyclopum addidit minùs ſævitæ, flammæque, minus iræ; Superi vocant ſecunda telo. Capit illa; que intrat Agenoream domum. Mortale corpus non tulit æthereos tumultus;

NOTES.

32. *Quantuſque.*] As great and ſuch as he is when he embraces *Juno*, that he may prove himſelf to be the true *Jupiter*.

34. *Inſignia*] The enſigns of his Godhead, by which he is diſtinguiſhed from other Gods, *viz.* his Thunderbolts.

35. *Ignaram*] Unſuſpecting.

Cadmeida.] *Semele*, the Daughter of *Cadmus*.

36. *Formârat.*] Inſtructed.

Illa.] *Semele*,

37. *Deus.*] *Jupiter*.

Nullam, &c.] I will not reject your Petition.

38. *Stygii.*] The *Stygian* Lake.

39. *Timor.*] The Terror. The Gods (as *Virgil* ſays) are afraid to ſwear by the *Stygian* Lake, leſt they ſhould be deprived of their Divinity. See above, in the Fable of *Phaeton*.

40 *Amantis.*] ſc. *Jupiter*.

44. *Opprimere ora*] Stopt her Mouth.

Properata.] Haſtily uttered for

Neſcit vox miſſa reverti. Hor.

45 *Ingemuit.*] *Jupiter*.

Neque] It was now impoſſible for *Semele* not to have aſked, and for *Jupiter* not to have granted, what ſhe aſked.

Hæc.] *Semele*.

Ille.] *Jupiter*.

Quà, &c.] *Jupiter* diminiſhes his Power as much as he could.

51. *Typhoëa.*] A vaſt Giant, having an hundred Hands, whom *Jupiter* killed with a Thunderbolt.

52. *Eo.*] With that Thunder and Lightning.

Feritatis.] There was too much of the Terrible in that.

53. *Eſt*, &c.] There was a Thunder of leſs deſtructive Quality.

55. *Domumque.*] The Houſe of *Semele*, Grand-daughter of *Agenor*.

que arſit jugalibus donis. Infans adhuc imperfectus eripitur ab alvo genitricis, que tener (ſi dignum eſt credere) inſuitur patrio femori; que complet materna tempora. Matertera Ino educat illum furtim primis cunis: inde Nyſeides Nymphæ occuluêre datum ſuis antris, que dedêre alimenta lactis.

Non tulit ætherios; doniſque jugalibus arſit.
Imperfectus adhuc infans genitricis ab alvo
Eripitur, patrioque tener (ſi credere dignum eſt)
Inſuitur femori; maternaque tempora complet.
Furtim illum primis Ino matertera cunis
Educat; indè datum Nymphæ Nyſeides antris
Occuluêre ſuis, lactiſque alimenta dedere.

NOTES.

57. *Doniſque jugalibus arſit.*] And by fire was conſumed in conſequence of ſuch conjugal Grant.

58. *Imperfectus.*] Immature.

Genitricis.] Of his Mother *Semele.*

Alvo.] From the Womb.

60. *Femori.*] Into the Thigh of his Father *Jupiter*; *femora* are the Tops of the Hips, where they are joined with the Thigh-bone.

Materna tempora.] *ſc.* Nine Months, which Term of Time Infants are in their Mother's Womb.

61 *Furtim.*] Privately.

Illum.] *Bacchus.*

Ino.] *Ino* was the Daughter of *Cadmus*, and Siſter of *Semele*, who brought up *Bacchus*, in a private Manner unknown to *Juno.*

62. *Nyſeides Nymphæ.*] Of *Nyſa*, the Top of *Cytheron.* The Nymphs were called *Nyſeids*, who reared *Bacchus* after *Ino*, whence *Bacchus* was called *Dionyſos*, of τῦ Διὸς, and *Nyſa*,

FAB. IV. *Tireſias* into a Soothſayer.

Jupiter, *engaged in free Converſation with his Goddeſs, affirmed, that the Pleaſures of Love were more agreeable on the Female ſide than the Male. A diſpute hereupon ariſing, they referred the Deciſion to* Tireſias, *who having had Experience of both Sexes, might be conſulted as a proper Judge. The old Man giving a Verdict in Favour of* Jupiter, *was ſtruck with Blindneſs by* Juno. *To make him amends for this Injury,* Jupiter *beſtowed on him the Knowledge of future Events.*

Dumque ea geruntur per terras fatali lege; que incunabula bis geniti Bacchi ſunt tuta; memorant Jovem fortè diffuſum nectare ſepoſuiſſe graves curas, que agitâſſe remiſſos jocos cum Junone vacua: & dixiſſe, Profectò veſtra voluptas eſt major, quàm quæ contingit maribus. Illa negat. Placuit quærere quæ ſit ſententia Docti Tireſiæ. Utraque Venus erat nata huic.

DUmque ea per terras fatali lege geruntur;
Tutaque bis geniti ſunt incunabula Bacchi;
Forté Jovem memorant diffuſum nectare curas
Sepoſuiſſe graves, vacuâque agitaſſe remiſſos
Cum Junone jocos; &, Major veſtra profectò eſt,
Quàm quæ contingit maribus, dixiſſe, voluptas.
Illa negat. Placuit, quæ ſi ſententia docti
Quærere Tireſiæ. Venus huic erat utraque nota.
Nam duo magnorum viridi coëuntia ſylvâ

NOTES.

2. *Bis geniti.*] For firſt of all he was born from the Womb of *Semele*, and afterwards from the Thigh of *Jupiter.* Whence he was called *Dithirambus*, becauſe he paſſed forth διὰ δυοῖν θυρῶν *i. e.* out of two Doors, *Semele*'s Womb and *Jupiter*'s Thigh.

3. *Nectare.*] A moſt agreeable Wine, ſuppoſed to be the Drink of the Gods.

4. *Vacuâque.*] At Leiſure and in a good Humour.

7. *Illa.*] *Juno.*

7. *Docti.*] Who from experience could decide that Queſtion. For *Tireſias* having by Chance ſtruck two Snakes in Coition with a Rod, is reported to have been turned into a Woman, and to have remained for ſeven Years of that Sex; at which Time, by making Uſe of the ſame Means, he again aſſumed his former Condition.

8. *Utraque Venus.*] The Pleaſure of each, both of Man and Woman. A Metonomy of the efficient.

Corpora

Corpora ſerpentum baculi violaverat ictu.
Deque viro factus (mirabile) fœmina, ſeptem
Egerat autumnos. Octavo rurſus eoſdem
Vidit. Et, Eſt veſtræ ſi tanta potentia plagæ,
Dixit, ut auctoris ſortem in contraria mutet:
Nunc quoque vos feriam. Percuſſis anguibus iſdem
Forma prior rediit, genitivaque venit imago.
Arbiter hic igitur ſumptus de lite jocosâ,
Dicta Jovis firmat. Gravius Saturnia juſto,
Nec pro materiâ fertur doluiſſe; ſuique
Judicis æternâ damnavit lumina nocte.
At Pater omnipotens (neque enim licet irrita cuiquam
Facta Dei feciſſe Deo) pro lumine adempto
Scire futura dedit; pœnamque levavit honore.

Nam violaverat ictu baculi duo corpora magnorum ſerpentum coeuntia viridi ſylvâ. Que factus fœmina de viro (mirabile) egerat ſeptem autumnos. Octavo vidit eoſdem rurſus. Et dixit, ſi potentia veſtræ plagæ eſt tanta ut mutet ſortem auctoris in contraria feriam vos quoque nunc. Prior forma rediit iſdem anguibus percuſſis, que genitiva imago venit. Igitur hic ſumptus arbiter de jocoſâ lite, firmat dicta Jovis. Saturnia fertur doluiſſe gravius juſto, nec pro materiâ: que damnavit lumina ſui judicis æterna nocte. At omnipotens Pater (neque enim licet cuiquam Deo feciſſe facta Dei irrita) dedit ſcire futura pro lumine adempto; que levavit pœnam honore.

NOTES.

10. *Violaverat.*] Had ſmote with a Rod.
11. *Mirabile.*] ſc. *Dictu.*
12. *Autumnos.*] Years.
Octavo.] ſc. *Anno.*
Eoſdem.] ſc. *Serpentes.*
14r *Auctoris.*] Of him that gives you the Blow.
Sortem.] Sex.
16. *Forma.*] ſc. *Hominis.*
Genitivaque imago.] His original Condition; *i. e.* the Male.
17. *Arbiter.*] Arbitrator.
Hic.] *Tireſias.*
18. *Saturnia.*] *Juno*, the Daughter of *Saturn.*
Gravius juſto.] More than was fit.
19. *Pro materiâ.*] And as a Matter of little Conſequence; for it was ſpoken in a Joke, and therefore *Juno* ought not to have taken the Deciſion of *Tireſias.*
Fertur.] Is ſaid.
Doluiſſe.] To have been angry.
Sui judicis.] The Eyes of *Tireſias*, who was choſen Judge.
20. *Æternâ nocte.*] With perpetual Blindneſs.
21. *Pater.*] *Jupiter.*
Neque, &c.] It is not in the Power of any one God to cancel the Acts of another.
23. *Scire futera dedit.*] He made him a Prophet or Augur.
Levavit.] Mitigated.

FAB. V. *Echo* into a Voice.

The Nymph Liriope *brought forth* Narciſſus, *begotten by the River* Cepheus. *When he was born,* Tireſias *was conſulted in Regard to his Fate; and his Parents received for Anſwer, That all ſhould ſucceed well with him, if he never came to the Knowledge of his own Beauty. When he was grown up* Echo *falls in Love with him, and watching the Opportunity of his ſpeaking, that ſhe might reſound his laſt Words, a Dialogue enſues between them. But the Nymph unable to compaſs her Deſires, pines away. Her Body is changed into a Stone, and nothing remains of her but her Voice.* Juno *inflicted this Puniſhment, for frequently engaging her in Diſcourſe, to prevent her ſurpriſing* Jupiter *in his criminal Amours with the Nymphs of the Mountains.*

Ille celeberrimus famâ per Aonias urbes dabat irreprehenſa reſponſa populo petenti. Cærula Liriope prima ſumſit tentamina fidei que ratæ vocis: quam quondam Cephiſus implicuit curvo flumine, que tulit vim clauſæ in ſuis undis. Pulcherrima Liriope enixa eſt pleno utero infantem, qui jam tunc poſſet amari Nimphis; que vocat Narciſſum. De quo conſultus, an eſſet viſurus longa tempora maturæ ſenectæ; fatidicus vates inquit, Si non noverit ſe *Vox auguris viſa eſt vana diu. Exitus reſque probat illam, que genus lethi, novitaſque furoris. Cephiſius addiderat jam unum annum ad ter quinos: poteratque videri puer, que juvenis: multi juvenes petiêre illum, multæ puellæ. Sed tum dira ſuperbia fuit in tenerâ formâ; nulli juvenes titigêre illum, nullæ puellæ. Echo reſonabilis, vocalis Nymphe, quæ nec didicit reticere loquenti, nec ipſa loqui prior, aſpicit hunc agitatem cervos in retia. Echo adhuc erat*

ILLE per Aonias famâ celeberrimus urbes
Irreprehenſa dabat populo reſponſa petenti.
Prima fidei vociſque ratæ tentamina ſumpſit
Cærula Liriope: quam quondam flumine curvo
Implicuit, clauſæque ſuis Cephiſus in undis
Vim tulit. Enixa eſt utero pulcherrima pleno
Infantem, Nymphis jam tunc qui poſſet amari;
Narciſſumque vocat. De quo conſultus, an eſſet
Tempore maturæ viſurus longa ſenectæ:
Fatidicus vates, *Si ſe non noverit*, inquit.
Vana diu viſa eſt vox auguris. Exitus illam,
Reſque probat, lethique genus, novitaſque furoris.
Jamque ter ad quinos unum Cephiſius annum
Addiderat: poteratque puer, juveniſque videri:
Multi illum juvenes, multæ petiêre puellæ.
Sed fuit in tenerâ tam dira ſuperbia formâ;
Nulli illum juvenes, nullæ tetigêre puellæ.
Aſpicit hunc trepidos agitantem in retia cervos
Vocalis Nymphe, quæ nec reticere loquenti,
Nec prior ipſa loqui didicit, reſonabilis Echo.
Corpus adhuc Echo, non vox erat; & tamen uſum
Garrula non alium, quàm nunc habet, oris habebat;
Reddere de multis ut verba noviſſima poſſet.
Fecerat hoc Juno. Quia cùm deprendere poſſet

corpus, non vox; & tamen garrula non habebat alium uſum oris quàm nunc habit; ut poſſet reddere noviſſima verba de multis. Juno fecerat hoc. Quia, cùm ſæpè poſſet deprendere.

NOTES.

1. *Ille.*] *Tireſias.*

Aonias.] *Bœotian*; for *Aonia* is a Part of *Bœotia.*

2. *Irreprehenſa.*] True, unerring.

3. *Vociſque ratæ.*] His infallible anſwer.

Tentamina.] Tryal.

5. *Cephiſus.*] In this Place it is uſed for the God of that River.

6. *Enixa.*] Brought forth.

7. *Tunc.*] Even in his very Infancy.

10. *Fatidicus vates.*] *Tireſias.*

Si ſe non noverit.] If he never knew his own Beauty.

11. *Vana*] Fooliſh and falſe.

12. *Furoris.*] Of a mad Love.

13. *Jamque ter, &c.*] He was ſixteen Years of Age.

14. *Puer.*] He might be taken for a Boy, on Account of his Beauty.

Juveniſque.] Or a Youth, on Account of his Size.

17. *Illum.*] *Narciſſus.*

19. *Vocalis Nymphe.*] A noiſy chattering Nymph, having a ſharp and ſhrill Voice.

20. *Reſonabilis Echo*] An *Echo* may be called *reſonabilis*, a reſounding, or *ſonus reflexus* reflex Sound. In *Greek* it is called ἠχὼ, and is cauſed when the Sound, falling upon any concave Body, is reflected back and is there heard. If it falls upon ſeveral concave Bodies of the like Kind, the Sound is heard various Times.

21. *Corpus, &c.*] *Echo* was then a Body. She was not yet transformed into a Stone, when nothing but a Voice remained of her.

Non vox.] Not merely a Voice.

Tamen uſum, &c.] Altho' the Nymph *Echo* was endowed with a Body, yet ſhe had then no other Uſe of the Tongue, than ſhe has now; repeating only the laſt words of what is heard.

23. *Noviſſima.*] The laſt. For ſcarce any Thing but the laſt Words are emited by an *Echo*; becauſe although there be a Reflexion of the whole Voice, yet the former Parts of it are ſo confounded, thoſe which follow being pronounced in a Continuation, that the latter Parts only, whoſe Regreſs is not impeded, are heard and underſtood by us.

24. *Fecerat hoc Juno.*] *Juno* had done this to puniſh her.

Sub

Sub Jove ſæpe ſuo Nymphas in monte jacentes;
Illa Deam longo prudens ſermone tenebat,
Dùm fugerent Nymphæ, Poſtquàm hæc Saturnia ſenſit;
Hujus, ait, linguæ, quâ ſum deluſa, poteſtas
Parva tibi dabitur, vociſque breviſſimus uſus,
Reque minas firmat. Tamen hæc in fine loquendi
Ingeminat vocos, auditaque verba reportat.
Ergo ubi Narciſſum per devia luſtra vagantem
Vidit, & incaluit; ſequitur veſtigia furtim,
Quoque magis ſequitur, flammâ propiore caleſcit.
Non aliter quàm cùm ſummis circumlita tædis
Admotam rapiunt vivacia ſulphura flammam.
O quoties voluit blandis accedere dictis,
Et molles adhibere preces! Natura repugnat,
Nec ſinit incipiat: ſed quod ſinit, illa parata eſt
Expectora ſonos, ad quos ſua verba remittat.
Fortè puer, comitum ſeductus ab agmine fido,
Dixerat, Ecquis adeſt? & Adeſt reſponderat Echo.
Hic ſtupet: utque aciem partes diviſit in omnes,
Voce, Veni, clamat magnâ: vocat illa vocantem.
Reſpicit & rurſus nullo veniente, Quid, inquit,
Me fugis? Et totidem quot dixit verba recepit.
Perſtat; & alternæ deceptus imagine vocis,
Hòc coëamus, ait: nullique libentius unquam
Reſponſura ſono, Coëamus, rettulit Echo.
Et verbis favet ipſa ſuis; egreſſaque ſylvis
Ibat, ut injiceret ſperato brachia collo
Ille fugit: fugienſque, Manus conplexibus auſer:
Antè, ait, emoriar, quàm ſit tibi copia noſtri:

Nymphas jacentes ſub ſuo Jove in monte; illa prudens tenebat Deam longo ſermone, dùm Nymphæ fugerent. Poſtquam Saturnia ſenſit, ait Parva poteſtas hujus linguæ, quâ ſum deluſa, dabitur tibi, quæ breviſſimus uſus vocis. Quæ firmat minas re. Tamen hæc ingeminat voces in fine loquendi: quæ reportat verba audita. Ergo ubi vidit Narciſſum vagantem per devia luſtra, & incaluit; ſequitur veſtigia furtim, quoque magis ſequitur, caleſcit propiore flammâ. Non aliter, quàm cùm vivaciæ ſulphura circumlita ſummis tædis rapiunt admotam flammam. O quoties voluit accedere blandis dictis, & adhibere molles preces! Natura repugnant, nec ſinit incipiat; ſed quod ſinit, illa parata eſt expectare ſonos, ad quos remittat ſua verba. Puer fortè ſeductus ab fido agmine comitum, dixerat, Ecquis adeſt? Et Echo reſponderat, Adeſt. Hic ſtupet: utque diviſit aciem in omnes partes, clamat magnâ voce, veni: Illa vocat vocantem. Reſpicit: & nullo veniente inquit, Quid fugis me? Et recepit verba totidem, quot dixit. Perſtat; & deceptus imagine alternæ vocis; ait, Huc coëamus; Echo, reſponſura unquam libentiùs nullo ſono, rettulit, Coëamus. Et ipſa favet ſuis verbis; egreſſaque ſylvis ibat, ut injiceret brachia ſperato collo. Ille fugit: fugienſque, ait, Auſer manus complexibus, emoriar ante quàm copia noſtri ſit tibi:

NOTES.

25. *Sub ſuo Jove.*] In the Embraces of *Jupiter.*

26. *Illa.*] *Echo.*

Deam] *Juno.*

Tenebat.] Detained.

30. *Reque.*] In Deed and in Effect makes good her Threats.

31. *Auditaque verba reportat.*] Returns the Words ſhe hears.

32. *Devia luſtra.*] The Pathleſs Woods.

33. *Incaluit.*] And became enamoured of.

Furtim.] Privately.

35. *Circumlata.*] Spread upon. A Periphraſe of Wood daubed with ſulphureous Matter.

37. *Blandis dictis.*] In ſoft Accents, ſuch as Lovers uſe,

Accedere.] To addreſs him.

38. *Molles.*] Soothing.

Natura repugnat.] Nature reſiſts the Impulſe. She was not able to ſpeak firſt, but only to repeat *Narciſſus*'s laſt words.

39. *Nec ſinit.*] Nor permits her to begin.

41. *Seductus.*] Separated.

Agmine] From the Train of his faithful Companions.

43. *Diviſit aciem.*] Caſt his Eyes.

46 *Recepit.*] Received, heard.

47. *Alternæ.*] Uttered alternately, firſt by *Narciſſus*, afterwards by *Echo.*

48. *Coëamus.* Let us come together. *Echo* utters the ſame Word, but not in the ſame Signification; for *coire* does not only ſignify to come together, but to partake of connubial Joys, in which Senſe it was repeated by *Echo.*

50. *Verbis favet.*] And was for making good her Words by coming forth.

52. *Ille.*] *Narciſſus.*

53 *Quàm ſit tibi copia noſtri*] Before thou ſhouldeſt be agreeable in my Eyes.

Rettulit

Illa rettulit nihil, niſi copia noſtri ſit tibi. Spreta latet ſylvis: que protegit pudibunda ora frondibus: & ex illo vivit in ſolis antris. Sed tamen amor hæret; creſcitque dolore repulſæ, vigiles curæ attenuant miſerabile corpus: que macies adducit cutem; & omnis ſuccus corporis abit in aëre. Tantùm vox atque oſſa ſuperſunt. Vox manet. Ferunt oſſa traxiſſe figuram lapidis. [Indè latet ſylvis: que videtur in nullo monte; auditur omnibus. Sonus eſt, qui vivit in illâ.]

Rettulit illa nihil; niſi, Sit tibi copia noſtri:
Spreta latet ſylvis: pudibundaque frondibus ora
Protegit: & ſolis ex illo vivit in antris:
Sed tamen hæret amor; creſcitque dolore repulſæ:
Attenuant vigiles corpus miſerable curæ:
Adducitque cutem macies: & in aëre ſuccus
Corporis omnis abit. Vox tantùm, atque oſſa ſuperſunt.
Vox manet. Oſſa fuerunt lapidis traxiſſe figuram.
[Indè latet ſylvis: nulloque in monte videtur;
Omnibus auditur. Sonus eſt, qui vivit in illâ.]

NOTES.

56. *Protegit.*] Hides.
Solis antris] In ſolitary Caves.
57. *Hæret.*] Remains in the Heart.
Repulſæ.] Rejection or Refuſal.
58. *Attenuant.*) Waſte.
Vigiles curæ.] Anxious Cares.
59. *Adducitque*] Shrivels, diminiſhes.
59. *Succus.*] The Blood, Juices.
60. *Superſunt.*] Remain.
61. *Ferunt.*] They ſay.
Traxiſſe.] To have been turned into a Stone.
62. *Indè.*] Since the Time that her Bones were converted into Stone.

FAB. VI. *Narciſſus* Into a Flower.

Narciſſus, *by his Cruelty, made himſelf odious to all the Nymphs. One of them, who had been ſlighted by this hard-hearted Youth, entreated the Goddeſs* Nemeſis *to avenge her Cauſe and humble his Pride.* Rhamnuſia *heard her Prayers, and inflamed* Narciſſus *ſo violently with the Love of his own Perſon, which he had been contemplating in a Fountain, that, languiſhing with this vain Paſſion, he pined away without Hope of Relief, and at length was changed into a Flower of his own Name.*

Hic ſic luſerat hanc, ſic alias Nymphas ortas undis aut montibus; ſic antè viriles cœtus! Indè aliquis deſpectus, tollens manus ad æthera, dixerat, Sic amet ipſe amet ſic, ſic non potiatur amato! Rhamnuſia aſſenſit juſtis precibus. Erat illimis fons, argenteus nitidis undis, quem neque

SIC hanc, ſic alias undis aut montibus ortas
Luſerat hic Nymphas; ſic cœtus antè viriles!
Indè manus aliquis deſpectus ad æthera tollens,
Sic amet ipſe licet, ſic non potiatur amato?
Dixerat; aſſenſit precibus Rhamnuſia juſtis.
Fons erat illimis, nitidis argenteus undis,
Quem neque paſtores, neque paſtæ in monte capellæ

NOTES.

1. *Hanc.*] *Echo.*
2. *Luſerat.*] Deceived.
Hic.] *Narciſſus.*
Nymphas.] *Narciſſus* had ſlighted many Nymphs who were in Love with him.
Antè.] While he was a Boy.
3. *Indè.*] Upon which.
Aliquis deſpectus] One of thoſe who had been ſlighted by him.
4. *Amet.*] I wiſh *Narciſſus* would ſo love himſelf, as never to obtain the Object beloved.
5. *Rhamnuſia.*] *Rhamnuſia*, or *Nemeſis*, was accounted the Avenger of wicked and proud Perſons. So *Ovid* in another Place.
Exiget ac dignas ultrix Rhamnuſia pœnas.
She is called *Rhamnuſia* of *Rhamnus*, a Town of *Attica*, where ſhe had a Temple and was worſhipped.
6. *Illimis.*] Without Mud.
Argenteus.] Clear and ſhining like Silver.

Contigerant,

Contigerant, aliudve pecus: quem nulla volucris,
Nec fera turbârat, nec lapſus ab arbore ramus.
Gramen erat circà, quod proximus humor alebat;
Sylvaque ſole locum paſſura tepeſcere nullo.
Hîc puer, & ſtudio venandi laſſus, & æſtu,
Procubuit; faciemque loci, fontemque ſecutus,
Dùmque ſitim ſedare cupit; ſitis altera crevit,
Dùmque bibit, viſæ correptus imagine formæ,
Rem ſinè corpore amat: corpus putat eſſe quod umbra eſt;
Adſtupet ipſe ſibi, vultuque immotus eôdum
Hæret, ut è Pario formatum marmore ſignum.
Spectat humi poſitus geminum, ſua lumina, ſidus,
Et digitos Baccho, dignos & Appolline crines;
Impubeſque genas, & ebernea colla, decuſque
Oris, & in niveo miſtum candore ruborem.
Cunctaque miratur, quibus eſt mirabilis ipſe.
Se cupit imprudens; &, qui probat, ipſe probatur:
Dùmque petit, petitur; pariterque accendit, & ardet.
Irrita fallaci quoties dedit oſcula fonti!
In medius quoties viſum captantia collum
Brachia merſit aquas, nec ſe deprendit in illis!
Quid videat neſcit; ſed, quod videt, uritur illo:
Atque oculos idem, qui decipit, incitat error.
Credule, quid fruſtra ſimulacra fugacia captas?
Quod petis, eſt nuſquam: quod amas, avertere, perdes.

contigerant, aliudve pecus: quem nulla volucris, nec fera turbârat, nec ramus lapſus ab arbore. Gramen erat circà, quod proximus humor alebat; ſylvaque paſſura locum tepeſcere nullo ſole. Puer & laſſus ſtudio venandi & æſtu procubuit hîc; ſecutus faciemque loci, fontemque. Dùmque cupit ſedare ſitim; altera ſitis crevit. Dùmque bibit, correptus imagine viſæ formæ, amat rem ſinè corpore: putat eſſe corpus quod eſt umbra; ipſe adſtupet ſibi, que hæret immotus eôdem vultu, ut ſignum formatum è Pario marmore. Poſitus humi ſpectat ſua lumina, geminum ſidus, & digitos dignos Baccho, & crines Apollina; impubeſque genas, eburnea colla, & ruborum miſtum in niveo candore. Que miratur cuncta, quibus ipſe eſt mirabilis. Imprudens cupit ſe; que ipſe qui probat, probatur. Dùmque petit, petitur; pariterque accendit, & ardet. Quoties dedit irrita oſcula fallaci fonti! Quoties merſit brachia captantia viſum collum in medias aquas; nec deprendit ſe in illis! Neſcit quid videat; ſed uritur illo quod videt; atque idem error qui decipit oculos, incitat. Credule, quid fruſtra captas fugacia ſimulacra? Quod petis eſt nuſquam; avertere, perdes quod amas.

NOTES.

10. *Gramen.*] Graſs.

11. *Sylvaque.*] A Wood ſcreened the Fountain from the Heat of the Sun.

12. *Hîc.*] In this Wood, nearer that Fountain.

Puer.] *Narciſſus.*

13. *Procubuit.*] Laid himſelf down.

Faciemque loci, &c.] Charmed with the Appearance of the Place.

14 *Sedare ſitim.*] To quench his Thirſt. So *Lucretius,*

Et ſedare ſitim prius eſt, quam pocula natum.

Altera ſitis.] Another Thirſt, *i. e.* Love. It is to be obſerved, that a vehement Deſire of any thing is by a Metaphor called Thirſt. Cic. *Neque enim unquam expletur, aut ſatiatur cupiditatis ſitis.* So we ſay a *Thirſt* after Money, *i. e.* too eager a Deſire for Money.

17. *Adſtupet.*] *Narciſſus* admires [is enamoured of] his own beauty.

18. *Pario.*] *Paros* is an Iſle of the *Ægean* Sea, famous for white Marble. Whence the beſt Marble was by the Ancients called *Parian.*

Signum.] A Statue

19. *Spectat,* &c.] The Poet deſcribes the Beauty of *Narciſſus.*

21. *Impubeſque.*] His unbearded Cheeks.

Eburnea.] White as Ivory.

25. *Pariterque,* &c.] He ſets on fire, and is fired himſelf, at the ſame Time.

26. *Irrita.*] Ineffectual; for he touched nothing but Water.

27. *Captantia.*] Endeavouring to catch at. *Captare* often ſignifies not only to take or ſeize, but to ſeek after or endeavour to obtain any Thing by Allurements and fair Speeches; as in this, *hic obſequendo captat auram popularem, i. e.* he ſeeks for, ſtrives to procure.

30. *Incitat.*] Provokes them.

31. *Credule.*] He is ſaid to be *credulus,* ſilly, who too eaſily and too firmly believes any Report. *Virg.*

——*Sed non ego credulus illis.*

This Apoſtrophe is to *Narciſſus.*

Simulacra.] The fleeting Image.

32. *Petis.*] As though he had ſaid. What you covet is but a Shadow.

Avertere.] Turn but thy Face from the Fountain, and you will preſently loſe ſight of what you love. *Avertere* is the Imperative Mode Paſſive.

Iſta, quam cernis, eſt umbra imaginis repercuſſæ. Iſta habet nil ſui; venitque, manetque tecum: diſcedet tecum: ſi tu poſſis diſcedere. Non cura Cereris poteſt abſtrahere illum indè, non cura quietis: ſed fuſus in opacâ herbâ ſpectat mendacem formam inexpleto lumine: que ipſe perit per ſuos oculos. Paulumque levatus, tendens ſua brachia ad circumſtantes ſylvas; inquit, Io ſylvæ, ecquis amavit crudeleus? (Enim ſcitis, & fuiſtis opportuna latebra multis) Meminiſtis ecquem, longo ævo qui ſic tabuerit, cùm tot ſecula veſtræ vitæ agantur? Et placet, & video: ſed tamen non invenio quod videoque placetque. Tantus error tenet amantem. Quoque doleam magis; nec ingens mare ſeparat nos, nec via, nec montes, nec mœnia clauſis portis: prohibemur exiguâ aquâ, Ipſe cupit teneri: nam quoties porreximus oſcula liquidis lymphis; hic toties nititur ad me reſupino ore. Putes poſſe tangi: eſt minimum quod obſtat amantibus. Quiſque es exi hùc: unice puer, quid fallis me? Quove abis petitus? Certè nec mea forma, nec ætas eſt quam fugias: & Nymphæ quoque amârunt me. Promittis neſcio quam ſpem mihi amico vultu cùmque ego porrexi brachia tibi, porrigis ultrò; cùm riſi, arrides: quoque ſæpè notavi tuas lacrymas me lacrimante: quoque remittis ſigna nutu; & quantùm ſuſpicor motu formoſi oris, refers verba non pervenientia ad noſtras aures. Ego ſum in te: ſenſi, nec mea imago fallit me.

Iſta repercuſſæ, quam cernis, imaginis umbra eſt,
Nil habet iſta ſui; tecum venitque: manetque:
Tecum diſcedet: ſi tu diſcedere poſſis.
Non illum Cereris, non illum cura quietis
Abſtrahere indè poteſt: ſed opacâ fuſus in herbâ
Spectat inexpleto mendacem lumine formam:
Perque oculos perit ipſe ſuos. Paulumque levatus,
Ad circumſtantes tendens ſua brachia ſylvas,
Ecquis, Io ſylvæ, crudelius, inquit, amavit?
(Scitis enim, & multis latebra opportuna fuiſtis)
Ecquem, cùm, veſtræ tot agantur ſecula vitæ,
Qui ſic tabuerit longo meminiſtis in ævo?
Et placet, & video; ſed quod videoque, placetque,
Non tamen invenio. Tantus tenet error amantem.
Quoque magis doleam; nec nos mare ſeparat ingens,
Nec via, nec montes, nec clauſis mœnia portis:
Exiguâ prohibemur aquâ. Cupit ipſe teneri:
Nam quoties liquidis porreximus oſcula lymphis;
Hic toties ad me reſupino nititur ore.
Poſſe putes tangi: minimum eſt quodamantibus obſtat.
Quiſquis es, huc exi; quid me, puer unice, fallis?
Quove petitus abis? Certè nec forma, nec ætas
Eſt mea, quam fugias: & amârunt me quoque Nymphæ.
Spem mihi neſcio quam vultu promittis amico:
Cùmque ego porrexi tibi brachia, porrigis ultro;
Cùm riſi, arrides; lacrymas quoque ſæpè notavi,
Me lacrymante, tuas: nutu quoque ſigna remittis;
Et quantùm motu formoſi ſuſpicor oris,
Verba refers aures non pervenientia noſtras.
In te ego ſum; ſenſi, nec me mea fallit imago.

NOTES.

33. *Repercuſſa.*] Reflected by the Water.

34. *Nil habet iſta ſui.*] That Image which you ſee is nothing of itſelf.

35. *Si tu diſcedere poſſis.*] If thou canſt but depart.

36. *Cereris.*] Of Food.

Quietis.] Of Sleep.

37. *Opacâ.*] Shaded.

Fuſus.] Lying ſtretched upon.

38. *Inexpleto.*] With Eyes which could not ſee enough

Mendacem formam.] The fallacious Image.

41. *Io ſylvæ.*] An Addreſs to the Goddeſſes of the Woods. *Io* is here an Interjection of grieving; It is alſo at Times an Interjection of rejoicing.

42. *Opportuna.*] Commodious; *q. d.* you have afforded Privacies to many Lovers, that they might conveniently enjoy their Amours.

44. *Qui ſic tabuerit.*] Who pined away in this Manner. *Tabeſcere* is to be conſumed by little and little. It comes from *tabes*, which is a Curruption of Humours, by which Bodies are reduced to the laſt Degree of Leanneſs.

48. *Mœnia.*] *Mœnia* are ſo called of *muniendo, i. e.* from fortifying, and are properly Walls which encompaſs a City.

49. *Teneri*] To be embraced.

51. *Reſupino.*] Turned upwards.

53. *Puer unice.*] Dear Youth.

54. *Petitus.*] Courted.

55. *Fugias.*] Such as thou mayeſt diſdain or deſpiſe.

Nymphæ.] *Echo*, and many others ſprung from the Rivers and Mountains. See above, *Ver.* 1.

61. *Aures noſtras.*] Reaching our Ears.

Uror

Uror amore mei: flammas moveoque feroque.
Quid faciem? roger, anne rogem? quid deinde rogabo?
Quod cupio mecum est, inopem me copia fecit.
O utinam à nostro secedere corpore possem!
Votum in amante novum est, vellem quod amamus abesset.
Jamque dolor vires adimit: nec tempora vitæ
Longa meæ superant, primoque extinguor in ævo.
Nec mihi mors gravis est posituro morte dolores:
Hic, qui diligitur, vellem diuternior esset:
Nunc duo concordes animâ moriemur in unâ.
Dixit, & ad faciem rediit malè sanus eandem,
Et lacrymis turbavit aquas, obscuraque moto
Reddita forma lacu est: quam cùm vidisset abire,
Quò fugis? Oro, mane; nec me, crudelis, amantem
Desere, clamavit; liceat, quod tangere non est,
Aspicere, & misero præbere alimenta furori.
Dùmque dolet, summâ vestem deduxit ab orâ;
Nudaque marmoreis percussit pectora palmis.
Pectora traxerunt tenuem percussa ruborem,
Non aliter, quàm poma solent, quæ candida parte,
Parte rubent. Aut ut variis solet uva racemis
Ducere purpureum nondùm matura colorem.
Quæ simùl aspexit liquefactâ rursus in undâ,
Non tulit ulterius: sed, ut intabescere flavæ
Igne levi ceræ, matutinæque pruinæ
Sole tepente solent; sic attenuatus amore
Liquitur, & cœco paulatim carpitur igni.
Et neque jam color est misto candore rubori;

Uror amore mei: moveoque feroque flammas. Quid faciam? roger, anne rogem? quid deindè rogabo? Quod cupio est mecum, copia fecit me inopem. O utinam possem secedere nostro corpore! Est novum votum in amante: vellem quod amamus abesset. Jamque dolor adimit vires: nec longa tempora meæ vitæ superant: que extinguor in primo ævo. Nec mors est gravis mihi, posituro dolores morte: *vellem hic esset diuturnior, qui diligitur: nunc duo concordes moriemur in unâ animâ. Dixit, & malè sanus rediit ad eandem faciem; & turbavit aquas lacrymis, que forma est reddita obscura lacu moto: quam cùm vidisset abire, clamavit, Quò fugis? Oro mane; nec crudelis desere me amantem; liceat aspicere quod non est tangere & præbere alimenta misero furori. Dùmque dolet deduxit vestem ab summâ orâ; que percussit nuda pectora marmoreis palmis. Pectora percussa traxerunt tenuem ruborem, non aliter quàm poma solent: quæ candida parte, parte rubent. Aut ut uva nondùm matura solet ducere purpureum colorem variis racemis. Quæ simùl aspexit rursus in liquefactâ undâ, non tulit ulteriùs: sed ut flavæ ceræ solent intabescere levi igne, matutinæve pruinæ tepente Sole: sic liquitur attenuatus amore, & carpitur paulatim cœco igni. Et neque jam color est candore misto rubori;*

NOTES.

63. *Flammas moveoque feroque.*] I both raise and suffer by the Flame.

65. *Inopem me copia fecit.*] Too much Plenty hath made me poor.

67. *Votum.*] A new and unusual Wish, for any to desire that which he loves to be far from him.

69. *Superant.*] Remain, are behind. That Distich of *Virgil* is well known,

Quid puer Ascanius superatne, &c.

Extinguor.] I die in the Flower of my Age; for *Narcissus* was yet a young Man.

70. *Nec.*] Neither can Death be a Trouble to me, as it will put an End to all my Sorrows.

71. *Diuturnior.*] That he might live longer.

73. *Dixit.*] *Narcissus.*

Faciem.] The Image.

Malè sanus.] Out of his Wits, frantic.

73. *Lacu moto.*] The Fountain being troubled, by stirring up the Mud at Bottom. The Receptacle of Fountains is called *Lacus*. *Lacus* also is a Vessel in which Grapes are trodden.

78. *Misero.*] Which makes Men wretched who are infested with it.

79. *Deduxit.*] He tore open.

80. *Marmoreis.*] With his Hands white as *Parian* Marble. So in another Place.

Aurea marmoreo redimicula demitte collo.

81. *Traxerunt.*] Contracted.

Tenuem ruborem.] A little Redness.

86. *Non tulit ulterius.*] He could bear his Grief no longer.

Intabescere.] To be dissolved.

87. *Matutinæque pruniæ.*] The Morning Dew.

88. *Attenuatus.*] Wasted away.

89. *Liquitur.*] He decays and is consumed by little and little.

Cœco igni.] A hidden Love, *Virg.*

——*Et cœco carpitur igni.*

nec vigor, & vires, & quæ visa modò placebant. Nec corpus remanet, quod Echo quondam amaverat. Tamen quæ ut vidit, quamvis irata memorque, indoluit; quotiesque miserabilis, puer dixerat, Eheu! hæc iterabat Eheu resonis vocibus. Cùmque ille percusserat suos lacertos manibus, hæc quoque reddebat eundem, sonitum plangoris. Hæc fuit ultima vox spectantis in solitam undam, heu puer dilecte frustrà! Que locus remisit totidem verba; Valeque dicto, Echo & inquit Vale. Ille submissit fessum caput in viridi herbâ; Nox claudit lumina mirantia formam domini. Tùm postquàm receptus est infernâ sede spectabat se in Stygiâ aquâ. Naïdes sorores planxêre, & posuêre secos capillos fratri. Et Dryades planxere: Echo assonat plangentibus. Jamque parabant rogum, quassasque faces, feretrumque: corpus erat nusquam. Inveniunt croceum florem pro corpore, albis foliis cingentibus medium.

Nec vigor & vires, & quæ modò visa placebant.
Nec corpus remanet, quondam quod amaverat Echo.
Quæ tamen ut vidit, quamvis irata, memorque,
Indoluit; quotiesque puer miserabilis, Eheu!
Dixerat: hæc resonis iterabat vocibus, Eheu! 95
Cùmque suos manibus percusserat ille lacertos,
Hæc quoque reddebat sonitum plangoris eundem.
Ultima vox solitam fuit hæc spectantis in undam,
Heu frustrà dilecte puer! Totidemque remisit
Verba locus; dictoque Vale, Vale inquit & Echo. 100
Ille caput viridi fessum submissit in herbâ;
Lumina Nox clausit domini mirantia formam.
Tùm quoque se, postquàm est infernâ sede receptus,
In Stygiâ spectabat aquâ. Planxêre sorores
Naïades, & sectos fratri imposuêre capillos. 105
Planxere & Dryades: plangentibus assonat Echo.
Jamque rogum, quassasque faces, feretrumq; parabant:
Nusquam corpus erat. Croceum pro corpore florem
Inveniunt, foliis medium cingentibus albis.

NOTES.

93. *Memorque.*] Mindful of his ill Usage.

94. *Puer miserabilis.*] The unhappy Youth.

95. *Resonis.*] Re-echoing.

97. *Plangoris.*] Of the Blow on the Breast.

100. *Locus.*] The Echo in the Place. The Thing containing for the Thing contained.

101. *Submisit.*] He laid down.

102. *Lumina*, &c.] His Eyes with which he admired his own Beauty.

104. *In Stygiâ aquâ.*] He looked at himself in the *Stygian* Lake.

Planxêre.] The Nymphs of the Fountains and Rivers wept. They are called *Naiades*, ἀπὸ τῦ ναειν, from flowing.

105. *Sectos capillos.*] Cutting off their Hair, consecrated it to his Memory: So the Women used to do in Mourning.

107. *Rogum.*] A Pile of Wood on which the Dead were burned.

Facies.] Torches, which were always carried before the Corpse at a Funeral.

Feretrumque.] A Coffin (Bier) on which the Dead were carried, so called of *ferendo*, bearing or carrying.

108. *Croceum.*] Yellow like Saffron.

FAB. VII. *Pentheus.*

Pentheus, *the Son of* Echion *and* Agave, *in Contempt of the Predictions of the Augur* Tiresias, *when the* Thebans, *crowned with Ivy, went in Procession, and were about to perform sacred Rites at the Coming of* Bacchus, *hinders his Servants from being observant of the Admonition; denying the Deity to be the Offspring of* Semele; *and therefore impiously commands his Attendants to bring* Bacchus *before him bound. The God transforms himself into the Form of* Acætes, *and suffers himself to be led bound to him, and shut up in Prison.*

COgnita res meritam vati per Achaïdes urbes
Contulerat famam; nomenq; erat augurisingens,
Spernit Echionides tamen hunc ex omnibus unus,
Contemptor Superûm Pentheus, præſagaque ridet
Verba ſenis; tenebras, & cladem lucis ademptæ
Objicit. Ille movens albentia tempora canis,
Quàm fœlix eſſes, ſi tu quoque luminis hujus
Orbus, ait, fieres: nec Bacchia ſacra videres!
Jamque dies aderit (jamque haud procùl auguror eſſe)
Quâ novus hùc veniat proles Semeleïa Liber:
Quem niſi templorum fueris dignatus honore,
Mille lacer ſpargêre locis; & ſanguine ſylvas
Fœdabis, matremque tuam, matriſque ſorores.
Evenient; neque enim dignabere Numen honore,
Meque ſub his tenebris nimium vidiſſe querêris.
Talia dicentem proturbat Echione natus.
Dicta fides ſequitur: reſponſaque vatis aguntur.
Liber adeſt; feſtiſque fremunt ululatibus agri.
Turba ruunt, miſtæque viris matreſque, nuruſque,
Et vulgus, procereſque, ignota ad ſacra feruntur.
Quis furor, Anguigenæ, proles Mavortia, veſtras
Attollit mentes? Pentheus ait: Ærane tantum
Ære repulſa valent? Et adunco tibia cornu?
Et magicæ fraudes? Ut quos non belliger enſis,
Non tuba terruerint, non ſtrictis agmina telis,

Res cognita contulerat meritam famam vati per Achaïdas urbes; nomenque augurisingens erat. Tamen Pentheus Echionides ſpernit hunc, contemptor Superûm, unus ex omnibus, qui ridet præſaga verba ſenis; qui objicit tenebras & cladem lucis ademptæ. Ille movens tempora albentia canis, ait, Quàm fœlix eſſes, ſi tu quoque fieres orbus hujus luminis: nec videres Bacchia ſacra! Jamque dies aderit (quæ auguror jam eſſe haud procul) quâ novus Liber, Semeleïa proles, veniat hùc: quem niſi fueris dignatus honore templorum, lacer ſpargêre mille locis: & fœdabis ſylvas, quæ tuam matrem, quæ ſorores matris, ſanguine. Evenient; neque enim dignabere Numen honore, quem querêris me ſub his tenebris videſſe nimium. Natus Echione proturbat dicentem talia. Fides ſequitur dicta: reſponſaque vatis aguntur. Liber adeſt; quæ agri fremunt feſtis ululatibus. Turba ruunt matreſque nuruſque miſtæ viris, vulguſque procereſque feruntur ad ignota ſacra. Pentheus ait, Navortia proles, Anguigenæ: quis furor attollit veſtras mentes? Ærane tantùm valent repulſa ære? Et tibia adunco cornu? Et magicæ fraudes? Ut

NOTES.

1. *Res.*] The Poet being about to relate how certain *Tyrrhenian* Mariners, contemning *Bacchus*, were turned into Dolphins, begins with the Impiety of *Pentheus*, King of *Thebes*.

Vati.] The Soothſayer *Tireſias*.

Achaïdas.] *Grecian*. *Achaia* was a Country of *Greece*.

3. *Omnibus.*] The *Thebans*.

Unus.] He only.

4. *Præſagaque.*] Which predicted Things which would happen.

5. *Senis. Tireſias.*

Cladem.] The Blindneſs; as a Calamity, Malediction.

6 *Objicit.*] He reproaches him with.

Ille.] *Tireſias*.

Canis.] With hoary Locks.

9. *Jamque, &c.*] Which I propheſy to be near at hand.

10. *Novis Liber.*] The Poet ſeems to intimate that there was another *Bacchus*, more ancient than this Son of *Semele* by *Jupiter*.

Semeleïa.] The Son of *Semele* (the Daughter of *Cadmus*) by *Jupiter*.

11. *Quem.*] *Liber* or *Bacchus*.

12. *Sanguine, &c.*] Thou ſhalt make the Woods foul with thy Blood. So *Virgil. Æn.* II.

——*Et patrios fœdâſti ſanguine vultus.*

13. *Matriſque.*] Theſe, together with *Agave* his Mother, tore *Pentheus* in Pieces.

16. *Natus.*] *Pentheus*.

17. *Aguntur.*] Are accompliſhed.

18. *Liber.*] *Bacchus* accordingly comes, he is called *Liber*, becauſe Wine *liberat* (frees) the Mind from Cares. Here the Poet deſcribes the *Bacchanalia* of the Ancients, which although held ſacred by them, are really prophane and abominable to Chriſtians.

Ululatibus.] With Howlings. They who celebrated the Rites of *Bacchus*, made a Savage kind of Noiſe, reſembling the Howlings of wild Beaſts.

20. *Ignota.*] At which they never aſſiſted before.

22. *Attollit.*] Hath poſſeſſed.

Ærane.] Brazen Veſſels.

23. *Ære.*] Struck with Bars of Braſs.

24. *Magicæ fraudes.*] So called from the *Magi*, which in the *Perſian* Tongue ſignifies wiſe Men.

25. *Agmina.*] Battalions.

Telis.] With naked Swords. An Argument from the greater to the leſſer.

Fœmineæ

fœmineæ, voces, & insania mota vino, obscœnique greges, & inania tympana vincant, quos non bellicus ensis, non tuba, non agmina strictis telis terruerint. Mirerne vos senes? qui vecti per longa æquora posuistis hâc Tyron, hâc sede profugos Penates nunc finitis capi sinè Marte? Vosne, O juvenes, acrior ætas, propiorque meæ; quos decebat tenere arma, non thyrsos, que tegi galeâ non, fronde? Precor este memores quâ stirpe sitis creati, que sumite animos illius serpentis, qui unus perdidit multos. Ille interiit pro fontibus lacûque, at vos vincite pro vestra fama. Ille dedit fortes letho: vos pellite molles, & revocate decus patrium. Si fata vetabant Thebas stare diu, utinam tormenta virique diruerent mœnia; ferrumque ignisque sonarent! Essemus miseri sinè crimine: forsque foret querenda, non celanda; lacrymæ carerent pudore. At nunc Thebæ capientur ab inermi puero: quem neque bella, nec telum, nec usus equorum juvat: sed crinis madidus myrrhâ, molleque coronæ, purpuraque, & aurum intextum pictis vestibus. Quem quidem ego actutum cogam fateri assumptumque patrem, que sacra commenta (modò vos absistite). An satis animi est Acrisio concemnere vanum

Fæmineæ voces, & mota insania vino,
Obscœnique greges, & inania tympana vincant?
Vosne senes mirer? qui longa per æquora vecti
Hâc Tyron, hâc profugos posuistis sede Penates,
Nunc finitis sinè Marte capi? Vosne, acrior ætas
O juvenes, propiorque meæ, quos arma tenere,
Non thyrsos, galeâque tegi, non fronde decebat?
Este, precor, memores, quâ sitis stirpe creati,
Illiusque animos, qui multos perdidit unus,
Sumite serpentis. Pro fontibus ille, lacûque
Interiit: at vos pro fama vincite vestrâ.
Ille dedit letho fortes: vos pellite molles,
Et patrium revocate decus. Si fata vetabant
Stare diu Thebas, utinam tormenta, virique
Mœnia diruerent: ferrumque, ignisque sonarent!
Essemus miseri sinè crimine: forsque querenda,
Non celanda foret; lacrymæque pudore carerent.
At nunc à puero Thebæ capientur inermi:
Quem neque bella juvant, nec tela, nec usus equorum:
Sed madidus myrrhâ crinis, molleque coronæ,
Purpuraque, & pictis intextum vestibus aurum.
Quem quidem ego actutum (modo vos absistite) cogam
Assumptumque patrem. commentaque sacra fateri.
An satis Acrisio est animi contemnere vanum

NOTES.

27. *Obscœnique.*] A filthy Multitude, debauched by Effeminacy.

Tympania.] *Tympanum* is an Instrument made of Skins, which the Priestesses of *Bacchus* made use of in the Rites of *Bacchus*. So called ἀπὸ τοῦ τυπτειν, *i. e.* from smiting, beating upon.

28. *Senes.*] *Pentheus* turns his Discourse to the Companions of *Cadmus*, who left *Phœnicia*, their own Country, and settled with him in *Bœotia*.

29. *Tyron,*] *Tyre* is an Island near *Phœnicia*, so called of *Tyrus* the Son of *Phœnix*.

30. *Vosne.*] The Sense is, "And shall I not be surprised at you, young Men whose robust Age it rather suits to bear Arms than Garlands." The Order is, *O juvenis, an mirei vos; quorum acriorem ætatem, propioremque meæ, decebat tenere arma?*

32. *Thyrsos.*] Spears adorned with Vine-leaves, carried by the Priests of *Bacchus*. Whence *Bacchus* was called *Thyrsiger*.

33. *Stirpe.*] As though he had said, Remember that you are descended from the martial Serpent, who slew so many in the Defence of his Fountain.

37. *Dedit letho.*] Slew.

39. *Tormenta.*] Are warlike Instruments, so called from *torquendis, i. e.* ejecting Stones from slings.

41. *Crimine.*] Fault.

Sors, &c.] Indeed our Condition would deserve to be lamented but not to be reviled.

45. *Madidus myrrha.*] Perfumed with Myrrh.

46. *Picti.*] Particoloured, of divers Colours.

47. *Quem,* &c.] *Pentheus* threatens that he would so torture *Bacchus* as to make him confess who his true Father was, and why he instituted such Rites, forsooth called Sacred by him.

Actutum.] Presently, without any Delay. *Ter.*

Aperite aliquis actutum ostium.——

48. *Commentaque.*] Forged counterfeit; *comminisci* is to forge or invent something. *Ter.*

Aliquid tulisse comminiscentur mali.

Whence Books, in which Things are not treated of at large, but briefly, are called *commentarii.*

49. *An satis,* &c.] *Pentheus* by Example proves that *Bacchus* may be easily driven back, for *Acrisius*, King of the *Argives*, shut the Gates of his City against *Bacchus*, and would not admit his sacred Rites to be there performed.

Numen,

Numen, & Argolicas venienti claudere portas,
Penthea terrebit cum totis advena Thebis?
Ite citi, (famulis hoc imperat,) ite, ducemque
Attrahite hunc vinctum: juſſis mora ſegnis abeſto.
Hunc avus, hunc Athamas, hunc cætera turba ſuorum
Corripiunt dictis, fruſtràque inhibere laborant.
Acrior admonitu eſt; *irritaturque retenta*
Et creſcit rabies, remoraminaque ipſa nocebant.
Sic ego torrentem, quâ nil obſtabat eunti,
Lenius, & modico ſtrepitu decurrere vidi.
At quacunque trabes obſtructaque ſaxa jacebant,
Spumeus, & fervens, & ab obice ſævior ibat.
Eccè cruentati redeunt: & Bacchus ubi eſſet,
Quærenti domino, Bacchum vidiſſe negârunt.
Hunc dixere, tamen comitem, famulumque ſacrorum,
Cepimus; & tradunt manibus poſt terga ligatis,
[Sacra Dei quondam Tyrrhenâ gente ſecutum.]

Numen, & claudere Argolicas portas venienti; advena terrebit Penthea cum totis Thebis? Ite citi, ite (imperat hoc famulis) que attrahite ducem vinctum hùc: ſegnis mora abeſto juſſis. Avus corripit *hunc, Athamas* corripit *hunc, cætera turba ſuorum corripiunt hunc dictis, que laborant inhibere fruſtrà. Eſt acrior admonitu*; que rabies retenta irritatur & creſcit, que remoramina ipſa nocebant. *Sic ego vidi torrentem, quâ nil obſtabat eunti, & decurrere leniùs & modico ſtrepitu. At quacunque trabes, que obſtructa ſaxa jacebant, ibat ſpumeus & fervens, & ſævior ab obice. Eccè redeunt cruentati, & negârunt vidiſſe Bacchum domino quærenti, ubi Bacchus eſſet. Tamen dixêre, Cepimus hunc comitem famulumque ſacrorum: & tradunt manibus ligatis poſt terga, [quondam ſecutum ſacra Dei Tyrrhenâ gente.]*

NOTES.

51. *Cum totis Thebis.*] With all the Men of *Thebes*. The Thing containing for the Thing contained.

54. *Hunc.*] *Bacchus.*

Avus.] *Cadmus.*

Athamas.] The Son of *Æolus*, and Son-in-Law of *Cadmus*.

55. *Corripiunt.*] Reprove, chide.

Inhibere.] To reſtrain him.

56. *Acrior.*] More froward, more ſtubborn or obſtinate.

57. *Remoraminaque.*] Their Admonitions.

58. *Sic ego.*] The Poet ſhews the Obſtinacy of *Pentheus* againſt the Admonitions of his Friends by an elegant Similitude. For, ſays he, as Streams become more rapid when they meet with Oppoſition; ſo the Rage of *Pentheus*, obſtructed by the good Advice of his Relations, increaſed more and more.

58. *Torrentem.*] *Torrens* is a River which is dried up in the Summer-time.

60. *Obſtructaque ſaxa.*] Interpoſing Rocks.

61. *Sævior.*] More violent.

62. *Cruentati.*] *ſc.* The Servants of *Pentheus*, ſent to apprehend *Bacchus*.

63. *Domino.*] To their Maſter.

64. *Hunc.*] This Fellow, *Acætes*; thinking he was *Bacchus*.

66. *Tyrrheno.*] *Tuſcan.* The *Tyrrheni* are a People of *Italy*, called *Tuſcans*.

FAB. VIII, IX, X. The *Tyrrhenian* Mariners into Dolphins, and the Death of *Pentheus*.

Bacchus, *under the Form of his Companion* Acætes, *is examined by* Pentheus, *and tells him the Name and Original of his Art, and alſo informs him of the Power of* Bacchus, *whom his chief Mate* Opheltas *ſurpriſed while aſleep upon the Shore, and carried on board the Ship. The God awaking deſired to be conducted to* Naxos, *but the Sailors, to make Proof of his Divinity, ſteer another Courſe. Perceiving their Deſign, he turned the Tackle of the Ship into Monſters. Which Prodigy ſo terrified the* Tyrrhenians, *that they threw themſelves into the Sea, and were transformed into Dolphins. After he had related this,* Pentheus *ordered him to be ſent to Priſon. But the God, liberating himſelf from the Chains which bound him, and opening the Doors of the Priſon, goes to Mount* Citheron.

ron, *and there inſtigates* Agave, *the Mother of* Pentheus, *and her Siſters* Ino *and* Autonoë, *to tear her Son to Pieces.*

Pentheus aſpicit hunc oculis, quos ira fecerat tremendos; & quanquam vix differt tempora pœnæ, ait, O periture, que dature documenta aliis tua morte, ede tuum nomen, nomenque parentum, & patriam; que cur frequentes ſacra novi moris. Ille vacuus metu, dixit, Acætes eſt nomen mihi; Mæonia eſt patria: parentes de humili plebe: pater non reliquit mihi arva quæ duri juvenci colerent, lanigeroſque greges, non ulla armenta. Et ipſe fuit pauper: que ſolebat decipere ſalientes piſces, linoque, hamis, & ducere calamo. Sua ars erat cenſus illi. Cum traderet artem; dixit, Accipe opes quas habeo, ſucceſſor & hæres ſtudii: que ille moriens reliquit nil mihi præter aquas. Poſſum appellare hoc unum paternum. Mox ego, ne hærerem ſemper in iſdem ſcopulis, addidici flectere regimen carinæ dextrâ moderante: & notavi pluviale ſidus Oleniæ capellæ, Taygetenque, Hyadaſque, Arctonque, que domos ventorum, & portus aptos puppibus. Petens Delon, fortè applicor ad oras telluris Chiæ,

ASPICIT hunc oculis Pentheus, quos ira tremendos
Fecerat; & quanquam pœnæ vix tempora differt,
O periture, tuâque aliis documenta datura
Morte, ait, ede tuum nomen nomenque parentum,
Et patrim; moriſque novi cur ſacra frequentes.
Ille metu vacuus, Nomen mihi, dixit, Acætes;
Patria Mæonia eſt: humili de plebe parentes:
Non mihi, quæ duri colerent pater arva juvenci,
Lanigeroſque greges, non ulla armenta reliquit.
Pauper & ipſe fuit: linoque ſolebat & hamis
Decipere, & calamo ſalientes ducere piſces.
Ars illi ſua cenſus erat: cùm traderet artem,
Accipe quas habeo, ſtudii ſucceſſor, & hæres,
Dixit opes: morienſque mihi nihil ille reliquit
Præter aquas. Unum hoc poſſum appellare paternum.
Mox ego, ne ſcopulis hærerem ſemper in iſdem,
Addidici regimen dextrâ moderante carinæ
Flectere: & Oleniæ ſidus pluviale capellæ,
Taygetenque Hyadaſque oculis, Arctonque notavi.
Ventorumque domos & portus puppibus aptos.
Fortè petens Delon, Chiæ telluris ad oras

NOTES.

2. *Vix differt.*] He could ſcarce defer.

3. *Documenta.*] Example.

4. *Ede nomen.*] Tell your Name.

5. *Novi.*] New Rites. For *Bacchus*, as he returned from *India*, firſt introduced theſe ſacred Rites.

6. *Vacuus.*] Free from, void.

7. *Mæonia.*] *Lydia*, or rather *Tuſcany*.

8. *Non mihi*, &c.] *Acætes* ſhews his Reaſon for conforming to the Rites of *Bacchus*.

10. *Linoque*, &c.] He intimates that his Father was a Fiſherman.

Hamis.] With Hooks.

11. *Ducere.*] To draw out of the Water.

Piſces.] So *Martial*:

Et piſcem tremulâ ſalientem ducere ſetâ

For the Ancients uſed Horſe-hair for their Fiſhing-lines, as we do now.

12. *Ars*, &c.] His Art of Fiſhing, was his whole Eſtate; or he had no other Means to live by.

13. *Studii.*] Of my Employment.

15. *Aquas.*] In which I might fiſh.

17. *Addidici.*] *Addiſcere* is properly to make ſome Addition to the Art or Science which a Man profeſſes.

17. *Moderante.*] By the Guidance of the Hand.

18. *Capellæ.*] The Star called *Capella*, which brings Rain. This they report to be the Goat *Amaltbea*, which was tranſlated among the Stars, becauſe it gave *Jupiter* ſuck when he was an Infant, near *Oleum*, a Town of *Achaia*.

19. *Taygetenque.*] One of the *Pleiades*.

Hyadaſque.] So called ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕειν; *i. e.* from raining, becauſe it is attended with Rain.

19. *Arctonque.*] The North Bear, by which he means the *Septentriones*, which never ſet.

20. *Ventorumque domus.*] The four Parts of the World whence the Winds are ſaid to blow, the *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *South*, and *North*. For *Eurus* in the Eaſt, *Zephirus* in the Weſt, *Auſter* in the South, and *Boreas* in the North, are ſaid to have their reſpective Houſes, *Metam.* Book I.

Puppibus.] For Ships; ſo a little lower, *carina* for *navis*, the Part for the Whole.

21. *Ad oras.*] Upon the Coaſt of the Iſland *Chios*.

Applicor,

Applicor, & dextris adducor littora remis;
Doque leves ſaltus: udæque immittor arenæ.
Nox ubi conſumpta eſt, Aurora rubeſcere primùm
Cœperat; exſurgo, laticeſque inferre recentes
Admoneo, monſtroque viam quæ ducat ad undas.
Ipſe, quid aura mihi tumulo promittat ab alto,
Proſpicio: comiteſque voco, repetoque carinam.
Adſumus en, inquit, ſociorum primus Opheltes:
Utque putat, prædam deſerto nactus in agro,
Virgineâ puerum ducit per littora formâ.
Ille mero, ſomnoque gravis titubare videtur,
Vixque ſequi. Spectо cultum, faciemque, gradumque:
Nil ibi, quod credi poſſet, mortale videbam.
Et ſenſi, & dixi ſociis: quod Numen in iſto
Corpore ſit dubito; ſed corpore Numen in iſto eſt.
Quiſquis es, ô faveas, noſtriſque laboribus adſis:
His quoque des veniam. Pro nobis mitte precari,
Dictys ait, quò non aliùs conſcendere ſummas
Ocyor antennas, prenſoque rudente relabi.
Hoc Libys, hoc flavus proræ tutela Melanthus,
Hoc probat Alcimedon; & qui requiemque modumq;
Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus.
Hoc omnes alii; prædæ tam cœca cupido eſt.
Non tamen hanc ſacro violari pondere pinum
Perpetiar, dixi: pars hìc mihi maxima juris.
Inque aditu obſiſto. Furit audaciſſimus omni
De numero Lycabas: qui Thuſcâ pulſus ab urbe,

& adducor litora dextris remis doque leves ſaltus: que immittor udæ arenæ. Ubi nox eſt conſumpta: Aurora primùm cœperat rubeſcere: exſurgo, que admoneo inferre recentes latices, monſtroque viam quæ ducat ad undas. Ipſe proſpicio ab alto tumulo quid aura promittat: que voco comites, repetoque carinam. Opheltes primus ſociorum, inquit, En adſumus: utque putat, nactus prædam in deſerto agro, ducit puerum virgineâ formâ per littora. Ille gravis mero ſomnoque, videtur titubare, vixque ſequi. Spectо cultum, faciemque, gradumque: videbam nil ibi quod poſſet credi mortale. Et ſenſi & dixi ſociis, Dubito quod Numen ſit in iſto corpore; ſed Numen eſt in iſto corpore; Quiſquis es, ô faveas, que adſis noſtris laboribus: quoque des veniam bis. Dictys ait, Mitte precari pro nobis, quò non aliis ocyor conſcendere ſummas antennas, que relabi rudente prenſo. Libys probat *hoc, flavus Melanthus tutela proræ* probat *hac, Alcimedon probat hoc; & Epopeus hortator animorum qui dabat requiemque modumque remis voce. Omnes alii* probant *hoc: cupido prædæ eſt tam cæca. Tamen dixi, Non perpetiar pinum violari ſacro pondere: hìc maxima pars juris mihi. Que obſiſto in aditu. Lycabas furit audaciſſimus de omni numero: qui pulſus ab Thuſcâ urbe,*

NOTES.

22. *Adducor littora.*] I reach the Shores.

25. *Inferre recentes latices.*] To take in freſh Water.

26. *Admoneo.*] I order my Companions.

28. *Repetoque.*] I return to the Ship. Cicero, *Dum ex foro donum repeterem.*

30. *Utque putat.*] As he thought. But *Opheltes* was miſtaken.

32. *Somno.*] So in another Place,

Jamque cibo vinoque graves, ſomnoque jacebant.

Invadunt urbem ſomno vinoque ſepultam. Virg.

Titubare.] *Bacchus* pretended to ſtagger with Wine and Sleep, leſt he ſhould be known by the Mariners to be a God.

33. *Vixque.*] ſc. *Poſſe, i. e.* to be able. He ſeemed to be ſcarce able to follow them, who led him along.

Gradumque.] Step, or Gait.

34. *Nil ibi,* &c.] *Acætes* conjectures from his Dreſs, Face, and Gait, that the Youth was not a Mortal, but a God.

37. *Adſis.*] Be propitious.

38. *His.*] Spare thoſe who brought thee hither as Booty.

Pro nobis, &c.] The Companions of *Acætes*, thinking they had made prize of a Boy, and not a God, not only refuſed to pray for his pardoning them, but were alſo diſpleaſed at the Prayer of *Acætes*. For which Contempt they were all turned into Dolphins.

40. *Ocyor.*] More ſwift.

Antennas.] The Sail-yards.

Rudente prenſo.] By catching hold of a Cable.

Relabi.] To deſcend, to ſlide down.

41. *Tutela proræ.*] The Pilot.

45. *Violari.*] To be profaned.

Pinum.] The Ship. A Metonymy of the Matter.

46. *Pars hìc mihi maxima juris.*] I have the greateſt Share of Right here.

47. *Obſiſto.*] I oppoſe the Youth's being brought into the Ship.

luebat exilium, pœnam pro dirâ cæde. Is rupit guttura mihi juvenili pugno dum resto: & missset excussum in æquora, si non hæsissem, quamvis amens, retentus in sune. Impia turba probat factum. Tùm deniquè Bacchus (enim fuerat Bacchus) veluti sopor sit solutus clamore; que sensus redeant in pectora è mero; Quid facitis? Quis clamor, ait? Nautæ dicite, quâ ope perveni hùc? Quò paratis deferre me? Proreus dixit, Pone metum, & ede quos portus velis contingere: sistère petitâ terrâ. Liber ait, Advertite vestros cursus Naxon: illa est domus mihi: erit hospita tellus vobis. Fallaces jurant per mare, perque omnia Numina fore sic: que jubent me dare vela pictæ carinæ. Naxos erat dextera. Quisque pro se inquit mihi, danti lintea dextrâ, Acœte, quid facis, ô demens? Quis furor tenet te? Pete lævam. Maxima pars significat mihi nutu; pars susurrat aure qui velit. Obstupui; que dixi, alius capiat moderamina: que removi me ministerio sceleriſque artisque. Increpor à cunctis; totumque agmen immurmurat. E quibus Ethalion ait, Scilicet omnis nostra salus est posita in te uno. Et ipse subit, que explet meum opus, que petit

Exilium, dirâ pœnam pro cæde luebat.
Is mihi, dùm resto, juvenili guttura pugno
Rupit: & excussum misisset in æquora, si non
Hæsissem, quamvis amens, in sune retentus.
Impia turba probat factum. Tùm deniquè Bacchus
(Bacchus enim fuerat) veluti clamore solutus
Sit sopor: èque mero redeant in pectora sensus;
Quid facitis? Quis clamor? ait: Quâ, dicite nautæ,
Hùc ope perveni? Quò me deferre paratis.
Pone metum, proreus, & quos contingere portus
Ede velis, dixit: terrâ sistere petitâ.
Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros:
Illa mihi domus est, vobis erit hospita tellus.
Per mare, fallaces, perque omnia Numina jurant
Sic fore: meque jubent pictæ dare vela carinæ.
Dextera Naxos erat: dextrâ mihi lintea danti,
Quid facis, ô demens? Quis te furor? inquit, Acæte,
Pro se quisque, tenet? Lævam pete. Maxima nutu
Pars mihi significat; pars, quid velit, aure susurrat.
Obstupui; capiatque alius moderamina, dixi:
Meque ministerio sceleriſque, artisque removi.
In crepor à cunctis; totumque immurmurat agmen.
E quibus Ethalion, Te scilicit omnis in uno
Nostra salus posita est, ait. Et subit ipse, meumque
Explet opus, Naxoque petit diversa relictâ.
Tùm Deus illudens, tanquam modò denique fraudem
Senserit, è puppi pontum prospectat aduncâ,
Et flenti similis, Non hæc mihi, littora nautæ

diversa, Naxo relictâ. Tùm Deus illudens tanquam modò denique senserit fraudem, prospectat pontum è aduncâ puppi, & simil. flenti, ait, Nautæ non

NOTES.

49. *Pro cæde.*] For Murder.

51. *Excussum.*] Pull'd from the Helm.

52. *Amens.*] Stunn'd with the Blow.

53. *Impia turba.*] The impious Crew commend and approve the Injury done me.

54. *Veluti*, &c.] As though *Bacchus* was disturbed by the Noise of the Mariners.

55. *E mero.*] And after Drunkenness.

56. *Quâ ope.*] By what Means.

58. *Pone.*] Lay aside.

Proreus.] He that stands at the Prow, πρωρεὺς and πρωράτης, the Pilot; that is to say, *Melanthus*. See above, *Ver.* 6, 7.

59. *Sistêre.*] Thou shalt be set on Shore.

60. *Naxon.*] *Naxos* is an Isle of the *Ægean* Sea, the chief of the *Cyclades*, famous for Plenty of Wine.

Advertite.] Direct your Course.

65. *Quis furor.*] sc. *Vexat.*

68. *Moderamina.*] The Helm.

69. *Sceleris.*] Of Treachery. Because the God was deceived contrary to their Promise.

Artisque.] Of Steering.

71. *Scilicet.*] Forsooth after this manner. It generally signifies an Allusion. *Virg.*

Scilicet is Superis labor est.

An Irony.

74. *Deus.*] *Bacchus.*

Tanquam.] As though but just now and not before, notwithstanding he all along knew himself to be deceived.

76. *Non hæc*, &c.] A very fine Illusion, whereby *Bacchus* expresses himself with some kind of Fear, when at the same Time he was about to turn all the Ship's Crew, but *Acœtes*, into Dolphins.

Promisistis

Promiſiſtis, ait; non hæc mihi terra rogata eſt.
Quô merui pœnam facto? Quæ gloria veſtra eſt,
Si puerum juvenes, ſi multi fallitis unum?
Jamdudùm flebam; lacrymas manus impia noſtras
Ridet, & impellit properantibus æquora remis.
Per tibi nuncipſum (neque enim præſentior illo
Eſt Deus) adjuro, tam me tibi vera referre,
Quàm veri majora fide. Stetit æquore puppis
Haud aliter, quàm ſi ſiccum navale teneret.
Illi admirantes remorum in verbere perſtant:
Velaque deducunt; geminâque ope currere tentant.
Impediunt hederæ remos, nexuque recurvo
Serpunt, in gravidis diſtringunt vela corymbis.
Ipſe racemiferis frontem circumdatus uvis
Pampineis agitat velatam frondibus haſtam.
Quem circa tigres, ſimulacraque inania lyncum,
Pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum,
Exiliêre viri; (ſivè hoc inſania fecit,
Sivè timor) primuſque Medon nigreſcere pinnis,
Corpore depreſſo & ſpinæ curvamine flecti
Incipit. Huic Lycabas, In quæ miracula, dixit,
Verteris? Et lati rictus, & panda loquenti
Naris erat, ſquammamque cutis durata trahebat

promiſiſtis hæc littora mihi? hæc terra non rogata eſt mihi. Quô facto merui pœnam? Quæ eſt veſtra gloria, ſi juvenes fallitis puerum, ſi multi fallitis unum? Flebam jamdudùm; impia manus ridet noſtras lacrymas, & impellit æquora properantibus remis. Nunc adjuro tibi per ipſum (neque enim eſt Deus præſentior illo) me referre tibi tam vera, quàm majora fide veri. Puppis ſtetit æquore haud aliter quàm ſi teneret ſiccum navale. Illi admirantes perſtant in verbere remorum: que deducunt vela: que tentant currere geminâ ope. Hederæ impediunt remos, que ſerpunt recurvo nexu, & diſtringunt vela gravidis corymbis, Ipſe circumdatus frontem racemiferis uvis agitat haſtam velatam pampineis frondibus. Circa quem tigres, que inania ſimulacra lyncum, que fera corpora pictarum pantherarum jacent. Viri exiliêre (ſivè inſania facit hoc, ſivè timor) que Medon primus incipit nigreſcere pinnis, corpore depreſſo, & curvamina ſpinæ flecti. Lycabas dixit huic, In quæ miracula verteris? Et rictus erant *lati, & naris panda loquenti, que cutis durata trahebat ſquammam.*

NOTES.

80. *Jamdudùm flebam.*] I could not forbear weeping, ſays *Acœtes*, when *Bacchus* firſt began to complain.

Manus impia.] The Company of wicked Mariners.

82. *Præſentior.*] More propitious, more ready to hear Prayers and Vows. *Virg.*

Et vos agreſtes, præſentia Numina, Fauni.

84. *Quàm veri, &c.*] The Senſe is, I ſwear that I tell you the Truth, although it may ſeem to you incredible, and not to be believed.

Stetit.] The Ship ſtood in the Sea, immoveable.

85. *Siccum navale.*] A dry Dock. Places where Ships are laid up.

86. *Remorum in verbere perſtant.*] Perſiſt in rowing.

87. *Deducunt.*] They looſe and lower the Sails. So below.

Carbaſa deducit, ne qua levis effluat aura.
Contrary to this is *Vela contrahere.*

Geminâque ope.] With the double Help of Oars and Sails.

88. *Hederæ.*] Branches of Ivy. *Bacchus* himſelf, and his Prieſts, were crowned with Ivy. This Evergreen is dedicated to *Bacchus*, ſignifying his everlaſting Youth.

89. *Diſtringunt.*] Bind.

Corymbis.] With Ivy-berries.

90. *Racemiferis uvis.*] With Bunches of Grapes.

91. *Pampineis, &c.*] A Deſcription of the *Thyrſus*; a Spear adorned with Vine-leaves.

Agitat.] He ſhakes, to ſtrike Terror into the Mariners.

Haſtam.] His *Thyrſus.*

92. *Quem circa.*] An Anaſtrophe, for the Prepoſition *circa* is put after its Caſe, when it ſhould have been before it.

Lyncum.] A Lynx is a wild Beaſt of divers Colours, ſpotted on the Back, and of very ſharp Sight.

93. *Pantherarum.*] A Panther is a wild Beaſt, variouſly ſpotted.

94. *Exiliêre.*] Leap'd over-board, and were transform'd into Dolphins, theſwifteſtofFiſhes.

95. *Nigreſcere.*] To grow black.

96. *Curvamine ſpinæ.*] The Bending of his Back.

98. *Lati rictus.*] A wide Mouth.

Panda.] Like an Ape, flatted in.

99. *Squammamque trahebat.*] Became ſcaly.

At Lybis, dùm vult obvertere obſtantes remos, vidit manus, reſilire in breve ſpatium; & illas jam non eſſe manus, jam poſſe vocari pinnas. Alter cupiens dare brachia ad intortos funes, non habuit brachia; que deſiluit in undas repandus in trunco corpore; noviſſima cauda eſt falcata, qualia cornua dimidiæ lunæ ſinuantur. Dant ſaltus undique, que rorant multâ aſpergine: emerguntque iterum, redeuntque ſub æquore rurſus: que ludunt in ſpeciem chori, que jactant laſciva corpora: & effiant acceptum mare patulis naribus. Reſtabam ſolus de viginti modò; (enim illa ratis ferebat tot) pavidus, que gelidus corpore trementi; que Deus vix firmat animum: dicens, Excute metum corde, que tene Chiam. Delatus in illam, frequento Baccheïa ſacra accerſis aris. Pentheus inquit, Præbuimus aures longis ambagibus, ut ira poſſet abſumere vires morâ. Famuli rapite præcipitem hinc, demittite corpora cruciata duris tormentis Stygiæ nocti. Tyrrhenus Acætes abſtractus protinùs clauditur in ſolidis tectis: & dùm crudelia inſtrumenta juſſæ necis, ferrumque igneſque parantur, fama eſt fores patuiſſe ſuâ ſponte, que catenas lapſas lacertis ſua ſponte, nullo ſolvente, Echionides perſtat, nec jam jubet ire, ſed ipſe vadit, ubi Cithæron electus ad facienda ſacra

At Lybis obſtantes dùm vult obvertere remos,
In ſpatium reſilire manus breve vidit; & illas
Jam non eſſe manus, jam pinnas poſſe vocari.
Alter ad intortos cupiens dare brachia funes
Brachia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas
Corpore deſiluit; falcata noviſſima cauda eſt,
Qualia dimidiæ ſinuantur cornua lunæ.
Undique dant ſaltus, multâque aſpergine rorant:
Emerguntque iterum, redeuntque ſub æquora rurſus:
Inque chori ludunt ſpeciem, laſcivaque jactant
Corpora: & acceptum patulis mare naribus effiant.
De modò viginti (tot enim ratis illa ferebat)
Reſtabam ſolus: pavidus, geliduſque trementi
Corpore, vixque animum firmat Deus: Excute dicens,
Corde metum, Chiamque tene. Dalatus in illam,
Accenſis aris, Baccheïa ſacra frequento.
Præbuimus longis, Pentheus, ambagibus aures,
Inquit: ut ira morâ vires abſumere poſſet.
Præcipitem famuli rapite hinc, cruciataque duris
Corpora tormentis, Stygiæ demittite morti.
Protinùs abſtractus ſolidis Tyrrhenus Acætes
Clauditur in tectis: &, dùm crudelia juſſæ
Inſtrumenta necis, ferrumque igneſque parantur,
Sponte ſuâ patuiſſe fores, lapſaſque lacertis,
Sponte ſuâ, fama eſt, nullo ſolvente, catenas.
Perſtat Echionides, nec jam jubet ire, ſed ipſe
Vadit ubi electus facienda ad ſacra Cythæron

NOTES.

100. *Obvertere.*] To turn,

101. *Reſilire.*] To ſhrink and become ſhort.

103. *Dare brachia.*] To lay hold of the twiſted Ropes with his Hands.

104. *Trunco.*] His Body bent in like a Bow.

Repandus.] Bent, crooked.

105. *Falcata.*] Hooked.

106. *Sinuantur.*] Seem as warped.

107. *Dant ſaltus.*] They leap. So above,

——*Doque leves ſaltus.*

Rorant.] Are bedewed, beſprinkled by the Waters being moved. *Rorare*, by *Synecdoche*, for *aſpergere*, is frequent in *Ovid.*

109. *Inque chori*, &c.] Like a Chorus of Dancers and Singers, ſo called, ἀπὸ τῆς χαρᾶς; *i. e.* of Joy, as *Plato* ſays, Book II. *de Leg.*

110. *Acceptum mare.*] The Water received from the Sea. The Thing containing for the Thing contained.

113. *Vix*, &c.] *Bacchus* revives my Spirits with Difficulty.

Deus.] *Bacchus.*

114. *Chiamque.*] *ſc.* the Iſland.

Illam.] The Iſland *Naxos.*

115. *Frequento.*] I attend upon the ſacred Rites of *Bacchus.*

116. *Ambagibus longis.*] By a far-fetched, tedious Tale, commonly called a long Rigmarole. So *Hor.*

Ne te longis ambagibus ultra,
Quam ſatis eſt, morer.

121. *In tectis.*] In a cloſe Priſon.

125. *Echionides.*] *Pentheus*, the Son of *Echion.*

Nec jam, &c.] Nor does he now command any Perſon to be preſent at the Performance of the ſacred Rites.

126. *Cythæron.*] A Mountain of *Bœotia*, where the Matrons, celebrating the ſacred Rites of *Bacchus*, tore *Pentheus* in Pieces.

Cantibus

Cantibus, & clarâ bacchantum voce ſonabat.
Ut fremit acer equus, cùm bellicus ære canoro
Signa dedit tubicen, pugnæque aſſumit amorem:
Penthea ſic ictus longis ulatibus æther
Movit: & audito clangore recanduit ira.
Monte ferè medio eſt, cingentibus ultima ſylvis;
Purus ab arboribus, ſpectabilis undique campus.
Hìc oculis illum cernentem ſacra profanis
Prima videt, prima eſt inſano concita motu:
Prima ſuum miſſo violavit Penthea thyrſo
Mater: Io geminæ, clamavit, adeſte ſorores.
Ille aper, in noſtris errat qui maximus agris,
Ille mihi feriendus aper. Ruit omnis in unum
Turba furens: cunctæ coëunt, cunctæque ſequuntur.
Jam trepidum, jam verba minùs violenta locutum,
Jam ſe damnantem, jam ſe peccâſſe fatentem.
Saucius ille tamen, Fer opem, matertera, dixit,
Autonoë: moveant animos Actæonis umbræ.
Illa quid Actæon neſcit: dextramque precanti
Abſtulit: Inoô lacerata eſt altera raptu.
Ille etiam vellet cùm brachia tendere matri,
Non habet, infelix, quæ matri brachia tendat.
Trunca ſed oſtendens disjectis vulnera membris;
Aſpice Mater, ait. Viſis ululavit Agave,

ſonabat cantibus, & clara voce bacchantum. Ut acer equus fremit, cùm bellicus tubicen dedit ſigna canoro ære, que aſſumit amorem pugnæ: Æther ſic ictus longis ululatibus movit Pentheа & ira recanduit clangore audito. Eſt campus undique ſpectabilis, purus ab arboribus, ferè medio monte; ſylvis cingentibus ultima. Hìc mater vidit illum cernentem prima ſacra profanis oculis, prima eſt concita inſano motu, prima violavit ſuum Penthea thyrſo miſſo: Clamavit, Io geminæ ſorores, adeſte. Ille maximus aper qui errat in noſtris agris, ille aper feriendus mihi. Omnis turba furens ruit in unum. Cunctæ coëunt, cunctæque ſequuntur, jam trepidum, jam locutum minùs violenta; jam damnantem ſe, jam fatentem ſe peccâſſe. Tamen ille ſaucius dixit, Matertera Autonoë, fer opem: umbræ Actæonis moveant animos. Illa neſcit quis Actæon; que abſtulit dextram precanti; altera eſt lacerata Inoô raptu. Ille etiam cùm vellet tendere brachia matri, infelix, non habet brachia quæ tendat matri. Sed oſtendens trunca corpora membris disjectis; ait, Mater aſpice. Agave ululavit viſis,

NOTES.

127. *Bacchantum.*] Of the *Bacchantes*, who were celebrating the Feaſt of *Bacchus*.

Sonabat.] Reſounded.

128. *Acer equus.*] A mettled Steed, which reſembled the Anger of *Pentheus*.

Bellicus tubicen.] The warlike Trumpet.

129. *Signa.*] The Signal for Battle.

130. *Ictus.*] Struck.

Ululatibus.] With the loud Shouts of thoſe who were celebrating the Feſtival of *Bacchus*.

132. *Movit.*] Incited to Anger.

Recanduit.] Was enflamed again.

132. *Medio monte.*] In the Middle of *Cithæron*.

Ultima.] The utmoſt Part of the Mountain.

133. *Purus ab arboribus.*] Clear of Trees.

Spectabilis.] Which might be ſeen on all Sides, and from every Part.

134. *Illum.*] *Pentheus*.

Profanis oculis.] Unhallowed Eyes.

137. *Mater.*] *Agave*.

Adeſte.] Come hither, help ye.

Sorores.] *Ino* and *Autonoë*.

138. *Ille aper.*] *Pentheus* ſeemed to his Mother, who was ſeized with a Frenzy, to be a Boar

141. *Trepidumque.*] Trembling, who a little before was ſo haughty and obſtinate.

144. *Autonoë.*] *Autonoë* was the Siſter of *Agave*, and the Mother of *Actæon*, who was turned into a Stag by *Diana*: Wherefore he ſays above, *Autoneïus Heros*.

Umbræ Actæonis.] The Ghoſt of *Actæon*, who was torn in Pieces by his Dogs.

145. *Illa*, &c.] For the Women who celebrates the Rites of *Bacchus*, inſpired with Frenzy by this Deity, forgot every Thing they did, and knew not their own Relations from others.

146. *Inoô.*] By *Ino*. *Inoô* is the *Greek* Genitive Caſe. So elſewhere in *Virgil*,

Lethum Androgeo.——

Ino cut off one of *Pentheus*'s Hands.

149. *Disjectis membris.*] Deſtitute of its Limbs.

150. *Ululavit.*] She made a Howling like that of Wolves.

que jactavit colla, movitque crinem per aëra, Que complexa avulsum crinem cruentis digitis, clamat, Io comites! hæc victoria est nostrum opus. Ventus non citiùs rapit frondes tactas autumno frigore; jamque malè hærentes aliâ arbore; quàm membra viri sunt direpta nefandis manibus. Ismenides monitæ talibus exemplis frequentant nova sacra, que dant thura, que colunt sanctas aras.

Collaque jactavit, crinemque per aëre movit.
Avulsumque caput digitis complexa cruentis,
Clamat, Io comites! opus, hæc victoria, nostrum est.
Non citiùs frondes autumno frigore tactas;
Jamque malè hærentes, altâ rapit arbore ventus; 155
Quàm sunt membra viri manibus direpta nefandis.
Talibus exemplis monitæ nova sacra frequentant,
Thuraque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras.

NOTES.

152. *Avulsumque.*] Torn, plucked off.
Complexa.] Grasping.

154. *Non citiùs*, &c.] A beautiful Similitude, by which the Poet shews the quick Dispatch that *Agave* and *Autonoë* made of *Pentheus*.

156. *Viri.*] Of *Pentheus*.

158. *Ismenides.*] The *Theban* Women. *Ismenius* is a River not far from *Aulis* in *Bœotia*, in which was *Thebes*.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN LIBER IV.

FAB. I, II, III. *Dercetis* and *Naïs* into Fiſhes, and *Semiramis* into a Dove.

The ARGUMENT.

When Tireſias, *had publiſhed at* Thebes *the Feſtival of* Bacchus, *all the* Theban *Ladies, awed by the fatal Example of* Pentheus, *reſorted to the ſacred Ceremonies. But* Alcithoë, *the Daughter of* Minyas, *and her Siſters, continued obſtinate, denying, with* Pentheus, *that* Bacchus *was the Son of* Jupiter. *While others, therefore, are engaged at the Feſtival, they employ themſelves at home in their uſual Buſineſs of Carding and Spinning. To divert them at their Work, one of them propoſes to tell each a Story in their Turn. The Motion is readily agreed to, and ſhe who firſt mentioned it is deſired to begin. She heſitates for ſome Time, thinking of what may be moſt agreeable, whether the Story of* Babylonian Dercetis, *the Daughter of* Ninus, *who was turned into a Fiſh; or of* Semiramis's *Daughter, that was turned into a Dove; or of the Nymph* Naïs, *who transformed young Men into Fiſhes, and was afterwards turned into one herſelf; or of the Tree, whoſe Berries of a white Colour were turned into Blood; which becauſe it was not a common one, pleaſed beſt.*

AT non Alcithoë Mineias orgia cenſet
Accipienda Dei: ſed adhuc temeraria Bacchum

At Alcithoë Mineias non cenſet orgia Dei accipienda; ſed adhuc temeraria negat Bacchum

NOTES.

1. *At.*] A Particle by which the Poet artfully connects one Story with another, *q. d.* Others, nay indeed all the Women of *Thebes*, celebrated the Feſtival of *Bacchus*, but *Alcitho*, and her Siſters deſpiſed them, affirming that *Bacchus* was not the Son of *Jupiter*.

Orgia.] All kinds of ſacred Feſtivals were ſo called at firſt: But afterwards the Rites of *Bacchus* were in a more eſpecial Manner called by this Name, and were firſt celebrated in a Mountain of *Bœotia*, near *Thebes* (where *Bacchus* was born) which was called *Cithæron* from the frequent Sounding of the *Cithara*, or Harp. They were held every third Year, and therefore called *Trieterica*, triennial Feſtivals.

2. *Sed adhuc.*] But notwithſtanding ſo grievous a Puniſhment inflicted upon *Pentheus*, ſhe perſiſts in denying *Bacchus* to be the Son of *Jupiter*.

Progeniem

esse progeniem Jovis, que habet sorores sociat impietatis. Sacerdos jusserat dominas famulasque, immunes suorum operum celebrare festum; pectora tegi pelle, solvere crinales vittas, serta comis, & sumere frondentes thyrsos manibus: & erat vaticinatus iram læsi Numinis fore sævam. Matresque nurusque parent; reponunt telas, & calathos, infectaque pensa; que dant thura, que vocant Bacchum, Bromiumque, Lyæumque, Ignigenamque, satumque iterum, solumque bimatrem. Nyseus additur his, indetonsusque Thyoneus, & consitor genialis uvæ cum Lenæo; Nycteleusque, Eleleusque parens, & Iacchus, & Evan: & præterea plurima nomina quæ Liber, habes per Graias gentes. Enim est inconsumpta juventus tibi, tu æternus puer, tu formosissimus

Progeniem negat esse Jovis, sociasque sorores
Impietatis habet, Festum celebrare sacerdos,
Immunesque operum famulas dominasque suorum;
Pectora pelle tegi, crinales solvere vittas,
Serta comis, manibus frondentes sumere thyrsos,
Jusserat: & sævam læsi fore Numinis iram,
Vaticianatus erat. Parent matresque, nurusque;
Telas, calathos, infectaque pensa reponunt;
Thuraque dant, Bacchumque vocant; Bromiumque Lyæumque,
Ignigenamque, satumque iterum solumque bimatrem.
Additur his Nyseusque, indetonsusque Thyoneus,
Et cum Lenæo genialis consitor uvæ;
Nycteleusque, Eleleusque parens, & Iacchus, & Evan:
Et quæ præterea per Graias plurima gentes
Nomina, Liber, habes. Tibi enim inconsumpta juventas
Tu puer æternus, tu formosissimus alto

NOTES.

4. *Sociasque sorores.*] Her Sisters also set light by the Feasts of *Bacchus*.

5. *Sacerdos.*] Either *Tiresias* or some other Person.

6. *Immunesque.*] Exempt and excused from any Labour, or other Occupation.

11. *Calathos.*] Baskets, which they used to keep their Distaff and Wool in.

Infectaque pensa.] Unfinished Tasks.

12. *Thura dant.*] They make Provision of Frankincense for burning during the offering of Sacrifice.

Bacchumque.] The Poet enumerates the Names of *Bacchus*, by which he was invoked by the Women who celebrated his Rites. He was called *Bacchus* ἀπὸ τῦ βαχχεῖν; *i. e.* from being mad, which he and his Votaries appeared to be.

Bromiumque.] Ἀπὸ τῦ βρέμειν; *i. e.* from making a Bawling, raving Noise.

Lyæumque.] Ἀπὸ τῦ λύειν; *i. e. solvendo*, setting free from Care, because *Curas solvit vinum*, Wine dissipates Care: Whence also he was called *Liber*, as freeing the Mind from Care and Anxiety.

13. *Ignigenamque.*] He is called *Ignigena*, *i. e.* fire-born, because *Semele*, smote with the Fire of *Jupiter*, or a Thunderbolt, brought him forth; and he is called *Iterum*, or *bis natus*, for the same Reason that he was called *Bimatris*.

Satumque.] *Bis natum*, *i. e.* twice born; first of the Womb of *Semele*, and afterwards of the Thigh of *Jupiter*.

14. *Nyseusque.*] So called from *Nysa*, where he was first nursed.

14. *Indetonsusque.*] Having long Hair, for so he is represented.

Thyoneus.] *Bacchus* was so called, ἀπὸ τῦ θύω, *i. e.* I sacrifice; or rather, of *Thyon* his Mother, who was also called *Semele*.

15. *Lenæo.*] He takes this Epithet from a Wine-press, in *Greek* ληνὸς.

Genialis.] Accommodated to Wit and Pleasure. *Genius* is taken by some to be the God of Pleasure; Whence a voluptuous Person is called *Genialis*. Hence comes *dies genialis* and *homo genialis*.

Consitor.] The Planter. For *Bacchus* first shewed Men how to plant and cultivate the Vine.

16. *Nycteleusque.*] Because his sacred Rites were celebrated by Night, ἀπὸ τῆς νυκτὸς; *i. e.* Night.

Eleleusque.] Ἐλελεῦ was an usual Cry in the *Bacchanals*. They used also this Acclamation in the warlike Pæons. See *Aristoph. in Avib.*

Iacchus.] Ἀπὸ τῆς ἰαχχῆς; from Bawling.

Evan.] Εὐαν. This was a Word used by the *Bacchant* Women to *Bacchus*. And hence comes the Surname *Evan* in *Latin*.

18. *Tibi*, &c.] An Hymn to *Bacchus*, sung at his Festivals.

Inconsumpta.] Never spent. *Bacchus* was painted naked, and with a youthful Countenance.

19. *Formosissimus.*] The most beautiful. *Bacchus* was thought by the Ancients to be the Sun; and it is certain the Sun is the most beautiful of all the heavenly Bodies.

Conſpiceris cœlo: tibi, cùm ſinè cornibus aſtas.
Virgineum caput eſt. Oriens tibi victus, aduſque
Decolor extremo quà cingitur India Gange,
Penthea, tu venerande, bipenniferumque Lycurgum
Sacrilegos mactas: Tyrrhenaque mittis in æquor
Corpora. Tu bijugum pictis inſignia frænis
Colla premis lyncum: Bacchæ, Satyrique ſequuntur,
Quique ſenex ferulâ titubantes ebrius artus
Suſtinet, & pando non fortiter hæret aſello,
Quacunque ingrederis, clamor juvenilis, & unà
Fœmineæ voces, impulſaque tympana palmis,
Concavaque æra ſonant, longoque foramine buxus.
Pacatus mitiſque, rogant Iſmenides, adſis;
Juſſaque ſacra colunt. Solæ Mineïdes intùs
Intempeſtivâ turbantes feſta Minervâ,
Aut ducunt lanas, aut ſtamina pollice verſant,
Aut hærent telæ, famulaſque laboribus urgent.
E quibus una levi deducens pollice filum,
Dùm ceſſant aliæ, commentaque ſacra frequentant;

conſpiceris alto cœlo: virgineum caput eſt tibi, cùm adſtas ſinè cornibus. Oriens victus tibi, aduſque quà India decolor cingitur extremo Gange. Tu, venerande, mactas ſacrilegos Penthea, bipenniferumque Lycurgum: que mittis Tyrrhena corpora in æquor. Tu premis colla bijugum lyncum inſignia pictis frænis: Bacchæ, Satyrique ſequuntur. Que ſenex qui ebrius ſuſtinet titubantes artus ferulâ, & non hæret fortiter pando aſello. Quacunque ingrederis, juvenilis clamor, & unâ fœmineæ voces, que tympana impulſa palmis, concava æra ſonant, que buxus longo foramine. Que Iſmenides rogant adſis placatus mitiſque; que colunt juſſa ſacra. Mineides ſolæ intùs, turbantes feſta intempeſtivâ Minervâ, aut ducunt lanas, aut verſant ſtamina pollice, aut hærent telæ, que urgent famulas laboribus. E quibus una deducens filum levi pollice; dùm aliæ ceſſant, que frequentant commenta ſacra; inquit,

NOTES.

20. *Cornibus.*] Why Horns were attributed to *Bacchus*, Mythologiſts are very much divided. Some pretend, that it was in Alluſion to the Effects of Wine, which made Men fierce and unruly; others will have it to be on account of the Cups out of which Wine was drank, they being made of the Horns of Beaſts; and others, from his being the firſt that yoked Oxen together to plow the Ground.

21. *Oriens.*] In another Place the Poet informs us, that *Bacchus* triumphed on account of having conquered the *Indians*.

Intera Liber depexos crinibus Indos
Vicit, & Eoô dives ab orbe redit.

And,

Sic victor laudem ſuperatis Liber ab Indis,
Alcides captâ traxit ab Oëchaliâ.

Aduſque.] An Anaſtrophe, for *Uſque ad eam partem.*

22. *Decolor.*] Black or of duſky Colour.

Gange.] *Ganges* is the furtheſt River of *India.*

23. *Bipenniferum.*] Ax-bearing. *Lycurgus*, King of *Thrace*, in Contempt of *Bacchus* began to cut down Vines, but unfortunately cut off his own Legs in the Attempt.

24. *Sacrilegos.*] Profaners of thy ſacred Myſteries; for *Bacchus* purged the World of ſacrilegious Perſons, and Contemners of the Gods. He is called *ſacrilegus*, who ſteals a ſacred Thing from a ſacred Place. *Ter. Ubi eſt ille ſacrilegus?* Hence comes *Sacrilege*, i. e. the ſtealing of holy Things.

24. *Tyrrhenaque.*] Of the *Tyrrhenian* Mariners. Concerning which, ſee Book III. Fab. 10.

25. *Bijugum.*] Of Beaſts yoked a breaſt, or ſide by ſide, Lynxes are ſaid to draw the Chariot of *Bacchus.*

26. *Satyrique.*] The Ancients feigned Satyrs as addicted to Luſt, and to have Goats Feet. Theſe ſort of Monſters they worſhipped for *Sylvan* Gods. *Bacchus* was very much delighted with their Dancing.

27. *Quique*, &c.] *Silenus*, who was Tutor and Foſter-father to *Bacchus*, is commonly repreſented as an old Man riding upon an Aſs.

Ferulâ.] A Stick with which old Men are uſed to walk, ſo called from *feriendo*, i. e. ſtriking.

28. *Pando aſello.*] Crooked-back'd Aſs, on which *Silenus* rode, following *Bacchus.*

31. *Concavaque æra.*] Brazen Cymbals

Longoque, &c.] A Pipe made of Box Wood.

33. *Mineïdes*] The Daughter of *Mineus.*

Intùs.] Shut up at Home, when all the Reſt were gone to *Cithæron.*

34. *Minervâ.*] A Metonomy. *Minerva*, the Inventreſs of working Wool, is put for the Art itſelf.

35. *Stamina.*] The Thread which hangs from the Diſtaff is called *ſtamen.*

38. *Ceſſant.*] Are idle, celebrating the Feaſt of *Bacchus.*

Commentoque.] Falſe, imaginary.

Quoque nos, quas Pallas, melior Dea, detinet, levemus utile opus manuum, vario ſermone. Que referamus in medium ad vacuas aures aliquid per vices, quod non ſinat tempora videri longa. Probant dicta, que ſorores jubent primam narrare. Illa cogitat quid referat è multis (nam norat plurima): & dubia eſt narret de te, Babylonia Decerti, quam Palæſtine credunt celebràſſe ſtagna figurâ verſâ ſquamis velantibus artus; an magis, ut filia illius, ſumptis pennis, egerit extremos annos in altis turribus; an ut Naïs, verterit juvenilea corpora in tacitos piſces cantu nimiumque potentibus herbis: donec paſſa eſt idem; an ut arbor, quæ ferebat alba poma, nunc ferat nigra contactu ſanguinis. Hæc placet; quoniam fabula non eſt vulgaris, orſa hanc talibus modis, lanâ ſequente ſua fila.

Nos quoque, quas Pallas melior Dea detinet, inquit,
Utile opus manuum vario ſermone levemus.
Perque vices aliquid, quod tempora longa videri
Non ſinat, in medium vacuas referamus ad aures.
Dicta probant, primamque jubent narrare ſorores.
Illa, quid è multis referat (nam plurima norat)
Cogitat: & dubia eſt, de te, Babylonia, narret
Decerti, quam versâ ſquamis velantibus artus
Stagna Palæſtini credunt celebràſſe figurâ;
An magìs ut ſumptis illius filia pennis.
Extremos altis in turribus egerit annos;
Naïs an ut cantu, nimiumque potentibus herbis
Verterit in tacitos juvenilia corpora piſces;
Donèc idem paſſa eſt; an quæ poma alba ferebat,
Ut nunc nigra ferat contactu ſanguinis arbor.
Hæc placet: hanc quoniam vulgaris fabula non eſt,
Talibus orſa modis, lanâ ſua fila ſequente.

NOTES.

40. *Levemus.*] Let us make light.

42. *In medium.*] In common, and for common Diverſion.

Vacuas.] At leiſure.

45. *Dubia eſt.*] She is in a Doubt whether ſhe ſhould relate the Story of *Dercetis* turned into a Fiſh, or of *Semiramis* into a Dove.

47. *Stagna.*] The Lake into which *Dercetis* the Daughter of *Venus* is reported to have caſt herſelf, is near *Aſcalon*, a City of *Syria*.

Palæſtini.] A People of *Syria*, near *Arabia*, ſo called from the City and Country of *Paleſtine*.

Celebràſſe.] To have inhabited.

48. *Filia.*] *Semiramis* was the Daughter of *Dercetis*, whoſe Image in *Phœnicia*, as related by *Lucian*, was of a very extraordinary Kind. It repreſented her from the Middle upwards a Woman, but below ſhe terminated in a Fiſh. There was another Statue of her at *Hierapolis*, repreſenting her wholly a Woman in a Temple built, as ſome imagine, by her Daughter *Semiramis*, who conſecrated it to her Mother *Dercetis*. *Ovid* follows the Opinion of thoſe who credulouſly believed her to have been changed into a Dove.

50. *An Naïs*] Or whether ſhe ſhould tell the Story how the Nymph *Naïs* turned young Men into Fiſhes, and was herſelf at laſt turned into a Fiſh.

FAB. IV. *Pyramus* and *Thiſbe.*

Pyramus *and* Thiſbe *lived in the City of* Babylon, *which* Semiramis *had encompaſſed with a Wall, and were equal in Age and Beauty. They dwelt in adjoining Houſes, and thus laid the Foundation of their future Love. But a mortal Hatred ſubſiſting between their Parents, they were confined, and forbid all Intercourſe with each other. It happened that they found out a Chink in the Wall which divided their Apartments. Through this they communicated their Sentiments to each other, and converſed. At laſt ſeeing no Releaſe from their Impriſonment, they made an Appointment to meet together in the Evening, at the Sepulchre of King* Ninus, *under a Mulberry-tree.* Thiſbe *firſt found an Opportunity to elude the Vigilance of her Keepers, and came to the Place appointed; where being affrighted at the Sight of a Lio-*

a Lioneſs ſhe fled into the Wood, and dropt her Veil. The wild Beaſt coming to drink at the Fountain, found the Veil Thiſbe *had dropt, and tore it with her bloody Mouth. During* Thiſbe's *Abſence,* Pyramus *comes to the ſame Place, and finds her Veil bloody; and thinking ſhe had been devoured by a wild Beaſt, ſtabs himſelf under the Tree with his Sword.* Thiſbe, *recovered from her Fright, returns back to the ſame Place, and finding ſhe had been the Cauſe of her Lover's Death, likewiſe runs herſelf through with the ſame Sword. It is reported that the Mulberry-tree being ſprinkled with the Blood of theſe two Lovers, the Berries thereof were changed from White to Black.*

PYramus & Thiſbe, juvenum pulcherrimus alter;
Altera, quas Oriens habuit, prælata puellis,
Contiguas tenuêre domos: ubi dicitur altam
Coctilibus muris cinxiſſe Semiramis urbem.
Notitiam, primoſque gradus vicinia fecit;
Tempore crevit amor: tædæ quoque jure coîſſent;
Sed vetuêre patres, quod non potuêre vetare.
Ex æquo captis ardebant mentibus ambo:
Conſcius omnis, abeſt; nutu ſigniſque loquuntur:
Quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis æſtuat ignis.
Fiſſus erat tenui rimâ, quam duxerat olim,
Cùm fieret, paries domui communis utrique.
Id vitium nulli per ſecula longa notatum;
(Quid non ſentit amor?) primi vidiſtis amantes.
Et voci feciſtis iter: tutæque per illud
Murmure blanditiæ minimo tranſire ſolebant
Sæpe ut conſtiterant, hinc Thiſbe, Pyramus illinc;
Inque vicem fuerat captatus anhelitus oris;
Invide, dicebant, paries, quid amantibus obſtas?

Pyramus & Thiſbe, alter pulcherrimus juvenum; altera prælata puellis, quas Oriens habuit, tenuêre contiguas domos: ubi Semiramis dicitur cinxiſſe altem urbem coctilibus muris. Vicinia fecit notitiam, primoſque gradus; amor crevit tempore: quoque coiſſent jure tædæ; ſed patres vetuêre, quod non potuêre vetare. Ambo ardebant ex æquo captis mentibus. Omnis conſcius abeſt; loquuntur nutu ſigniſque; quoque magis ignis tegitur, tectus magis æſtuat. Paries communis utrique domui, erat fiſſus tenui rimâ, quam duxerat olim cùm fieret; (quid amor non ſentit?) *amantes primi vidiſtis id vitium notatum nulli per longa ſecula. Et feciſtis iter voci: que blanditiæ ſolebant tranſire tutæ per illud minimo murmure. Sæpe ut conſtiterant Thiſbe hinc, Pyramus illinc; que anhelitus oris fuerat captatus in vicem: dicebant, invida paries quid obſtas amantibus?*

NOTES.

1. *Alter.*] *Pyramus.*
2. *Altera.*] *Thiſbe.*
3. *Contiguas.*] Joining to one another.
4. *Coctilibus.*] Built with Bricks and Mortar. *Propert.*

Perſarum ſtravit Babylonia Semiramis urbem,
Ut ſolidum cocto tolleret aggere opus;
Et duo in adverſum miſit per mœnia currus,
Ne poſſent tacto ſtringere ab axe latus.

Semiramis.] Wife of *Ninus*, King of the *Aſſyrians*, a Woman of an heroic Spirit, who, after the Death of her Huſband, put on Man's Apparel, and perſonating her Son, ſucceeded in the Throne; and that ſhe might exceed her Huſband in the Glory of her Atchievements, among many other great Actions, built the City of *Babylon*.

Urbem.] *Babylon.*

5. *Primoſque gradus.*] The firſt Degrees of Love.
6. *Jure.*] By lawful Matrimony.
8. *Captis mentibus.*] Caught with Love.
10. *Ignis.*] Love: a Metaphor taken from Fire deceitfully hidden under Aſhes, as *Horace* ſays: *ignes ſuppoſitor cineri doloſo.*
11. *Tenui rimâ.*] A ſmall Chink.

Duxerat.] It had contracted.

13. *Id vitium.*] That Chink had never been perceived by any one. For the Order, ſee the Margin.

Notatum.] Perceived.

15. *Vocis.*] So below:

— Oraque præſtant
Vocis iter.—

18. *Inque vicem.*] by Turns.

Quantùm

Quantùm erat, ut ſineres nos jungi toto corpore? Aut ſi hoc eſſet nimium, vel pateres ad danda oſcula! nec ſumus ingrati: fatemur nos debere tibi quod tranſitus datus eſt verbis, ad amicas aures. Locuti talia nequicquam diverſâ ſede; ſub noctem dixêre Vale: que quiſque dedêre ſuæ parti oſcula non pervenientia contrà. Poſtera Aurora removerat nocturnos ignes, Solque ſiccaverat pruinoſas herbas radiis: coiêre ad ſolitum locum. Tùm queſti multa priùs parvo murmure, ſtatuunt ut tentent fallere cuſtodes ſilenti nocte, que excedere foribus; Cùmque exierint domo, quoque relinquant tecta urbis: neve ſit errandum ſpatiantibus in lato arvo; conveniant ad buſta Nini; lateantque ſub umbrâ arboris. Ibi arbor, ardua morus, uberrima niveis pomis, erat contermina gelido fonti. Pacta placent; & lux viſa diſcedere tardè, præcipitatur aquis, & nox ſurgit ab iſdem aquis. Thiſbe callida egreditur per tenebras, verſato cardine, fallitque ſuos: adopertaque vultum pervenit ad tumulum; que ſedit ſub dictâ arbore. Amor faciebat audacem. Ecce leæna venit

Quantùm erat, ut ſineres nos toto corpore jungi? 20
Aut hoc ſi nimiùm, vel ad oſcula danda pateres!
Nec ſumus ingrati: tibi nos debere fatemur,
Quod datus eſt verbis ad amicas tranſitus aures.
Talia diversâ nequicquam ſede locuti;
Sub noctem dixêre, Vale: partique dedêre 25
Oſcula quiſque ſuæ, non pervenientia contrà.
Poſtera nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes,
Solque pruinoſas radiis ſiccaverat herbas:
Ad ſolitum coiêre locum. Tùm murmure parvo,
Multa priùs queſti, ſtatuunt ut, nocte ſilenti, 30
Fallere cuſtodes, foribuſque excedere, tentent:
Cùmque domo exierint, urbis quoque tecta relinquant:
Neve ſit errandum lato ſpatiantibus arvo;
Conveniant ad buſta Nini: lateantque ſub umbrâ
Arboris. Arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis 35
Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti.
Pacta placent: & lux tardè diſcedere viſa
Præcipitatur aquis, & aquis nox ſurgit ad iſdem.
Callida per tenebras, verſato cardine, Thiſbe
Egreditur, fallitque ſuos: adopertaque vultum 40
Pervenit ad tumulum; dictâque ſub arbore ſedit.
Audacem faciebat Amor. Venit ecce recenti

NOTES.

20. *Quantùm.*] *q. d.* It would be but a ſmall Matter to permit us to be joined together by the cloſeſt Connection of our Perſons.

21. *Vel.*] At leaſt.

Ad oſcula, &c.] You ought to open ſo far as that we might kiſs one another.

22. *Debere.*] To be obliged, indebted to.

25. *Sub noctem.*] At Night. So Book XI.

Cùm mare ſub noctem tumidis albeſcere cœpit Fluctibus.——

26. *Non pervenientia.*] Which did not reach to the other Side.

27. *Ignes.*] The Stars which are diſſipated at the Approach of the Morning.

28. *Pruinoſas.*] Sprinkled, or wet with a hoary Dew. *Pruina* is Dew.

29. *Coiêre.*] They came together. They met.

30. *Silenti nocte.*] In the Night-time.

31. *Fallere cuſtodes.*] To deceive their Keepers, who are called *Janitores*.

Foribuſque.] From the Houſes, Part for the Whole.

Excedere.] To paſs out.

32. *Tecta.*] The Houſes.

33. *Spatiantibus.*] In wandering. *Spatiari* is to walk about in a large Tract of Ground.

34. *Ad buſta Nini.*] To *Ninus*'s Tomb, a King of the *Aſſyrians*. *Buſtum* is properly the Place in which dead Bodies were buried.

36. *Ardua.*] High, ſtately.

Contermina.] Near to, bordering upon.

37. *Tardè.*] He expreſſes the Affection of Lovers, to whom the Day ſeems long till the appointed Time of Meeting comes.

38. *Ab iſdem aquis.*] Into the Weſtern Ocean: According to the Opinion of the common People, who thought the Sun ſet in the Weſtern Sea.

Nox ſurgit.] For where the Sun ſets, there Night ſeems to ariſe.

39. *Verſato cardine.*] Turning the Hinge, *i. e.* the Doors being opened. So below:

Janua ne verſo ſtridorem cardine reddat.

40. *Adopertaque vultum.*] Having her Face covered, leſt if ſhe ſhould chance to meet with any Body ſhe might be known by.

41. *Dictâque*] Appointed. *Ter.*

Hic nuptiis dictus eſt dies.

Cæſ. de Bell. Gall. *Diis colloquio dictus eſt ex eo quintus.*

42. *Audacem.*] The Poet's Reaſon why ſhe was ſo bold, as to ſit by herſelf in a Field in the Night Time.

Ecce.] This Particle always denotes ſome ſudden and unexpected Miſchief. *Virg.*

Ecce autem gemini à Tenedo, &c.

Cæde

Cæde leæna boum ſpumantes oblita rictus,
Depoſitura ſitim vicini fontis in undâ ;
Quam procùl ad lunæ radios Babylonia Thiſbe
Vidit, & obſcurum timido pede fugit in antrum.
Dùmque fugit ; tergo velamina lapſa relinquit.
Ut lea ſæva ſitim multâ compeſcuit undâ,
Dùm redit in ſylvas, inventos fortè ſinè ipsâ
Ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus,
Seriùs egreſſus veſtigia vidit in alto
Pulvere certa feræ, totoque expalluit ore
Pyramus. Ut verò veſtem quoque ſanguine tinctam
Repperit ; Una duos, inquit, nox perdet amantes ;
E quibus illa fuit longâ digniſſima vitâ.
Noſtra nocens anima eſt. Ego te, miſeranda! peremi,
In loca plena metûs qui juſſi nocte venires :
Nec prior hûc veni. Noſtrum divellite corpus,
Et ſcelerata fero conſumite viſcera morſu,
O quicunque ſub hâc habitaris rupe leones !
Sed *Timidi eſt optare necem.* Velamina Thiſbes
Tollit, & ad pactæ ſecum fert arboris umbram.
Utque dedit notæ lacrymas, dedit oſcula veſti,
Accipe nunc, inquit, noſtri quoque ſanguinis hauſtus;
Quôque erat accinctus, demittit in ilia ferrum.
Nec mora : ferventi moriens è vulnere traxit,
Et jacuit reſupinus humi : cruor emicat altè.
Non aliter, quàm cùm vitiato fiſtula plumbo,
Scinditur, & tenues, ſtridente foramine, longè
Ejaculatur aquas : atque ictibus aëra rumpit.

oblita rictus ſpumantes recenti cæde boum, depoſitura ſitim in undâ vicini fontis ; quam Babyloniæ Thiſbe vidit procùl ad radios lunæ, & fugit in obſcurum antrum timido pede. Dùmque fugit, relinquit velamina lapſa tergo. Ut lea ſæva compeſcuit ſitim multâ undâ, dùm redit in ſylvas, laniavit tenues amictus, inventos fortè ſinè ipsâ cruentato ore. Pyramus egreſſus ſeriùs vidit certa veſtigia feræ in alto pulvere, quæ expalluit toto ore. Ut verò repperit quoque veſtem tinctam ſanguine ; inquit, Una nox perdet duos amantes ; è quibus illæ fuit digniſſima longâ vitâ. Noſtra anima eſt nocens. Miſeranda ego peremi te, qui juſſi venires nocte in loca plena metûs : nec veni hùc prior. O leones, quicunque habitatis ſub hâc rupe, divellite noſtrum corpus, & conſumite ſcelerata viſcera fero morſu ! Sed eſt timidi optare necem. *Tollit velamina Thiſbes, & fert ſecum ad umbram pactæ arboris. Utque dedit lacrymas notæ veſti, dedit oſcula ; inquit, Accipe nunc quoque hauſtus noſtri ſanguinis ; quæ demittit ferrum quô erat accinctus in ilia. Nec mora : moriens traxit è ferventi vulnere, & jacuit reſupinus humi : cruor emicat altè. Non aliter quam cùm fiſtula, ſcinditur plumbo vitiato, & ejaculatur tenues aquas longè foramine ſtridente ; atquè rumpit aëra ictibus.*

NOTES.

43. *Spumantes oblita rictus.*] Having her Mouth beſmeared with the Blood of Oxen.

44. *Depoſitura ſitim.*] To quench her Thirſt.

45. *Quam.*] The Lioneſs.

46. *Timido pede.*] with trembling and haſty Steps.

48. *Ut lea.*] After that the Lioneſs,

Compeſcuit.] Had quenched.

50. *Laniavit.*] She tore.

Amictus.] The Veil.

53. *Veſtem.*] The Veil.

55. *Illa digniſſima.*] *Thiſbe* was worthy, becauſe ſhe ſtood to her Promiſe, and came to the Place appointed before the ſet Time.

56. *Noſtra anima.*] My Soul.

Miſeranda.] *Pyramus* confeſſes he was the Cauſe of the Death of *Thiſbe*, whom he thought to have been torn in Pieces by the Lioneſs.

Peremi.] I have deſtroyed.

57. *Juſſi.*] Becauſe I bade her. A Relative expreſſing the Manner how *Pyramus* was inſtrumental to *Thiſbe*'s Death.

60. *Rupe.*] Under this Rock, in this Cave.

Leones.] An Apoſtrophe to the Lions, by which *Pyramus* thought *Thiſbe*, had been devoured.

61. *Timidi*, &c.] 'Tis the part of a Coward to wiſh for Death, when a Man of Courage may execute it on himſelf.

62. *Pactæ.*] Appointed. A little above he had ſaid *dictam*.

65. *Ferrum.*] His Sword. A Metonymy of the Matter.

67. *Emicat.*] Guſhes out.

68. *Non aliter.*] By an elegant Similitude the Poet ſhews how high the Blood of *Pyramus* ſprang from his Wound.

Vitiato.] Broken, damaged.

Fiſtula.] A Pipe of Lead, by which Water is conveyed. So called, becauſe it is like a muſical Pipe.

70. *Ejaculatur.*] Throws out.

Aëra rumpit.] Breaks the Air with its jets.

Arborei

Arborei fœtus vertuntur in atram faciem aſpergine cædis: que radix modefacta ſanguine, tingit pendentia mora puniceo colore. Eccè illa, metu nondùm poſito, redit, ne fallat amantem: que requirit juvenem oculis animaque: que geſtit narrare quanta pericula vitârit. Utque cognovit locum, & formam in arbore verſam (color pomi ſit facit incertam) hæret an hæc ſit. Dùm dubitat, vidit tremebunda membra pulſare cruentum ſolum; que tulit pedem retrò: que gerens ora pallidiora buxo, exhorruit inſtar æquoris, quod fremit, cùm ſummum ſtringitur exiguâ aurâ. Sed poſtquàm remorata, cognovit ſuos amores, percutit indignos lacertos claro plangore: & laniata comas amplexaque amatum corpus, ſupplevit vulnera lacrymis; que miſcuit fletum cruori: & figens oſcula in gelidis vultibus, clamavit, Pyrame, quis caſus ademit te mihi? Pyrame reſponde, carriſſima tua Thiſbe nominat te. Exaudi: que attolle jacentes vultus. Pyramus erexit

Arborei fœtus aſpergine cædis in atram
Vertuntur faciem: madefactaque ſanguine radix
Puniceo tingit pendentia mora colore.
Eccè, metu nondùm poſito, ne fallat amantem.
Illa redit: juvenemque oculis animoque requirit:
Quantaque vitârit narrare pericula geſtit.
Utque locum, & verſam cognovit in arbore formam;
(Sic facit incertam pomi color) hæret an hæc ſit.
Dùm dubitat, tremebunda videt pulſare cruentum
Membra ſolum; retròq; pedem tulit: oraq; buxo
Pallidiora gerens, exhorruit æquoris inſtar,
Quod fremit, exiguâ cùm ſummum ſtringitur aura:
Sed poſtquàm remorata, ſuos cognovit amores,
Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos:
Et laniata comas: amplexaque corpus amatum,
Vulnera ſupplevit lacrymis; fletumque cruori
Miſcuit: & gelidis in vultibus oſcula figens,
Pyrame clamavit, quis te mihi caſus ademit?
Pyrame reſponde, tua te carriſſima Thiſbe
Nominat. Exaudi: vultuſque attolle jacentes.
Ad nomen Thiſbes, oculos jam morte gravatos
Pyramus erexit, visâque recondidit illâ.
Quæ poſtquàm veſtemque ſuam cognovit, & enſe
Vidit ebur vacuum, Tua te manus, inquit, amorque
Perdidit infelix. Eſt & mihi fortis in unum

oculos jam gravatos morte ad nomen Thiſbes, que recondidit illâ visâ. Quæ poſtquàm cognovit, ſuamque veſtem, & vidit ebur vacuum enſe, inquit, Infelix, tua manus amorque perdidit te. Eſt & mihi manus fortis in hoc unum,

NOTES

71. *Fœtus.*] Mulberries, the Fruit of that Tree.

Aſpergine cædis.] By the Sprinkling of the Blood.

In atram faciem.] Into a black Colour,

74. *Poſito.*] Having laid aſide.

75. *Redit.*] *Thiſbe* returned.

Juvenemque,] *Pyramus.*

76. *Geſtit narrare.*] Longs to tell him.

77. *Utque locum,* &c.] After *Thiſbe* had obſerved the Place and Tree, ſhe was in Doubt, by reaſon of the Colour of the Mulberries which had been changed from white to black, whether ſhe was right or no.

78. *Color.*] The Colour of the Mulberries changed into a dark Red. *Pomum* is a general Name for all Fruit whatſoever, whether they have ſoft or hard Rinds; but is more generally uſed for Fruits that have ſoft Rinds.

Hæret ad hæc ſit.] She is in Doubt whether that be the ſame Tree, under which ſhe had ſat a little before.

79. *Tremebunda.*] Panting.

79. *Pulſare,*] To beat; for *Pyramus* was not yet quite dead.

80. *Retroque,* &c.] She ſtarts back.

81. *Exhorruit.*] She trembled.

Æquoris inſtar.] Like the Sea.

82. *Fremit.*] Makes a rumbling Noiſe.

Stringitur.) Is lightly touched.

83. *Suos amores.*] *Pyramus,* her Lover.

84. *Indignos.*] Undeſerving.

85. *Laniata comas.*] Tearing her Hair.

86 *Supplevit.*] Filled.

87. *In gelidis vultibus.*] On the cold, dying Face of *Pyramus.*

88. *Quis Caſus.*] What Misfortune.

Ademit.] Hath ſnatch'd away.

92. *Erexit.*] Opened.

Recondidit.] Shut them again.

93. *Veſtemque.*] Her Veil, by which *Pyramus,* led into a Deception, as imagining her devoured by a wild Beaſt, ſlew himſelf.

94. *Ebur.*] The Ivory Scabbard.

Vacuum.] Without a Sword.

Tua, &c.] Thou haſt ſlain thyſelf for the Love thou didſt bear me.

Hoc

Hoc manus, eſt & amor; dabit hic in vulnera vires.
Perſequar extinctum, lethique miſerrima dicar
Cauſa, comeſque tui: quique à me morte revelli
Heu ſolâ poteras, poteris nec morte revelli.
His tamen amborum verbis eſtote rogati,
O multum miſerique mei, illiuſque parentes,
Ut, quos certus amor, quos hora noviſſima junxit,
Componi tumulo non invideatis eodem.
At tu, quæ ramis arbor miſerabile corpus
Nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum;
Signa tene cædis; pulloſque & luctibus aptos
Semper habe fœtus, gemini monumenta cruoris
Dixit: & aptato pectus mucrone ſub imum
Incubuit ferro; quod adhuc à cæde tepebat.
Vota tamen tetigêre Deos, tetigêre parentes.
Nam color in pomo eſt, ubi permaturuit, ater:
Quodque rogis ſupereſt, unâ requieſcit in urnâ.

& eſt amor; hic dabit vires in vulnera. Perſequar extinctum, que dicar miſerrima cauſa comeſque tui lethi: que heu qui poteras revelli à me morte ſolâ, nec poteris revelli morte. Tamen ô multum miſeri parentes mei illiuſque, eſtote rogati his verbis amborum, ut non invideatis componi in eôdem tumulo quos certus amor, quos hora noviſſima junxit. At tu arbor, quæ nunc tegis miſerabile corpus unius, mox es tectura duorum ramis; tene ſigna cædis; ſemper habe pullos fœtus & aptos luctibus, monumenta gemini cruoris. Dixit: & mucrone aptato ſub imum pectus, incubuit ferro; quod adhuc tepebat à cæde. Tamen vota tetigêre Deos, tetigêre parentes. Nam ater color eſt in pomo, ubi permaturuit: quodque ſupereſt rogis, requieſcit in unâ urnâ.

NOTES.

97. *Hic.*] Love.
In vulnera.] To wound myſelf.
99. *Revelli.*] To be ſeparated.
103. *Certus.*] True.
104. *Componi.*] To be interred and buried together.
Tumulo eodem.] In the ſame Sepulchre.
Invideatis.] Do not enviouſly oppoſe our Deſires.
107. *Pullos.*] Black.
108 *Monumenta.*] Memorials.
Gemini cruoris.] The Blood of two, *Pyramus* and *Thiſbe*.
109. *Aptato mucrone.*] The point being directed.
Sub imum.] At the lower Part of her Breaſt.
110. *Incubuit ferro.*] She fell upon the Sword with which *Pyramus* but a little before had ſlain himſelf.
111. *Vota.*] The Prayers.
Tetigêre.] Reached.
112. *Permaturuit.*] It is full ripe.
113. *Quodque rogis ſupereſt.*] The Bones and Aſhes which remained after the burning.
Urnâ.] A Veſſel in which the Aſhes of the Dead were preſerved.

FAB. V. The Adultery of *Mars* and *Venus*, and Tranſformation of *Leucothoë* into a Rod of Frankincenſe.

Leuconoë *relates how* Leucothoë *was turned into a Rod of Frankincenſe, but firſt mentions the Adultery of* Mars *and* Venus, *which was diſcovered by the Sun, and immediately reported to* Vulcan; *who being outrageouſly angry, encloſed the Bed with fine Nets, and ſo entangled the Lovers, that they could not poſſibly eſcape; and the Chamber being laid open, he thus expoſed them in their criminal Embraces to all the Gods.* Venus, *enraged at* Phœbus *for this Diſcovery, cauſed him to fall in Love with* Leucothoë, *the Daughter of* Eurynome *and* Orchamus *King of* Perſia. *That he might the more conveniently enjoy her,* Phœbus *turned himſelf into the Shape of her Mother* Eurynome. *But when her Father* Orchamus *was informed by* Clytie, *a former Miſtreſs of the Sun, that his Daughter had been deflowered, he dug a Hole in the Ground and buried*

her; but Phœbus, *taking Pity of his Miſtreſs, turned her into a Rod of Frankincenſe.*

Deſierat: mediumque tempus fuit breve; & Leuconoë orſa eſt dicere. Sorores tenuêre vocem. Quoque amor cepit hunc Solem, qui temperat omnia ſidereâ luce: referemus amores Solis. Hic Deus putatur vidiſſe primus adulterium Veneris cum Marte. Hic Deus videt omnia primus. Indoluit facto; que monſtravit Junonigenæ marito furta tori, que locum furti: at & mens, & opus quod fabrilis dextra tenebat, excidit illi. Extemplo elimat graciles catenas, ex ære, retiaque, & laqueos quæ poſſent fallere lumina. Tenuiſſima ſtamina non vincant illud opus, nec aranea quæ pendet ſummo tigno. Que efficit ut ſequantur leves tactus, que parva momenta: & collocat aptè circumdata lecto. Ut conjux & adulter venêre in unum torum; ambo hærent in mediis amplexibus, deprenſi arte viri, vinciſque paratis nova ratione. Lemnius extemplò patefecit eburnas valvas, admiſitque Deos. Illi jacuêre ligati turpiter; atque aliquis, de Dîs non triſtibus, optet ſic fieri turpis. Superi riſêre: que hæc fuit diu notiſſima fabula in toto cœlo. Cytherëia exigit pœnam memorem indicii,

DEſierat: mediumque fuit breve tempus; & orſa eſt
Dicere Leuconoë. Vocem tenuêre ſorores.
Hunc quoque, fidereâ qui temperat omnia luce,
Cepit amor Solem: Solis referemus amores.
Primus adulterium Veneris cum Marte putatur
Hic vidiſſe Deus. Videt hic Deus omnia primus.
Indoluit facto; Junonigenæque marito
Furta tori, furtique locum monſtravit; at illi
Et mens, & quod opus fabrilis dextra tenebat,
Excidit. Extemplo graciles ex ære catenas,
Retiaque, & laqueos, quæ lumina fallere poſſent,
Elimat. Non illud opus tenuiſſima vincant
Stamina, nec ſummo quæ pendet aranea tigno.
Utque leves tactus, momentaque parva ſequantur,
Efficit: & lecto circundata collocat aptè.
Ut venêre torum conjux & adulter in unum;
Arte viri, vinciſque novâ ratione paratis,
In mediis ambo deprenſi amplexibus hærent:
Lemnius extemplo valvas patefecit eburnas,
Admiſitque Deos. Illi jacuêre ligati
Turpiter; atque aliquis, de Dîs non triſtibus, optet
Sic fieri turpis. Superi riſêre: diùque
Hæc fuit in toto notiſſima fabula cœlo.
Exigit indicii memorem Cytherëia pœnam,

NOTES.

1. *Deſierat.*] *Alcithoë* made an End of her Diſcourſe.

2. *Vocem tenuêre.*] Were ſilent.

6. *Deus.*] The Sun.

Primus.] The Cauſe why the Sun is thought to have ſeen firſt the Adultery of *Mars* and *Venus*.

7. *Junonigenæque.*] *Vulcan* born of *Juno*; for *Vulcan* was the only Child *Juno* had by *Jupiter*.

8. *Furta.*] The Adultery.

Illi.] From *Vulcan*.

10. *Graciles.*] Thin and fine.

11. *Fallere lumina.*] Which would deceive the Sight. Concerning this, ſee Book II. *De Art. Am.*

Mulciber obſcuros lectum circaque ſuperaque
Diſponit laqueos, lumina fallit opus.

12. *Elimat.*] He files out.

Tenuiſſima ſtamina.] The fineſt Threads drawn from a Diſtaff.

13. *Aranea.*] Spiders Webs.

Summo tigno.] From the Top of a Beam.

14. *Utque, &c.*] This Net-work was ſo ſoft and flexible, that if touched it could not be felt but gave way to every thing.

Parva momenta.] Small Movements.

16. *Venêre, &c.*] After they had laid themſelves down together.

18. *Deprenſi.*] Caught in an illicit Action, Adultery having in all Times been prohibited.

19. *Lemnius.*] *Vulcan*, ſo called from the Iſland *Lemnos*, into which he was thrown headlong by *Jove*, when he would have aſſiſted his Mother againſt *Jupiter*. See *Homer's Iliad, Lib.* I. towards the End.

20. *Admiſitque Deos.*] *Vulcan* calls the Gods to ſee the Sight of *Mars* and *Venus*, who were thus locked up in each others Embraces.

23. *Hæc fuit.*] So in Book II. *De Art. Amandi*:

Fabula narratur tota notiſſima cœlo,
Mulcibei capti Marſque Venuſque dolis;

Where he deſcribes the Matter at length.

24. *Indicii.*] Of the Diſcovery.

Memorem.] Which *Venus* ſtored up in her Memory. So *Virg.*

Sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram.

Inqu

Inque vices illum, tectos qui læſit amores,
Lædit amore pari. Quid nunc, Hyperione nate,
Forma, calorque tibi, radiataque lumina proſunt?
Nempè tuis omnes qui terras ignibus uris,
Ureris igne novo: quique omnia cernere debes,
Leucothoën ſpectas; & virgine figis in unâ.
Quos mundo debes, oculos. Modò ſurgis Eoô
Temporiùs cœlo; modò ſeriùs incidis undis;
Spectandique morâ brumales porrigis horas.
Deficis interdum: vitiumque in lumina mentis
Tranſit; & obſcurus mortalia pectora terres.
Nec, tibi quòd Lunæ terris propioris imago
Obſtiterit, palles: facit hunc amor ipſe colorem.
Diligis hanc unam; nec te Clymeneque, Rhodoſque,
Nec tenet Æææ genitrix pulcherrima Circes.
Quæque tuos Clytie, quamvìs deſpecta, petebat
Concubitus; ipſoque illo grave vulnus habebas
Tempore. Leucothoë, multarum oblivia fecit,
Gentis odoriferæ quam formoſiſſima partu
Edidit Eurynome: ſed poſtquàm filia crevit,
Quàm mater cunctas, tam matrem filia vincit.
Rexit Achæmenias urbes pater Orchamus: iſque
Septimus à priſci numeratur origine Beli.
Axe ſub Heſperio ſunt paſcua Solis equorum:

inque vices lædit illum, qui læſit tectos amores, pari amore. Nate Hyperione, quid nunc forma, calorque, radiataque lumina proſunt tibi? Nempè qui uris omnes terras tuis ignibus, ureris novo igne: quique debes cernere omnia, ſpectas Leucothoën, & figis oculos quos debes mundo, in unâ virgine. Modò ſurgis temporiùs Eoô cœlo: modò incedis ſeriùs undis; que porrigis brumales horas morâ ſpectandi. Interdum deficis: que vitium mentis tranſit in lumina; & obſcurus terres mortalia pectora. Nec palles, quod imago Lunæ propioris terris obſtiterit tibi: ipſe amor facit hunc colorem. Diligis hanc unam: que nec Clymene, Rhodoſque, nec pulcherrima genitrix Æææ Circes tenet te. Que Clytie, quæ quamvìs deſpecta, petebat tuos concubitus; que habebas grave vulnus illo ipſo tempore. Leucothoë fecit oblivia multarum, quàm Eurinome formoſiſſima odoriferæ gentis edidit partu: ſed poſtquàm filia crevit, filia tam vincit matrem, quàm mater cunctas. Pater Orchamus rexit Achæmenas urbes: iſque numeratur ſeptimus à origine priſcit Beli. Paſcua equorum Solis ſunt ſub Heſperio axe;

NOTES.

24. *Citherëia.*] *Venus*, ſo called from the Iſland *Cytheres*, where ſhe is reported to have firſt arrived in the Shell of a Fiſh, being born of the Sea.

25. *Inque vices.*] And in her Turn.

Illum.] The Sun.

26. *Hyperione nate.*] *Sol* was the Son of *Hyperion*; as was the Moon and *Aurora*. An Apoſtrophe to the Sun.

29. *Igne novo.*] With a new Love.

31. *Modò.*] One while.

Eoô.] The Eaſtern Part of Heaven, where *Aurora* riſes, which is called ἠὼς in *Greek*.

32. *Temporiùs.*] More early than uſual. An Adverb of the Comparative Degree from the Poſitive *tempori*.

Incidis.] Thou ſetteſt later.

33. *Brumales horas.*] And thou doſt lengthen out the Winter Days which are ſhorter. *Bruma* is a Day of the Winter Solſtice.

Porrigis.] Thou lengtheneſt out.

34. *Vitiumque.*] The Sorrow of thy Heart, which makes Lovers pale.

35. *Tranſit.*] Paſſes to annoy your Eye-ſight.

37. *Facit*, &c.] For to grow pale is common to Perſons in Love, Whence in another Place,

Palleat omnis amans, color hic eſt aptus amanti.

38. *Unam.*] Her only, *ſc. Leucothoë*.

Clymeneque.] Nor does *Clymene* the Mother of *Phaeton* pleaſe you now.

Rhodoſque.] Nor *Rhodes*, the Daughter of *Neptune* and *Venus*, whom you were very fond of formerly.

39. *Æææ.*] Nor *Perſe*, The Mother of *Circe*, born in the Town of *Calchos* called *Æa*.

40. *Clytie.*] Nor *Clytie*, who loved you in vain. See below.

41. *Grave vulnus.*] A grievous Wound, *ſc. Amoris*.

42. *Oblivia fecit.*] But *Leucothoë* make you forgetful of all the reſt.

43. *Odoriferæ gentis.*] Bearing Odours, *i. e. Arabian*.

Formoſiſſima.] Moſt beautiful.

44. *Eurynome.*] This Nymph was the Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, and the Wife of *Orchamus* King of the *Perſians*.

46. *Achæmenias.*] The *Perſians*, for the *Achæmenians*, *Perſians*, and *Parthians*, are People bordering upon one another.

47. *Priſci Beli.*] Ancient *Belus*, who begat *Abas*, &c.

48. *Axe ſub Heſperio.*] Under the Weſtern Heaven.

habent Ambroſiam pro gramine: ea nutrit membra feſſa diurnis miniſteriis, reparatque labori. Dumque quadrupedes ibi carpunt cœleſtia pabula, noxque peragit vicem; Deus intrat amatos thalamos; verſus in faciem genitricis Eurynomes: & cernit Leucothoën ducentem lævia ſtamina fuſo verſato inter bis ſex famulas ad lumina. Ergo ubi, ceu mater, dedit oſcula caræ natæ: ait, Eſt arcana res: famulæ diſcedite, neve eripite arbitrium matri loquenti ſecreta, Paruerunt: que Deus, thalamo relicto ſinè teſte, dixit, Ego ſum ille, que metior longum annum, qui video omnia; oculus mundi per quem tellus videt omnia. Crede, places mihi. Illa pavet: metuque, & colus, & fuſus cecidêre digitis remiſſis. Timor ipſe decuit. Nec ille moratus longiùs rediit in veram ſpeciem, ſolitumque nitorem. At virgo quamvis territa inopino viſu, victa nitore Dei, paſſa eſt vim querelâ poſita. Clytie invidit, (neque enim amor Solis fuerat moderatus in illâ) que ſtimulata irâ pellicis vulgat adulterium: que indicat diffamatum parenti. Ille ferox immanſuetuſque, crudus defodit precantem tendentemque manus ad lumina Solis, & dicentem, Ille tulit vim invitæ, alta humo: que addit ſuper tumulum gravis arenæ. Natus Hyperione diſſipat hunc radiis: que

Ambroſiam pro gramine habent: ea feſſa diurnis
Membra miniſteriis nutrit reparatque labori.
Dumque ibi quadrupedes cœleſtia pabula carpunt;
Noxque vicem peragit; thalamos Deus intrat amatos;
Verſus in Eurynomes faciem genitricis: & inter
Bis ſex Leucothoën famulas ad lumina cernit
Lævia verſato ducentem ſtamina fuſo.
Ergo ubi, ceu mater, caræ dedit oſcula natæ:
Res, ait, arcana eſt: famulæ, diſcedite; neve
Eripite arbitrium matri ſecreta loquenti.
Paruerunt: thalamoque Deus ſinè teſte relicto,
Ille ego ſum, dixit, qui longum metior annum,
Omnia qui video; per quem videt omnia tellus:
Mundi oculus. Mihi, crede, places. Pavet illa: metuque.
Et colus, & fuſus digitis cecidêre remiſſis.
Ipſe timor decuit. Nec longiùs ille moratus,
In veram rediit ſpeciem, ſolitumque nitorem.
At virgo, quamvis inopino territa viſu,
Victa nitore Dei, poſitâ vim paſſa querelâ eſt,
Invidit Clytie (neque enim moderatus in illâ
Solis amor fuerat) ſtimulataque pellicis irâ
Vulgat adulterium: diffamatumque parenti
Indicat. Ille ferox immanſuetuſque, precantem
Tendentemque manus ad lumina Solis, & ille
Vim tulit invitæ, dicentem, defodit altâ
Crudus humo: tumulumque ſupèr gravis addit arenæ.
Diſſipat hunc radiis Hyperione natus: iterque

NOTES.

49. *Ambroſiam.*] The Food of the Gods, with which the Horſes of the Sun are alſo ſaid to have been fed. See above, Book II. Fab. 1.

Ambroſiæ ſucco ſaturos præſepibus altis
Quadrupedes ducunt.——

52. *Deus.*] The Sun.

Thalamos amatos.] The Chamber of his Miſtreſs *Leucothoë*.

53. *Genitricis.*] Of the Mother of *Leucothoë*.

54. *Bis ſex.*] Twelve.

Ad lumina.] By a Lamp; for it was Night.

55. *Ducentem.*] Drawing out.

Lævia ſtamina.] The ſoft threads.

Verſato fuſo.] With her twirling Spindle. An Inſtrument which Women uſe in ſpinning: So called of *fudendo*.

56. *Ceu.*] As if.

58. *Eripite.*] Take away.

Arbitrium.] The Opportunity, Privilege.

63. *Colus.*] Her Diſtaff. The inſtrument on which the Wool is fixed to be ſpun. This Word is both of the ſecond and fourth Declenſion.

65. *Nitorem.*] Beauty or Brightneſs.

68. *Enim.*] The Reaſon why *Clytie* was envious for the Love of *Sol* to her Siſter *Leucothoë*, was becauſe She paſſionately loved him herſelf.

69. *Stimulataque.*] And urged.

70. *Diffamatumque.*] Telling it to the worſt advantage, *i. e.* making the worſt of it.

Parenti.] To *Leucothoë*'s Father, *ſc.* to *Orchamus*.

71. *Ille.*] *Orchamus*.

74. *Tumulumque.*] An Heap.

75. *Hyperione natus.*] *Apollo* is called the Son of *Hyperion*, becauſe *Hyperion*, the Brother of *Saturn*, as *Diodorus Siculus* relates, firſt made Obſervations upon the Courſes of the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and taught them; and therefore *Hyperion* is uſed for the Sun himſelf.

Dat

Dat tibi, quo poſſis defoſſos promere vultus.
Nec tu jam poteras enectum pondere terræ
Tollere nympha caput: corpuſque exſangue jacebas.
Nil illô fertur volucrum moderator equorum
Poſt Phaëtonteos vidiſſe dolentius ignes.
Ille quidem gelidos radiorum viribus artus,
Si queat, in vivum tentat revocare calorem,
Sed quoniam tantis fatum conatibus obſtat,
Nectare odorato ſpargit corpuſque, locumque:
Multaque præqueſtus, Tanges tamen æthera, dixit.
Protinùs imbutum cœleſti nectare corpus
Delicuit, terramque ſuo madefecit odore:
Virgaque per glebas ſenſim radicibus actis,
Thurea ſurrexit; tumulumque cacumine rupit,

dat iter tibi, quo poſſis promere defoſſos vultus. Nec jam tu poteras tollere enectum caput pondere terræ, quæ jacebas exſangue corpus. Moderator volucrum equorum fertur vidiſſe nil dolentiùs illô poſt Phaëtonteos ignes. Ille quidem tentat, ſi queat revocare gelidos artus viribus radiorum in vivum calorem. Sed quoniam fatum obſtat tantis conatibus, ſpargit corpuſque locumque odorato nectare; quæ præqueſtus multa, dixit, Tamen tanges æthera. Protinùs corpus imbutum cœleſti nectare delicuit, quæ madefecit terram ſuo odore: quæ thurea virga ſurrexit radicibus actis ſenſim per glebas; quæ rupit tumulum cacumine.

NOTES.

76. *Dat tibi iter.*] Makes way for thee, that thou mayeſt put forth thy Face.

77. *Nec.*] An Apoſtrophe to *Leucothoë*.

Enectum.] Killed, overwhelmed.

78. *Exſangue.*] Dead, without Blood.

79. *Moderator*, &c.] *Apollo*, who is the Guider of the ſwift and flying Horſes.

81. *Gelidos artus.*] The dead cold Members.

82. *Revocare.*] To recall.

83. *Fatum.*] The Neceſſity of Fate.

84. *Nectare.*] With *Nectar*, the Drink of the Gods.

85. *Tanges æthera.*] Yet thou ſhalt arrive at Heaven, though I cannot call thee to Life; that is, You ſhall ſpring from the Earth a Frankincenſe-bearing Tree, and the Odour of its Gums burnt in the ſacred ſolemnities of the Gods ſhall aſcend to Heaven. *Achæmenia* and *Arabia* are often celebrated by the Poets for their great Fertility in Frankincenſe, and all other aromatic Plants.

87. *Delicuit.*] Was made ſoft and Liquid; the Perfect Tenſe of *deliqueſco*.

88. *Senſim.*] By little and little.

Radicibus actis.] Having ſtruck Root gradually So elſewhere,

Et mala radices altius arbor agit.

89. *Tumulum.*] The Hillock.

Cacumine.] With its Top.

FAB. VI. *Clytie* into a Sun-Flower.

The Nymph Clytie *being forſaken by her Lover, took it ſo exceſſively to Heart that ſhe inwardly pined away, and was turned into a Flower, which, ſtill retaining her former Love for the ſame God, is called an* Heliotrope, *or Sun-flower, and turns its Face continually towards the Sun.*

AT Clytien (quamvis amor excuſare dolorem,
Indiciumque dolor poterat) non ampliùs auctor
Lucis adit; Veneriſque modum ſibi fecit in illâ.
Tabuit ex illo dementèr amoribus uſa,
Nympharum impatiens; & ſub Jove nocte dieque
Sedit humo nudâ madidis incompta capillis.

At auctor lucis, (quamvis amor poterat excuſare dolorem, quæ dolor indicium) non amplius adit Clytien, quæ fecit ſibi modum Veneris in illâ. Ex illo uſa amoribus dementèr, impatiens nympharum, tabuit: quæ ſedit nudâ humo ſub Jove nocteque dieque, incompta madidis capilli.

NOTES.

3. *Veneriſque*, &c.] Put an End to his amorous Commerce. A Metonymy of the Efficient.

4. *Tabuit.*] She pined away.

4. *Ex illo.*] From the Time ſhe was forſaken by *Sol*.

5. *Sub Jove.*] In the open Air.

Que expers undæque cibi que, pavit jejunia per novem luces mero rore, que ſuis lacrymis: nec movit ſe humo. Tantùm ſpectabat ora Dei euntis: que flectebat ſuos vultus ad illum. Ferunt membra hæſiſſe ſolo: que luridus pallor converiit partem coloris in exſangues herbas. Eſt rubor in parte: que flos ſimillimus violæ tegit ora. Illa vertitur ad ſuum Solem, quamvis tenetur radice, mutataque ſervat amorem.

Perque novem luces expers undæque cibique
Rore mero, lacrymiſque ſuis jejunia pavit:
Nec ſe movit humo. Tantùm ſpectabat euntis
Ora Dei: vultuſque ſuos flectebat ad illum.
Membra ferunt hæſiſſe ſolo: partemque coloris
Luridus exſangues pallor convertit in herbas.
Eſt in parte rubor: violæque ſimillimus ora
Flos tegit. Illa ſuum, quamvis radice tenetur,
Vertitur ad Solem, mutataque ſervat amorem.

NOTES.

7. *Luces.*] Days.
Expers undæ cibique.] Uſing neither Drink nor Food.
9. *Nec ſe movit humo.*] Neither did She riſe from the Ground.
10. *Flectebat.*] She turned.
11. *Ferunt.*] They ſay.
Hæſiſſe.] Stuck faſt.
12. *Luridus pallor.*] A wan Paleneſs.
14. *Suum Solem.*] Her beloved Son.
15 *Mutataque.*] Turned to a Sun Flower.

FAB. VII, VIII, IX, X. *Daphnis, Scython, Celmus, Smilax.*

Alcithoë's *Siſters deſire her to relate a Story. She deliberates whether ſhe ſhould begin with the Story of* Daphnis *the* Idæan *Shepherd; who becauſe he did not perform his Promiſe of Marriage, was turned into a Stone; or of* Schyton, *who of a Man became a Woman; or of* Celmus, Jupiter's *Nurſing-father, who was turned into a Diamond: or of the Virgin* Smilax, *who in Love with the Youth* Crocus, *and not able to enjoy him, was turned with him into Flowers. At laſt ſhe fixes upon that of* Salmacis.

Dixerat & mirabile factum ceperat aures. Pars negant potuiſſe fieri; pars memorant veros Deos poſſe omnia: ſed non & Bacchus in illis. Alcithoë poſcitur, poſtquam ſorores ſiluêre: quæ percurrens ſtamina ſtantis telæ radio dixit, Taceo vulgatos amores Daphnidis Idæi paſtoris. quem ira pellicis Nymphæ contulit in ſaxum. Tantus dolor urit amantes. Nec loquore ut Scython quondam fuerit

DIxerat: & factum mirabile ceperat aures,
Pars fieri potuiſſe negant; pars omnia veros
Poſſe Deos memorant: ſed non & Bacchus in illis.
Poſcitur Alcithoë, poſtquàm ſiluêre ſorores:
Quæ radio ſtantis percurrens ſtamina telæ,
Vulgatos taceo, dixit, paſtoris amores
Daphnidis Idæi, quem nymphæ pellicis ira
Contulit in ſaxum, Tantus dolor urit amantes.
Nec loquor, ut quondam naturæ jure navato

NOTES.

1. *Dixerat.*] ſc. *Leucothoë.*
Ceperat aures.] Had delighted.
3. *Sed non,* &c.] They do not acknowledge *Bacchus* to be one of the true Gods who can work thoſe Miracles.
4. *Paſcitur.*] Is aſked to tell ſome Stories.
5. *Radio.*] With the Shuttle.
Telæ.] The Loom.
7. *Daphnidis.*] Of the Son of *Mercury.*
Idæi.] Of the *Phrygian* Shepherd from Mount *Ida.*
Nymphæ.] *Thalia,* by whom *Daphnis* was beloved.
8. *Contulit.*] Turned.
Tantus dolor urit amantes.] So exceſſive is the Rage which enflames a Lover's Breaſt.
9. *Nec loquor,* &c.] *Scython* was a Perſon, who was miraculouſly transformed from a Male into a Female.

Ambiguus fuerit, modò vir, modò fœmina Scython.
Te quoque nunc adamas, quondam fidiſſime parvo
Celme, Jovi, largoque ſatos Curetas ab imbri;
Et Crocon in parvos verſum cum Smilace flores
Prætereo; dulcique animos novitate tenebo.

ambiguus, modò vir, modo fœmina, jure naturæ novato. Te quoque Celme, quondam fidiſſime parvo Jovi, nunc adamas; que Curetas ſatos ab largo imbri: & præterea Crocon, cum Smilace verſum in parvos flores; que tenebo animum dulci novitate.

NOTES.

12. *Celme.*] An Apoſtrophe to *Celmus*, who being a tender Foſter-father to *Jupiter*, when he was an Infant, was afterwards turned into a Diamond, becauſe he had made his Immortality public.

Curotas.] The *Curetes* were thoſe who celebrated the Rites of *Jupiter* in *Crete*, and of the Mother of the Gods in *Phrygia*, with a tumultuous claſhing of Arms, Sound of Cymbals, Tabrets, Pipes, and the Noiſe of ſhouting: Theſe the Poets feign to have had their Origin from the Earth after a Shower of Rain.

13. *Crocon.*] *Crocus* was a Youth, whom the Virgin *Smilax* loved, but not being able to enjoy him, they were both turned into Flowers.

FAB. XI. *Salmacis.*

Alcithoë *relates the wonderful Story of the Fountain* Salmacis, *who fell in Love with* Hermaphroditus, *a moſt lovely Youth. He was the Son of* Mercury *and* Venus, *and was educated by the* Naïads *in* Ida, *a Mountain of* Phrygia. *Leaving this Place he came to* Caria, *and, pleaſed with the tranſparent Water of the Fountain, he went in to bathe;* Salmacis, *the Nymph of the Fountain, ſtruck with his amiable Appearance, jumped in after him, and claſping the Youth in her Arms intreated Heaven they might be united. Her Prayers were heard, and* Hermaphroditus *finding that he now partook of the Nature of both Sexes, implored his Parents that the Waters of that Fountain might have the ſame Effect upon all that afterwards bathed in them.*

UNDE ſit infamis, quare malè fortibus undis
Salmacis enervet, tactoſque remolliat artus;
Diſcite. Cauſa latet; vis eſt notiſſima fontis.
Mercurio puerum divâ Cythereide natum
Naïdes Idæis enutrivere ſub antris.

Diſcite undè Salmacis ſit infamis; quare enervet que remolliat tactos artus malè fortibus undis. Cauſa latet; vis fontis eſt notiſſima. Naïdes enutrivêre puerum natum Mercurio divâ Cythereide ſub Idæis antris.

NOTES.

2. *Salmacis.*] This Fable aroſe from the Expulſion of ſome Barbarians, by the Colony of *Argives*, from *Halicarnaſſus*, a City in *Caria*. They were obliged to draw Water at a Fountain near that City, by which Intercourſe with the polite *Greeks*, their Manners were greatly reformed; and they ſunk by Degrees into all the Voluptuouſneſs and Effeminacy of that delicate People. This Circumſtance gave Riſe to the transforming Effects of the Fountain *Salmacis*.

2. *Enervet.*] Takes away the Nerves and Strength; effeminates.

Remolliat.] Makes ſoft.

4. *Puerum.*] *Hermaphroditus.*

Cythereide.] By the Goddeſs *Venus*; for *Hermaphroditus* was the Son of *Mercury* and *Venus*.

5. *Idæis.*] In the Caves of *Ida*, a Mountain of *Pybrgia*.

Cujus facies erat, in quâ materque paterque poſſent cognoſci: quoque traxit nomen ab illis. Is cum primùm fecit tria quinquennia; deſeruit patrios montes; Idâque altrice relictâ, gaudebat errare ignotis locis, videre ignota flumina: ſtudio minuente laborem. *Ille etiam adit Lycias urbes, que Caras propinquos Lyciæ. Hìc videt ſtagnum lucentis lymphæ uſque ad imum ſolum. Non paluſtris canna illic, nec ſteriles ulvæ, nec junci acutâ cuſpide. Liquor eſt perſpicuus. Tamen ultima ſtagni cinguntur vivo ceſpite, que herbis ſemper virentibus. Nympha colit: ſed nec apta venatibus, nec quæ ſoleat flectere arcus, nec quæ ſoleat contendere curſu; ſolaque Naïadum non nota celeri Dianæ. Fama eſt ſuas ſorores ſæpe dixiſſe illi: Salmaci, ſume vel jaculum, vel pictas pharetras: & miſce tua otia cum duris venatibus. Illa nec ſumit jaculum, nec pictas pharetras, nec miſcet ſua otia cum duris venatibus. Sed modò perluit formoſos artus ſuo fonte: ſæpe deducit crines Cytoriaco pectine; & conſulit ſpectatas undas, quid deceat ſe. Nunc circumdata*

Cujus erat facies, in quâ materque paterque
Cognoſci poſſent: nomen quoque traxit ab illis.
Is tria cum primùm fecit quinquennia, montes,
Deſeruit patrios; Idâque altrice relictâ,
Ignotis errare locis, ignota videre
Flumina gaudebat: *ſtudio minuente laborem.*
Ille etiam Lycias urbes, Lyciæque propinquos
Caras adit. Videt hìc ſtagnum lucentis ad imum
Uſque ſolum lymphæ. Non illic canna paluſtris,
Nec ſteriles ulvæ, nec acutâ cuſpide junci.
Perſpicuus liquor eſt, Stagni tamen ultima vivo
Ceſpite cinguntur, ſemperque virentibus herbis.
Nympha colit: ſed nec venatibus apta, nec arcus
Flectere quæ ſoleat, nec quæ contendere curſu;
Solaque Naïadum celeri non nota Dianæ.
Sæpe ſuas illi fama eſt dixiſſe ſorores:
Salmaci, vel jaculum, vel pictas ſume pharetras;
Et tua cum duris venatibus otia miſcet.
Nec jaculum ſumit, nec pictas illa pharetras:
Nec ſua cum duris venatibus otia miſcet.
Sed modò fonte ſuo formoſos perluit artus:
Sæpè Cytoriaco deducit pectine crines;
Et, quid ſe deceat, ſpectatas conſulit undas.
Nunc perlucenti circumdata corpus amictu,
Mollibus aut foliis, aut mollibus incubat herbis.
Sæpè legit flores. Et tunc quoque fortè legebat,
[Cum puerum vidit; viſumque optavit habere.]
Nec tamen ante adiit, etſi properabat adire,

corpus perlucenti amictu, incubat aut mollibus foliis, aut mollibus herbis. Sæpè legit flores. Et fortè tunc quoque legebat [cùm vidit puerum: viſumque optavit habere.] Tamen nec adiit, etſi properabat adire,

NOTES

6. *Cujus*, &c.] The Poet ſignifies that *Hermaphroditus* was very handſome, in ſaying he was like his Parents.

7. *Nomen.*] *Hermaphroditus* was ſo called from Ἑρμῆς, *i. e. Mercury*, and Ἀφροδίτη, *i. e. Venus*.

11. *Studio.*] By a Propenſity and Inclination of Mind. *Studium* is properly Diligence and Alacrity to do any thing; hence it is ſometimes put for Exerciſe. Hence we ſay, *ſtudio literarum*. Hence comes *ſtudioſus*, which ſometimes ſignifies aſſiduous and preſerving; as *vir ſtudioſus ac diligens*. It is ſometimes taken for *cupido*, and ſignifies prone or addicted to any thing. As *ſtudioſus laudis, gloriæ, i. e.* deſirous of Praiſe and Glory.

12. *Ille.*] *Hermaphroditus.*

13. *Caras.*] The *Carians* are a People of *Caria*, from the Noun *Car, Caros.*

Videt.] A Deſcription of the Fountain *Salmacis.*

14. *Uſque ſolum.*] The Water was clear to the very Bottom.

16. *Ultima.*] The outer Brink.

Vivo ceſpite.] Verdant Turf.

18. *Nympha.*] ſc. *Salmacis.*

20. *Celeri.*] Swift.

21. *Sorores.*] The Neighbouring Nymphs.

23. *Cum duris venatibus.*] With laborious Hunting.

27. *Cytoriaco pectine.*] With a Box Comb. *Cytorum* is a Mountain of *Galatia*, abounding with Box-wood, of which Combs were made.

28. *Conſulit.*] She views herſelf as in a Looking-glaſs.

29. *Perlucenti amictu.*] With a gay or tranſparent Garment.

30. *Incubat.*] She repoſes.

32. *Puerum.*] *Hermaphroditus.*

Quàm

Quàm ſe compoſuit, quàm circumſpexit amictus,
Et finxit vultum, & meruit formoſa videri,
Tunc ſic orſa loqui: Puer ô digniſſime credi
Eſſe Deus! ſeu tu Deus es, potes eſſe Cupido:
Sivè es mortalis; qui te genuêre beati:
Et frater felix, & fortunata profectò
Si qua tibi ſoror eſt, & quæ dedit ubera nutrix.
Sed longè cunctis longèque beatior illa eſt,
Si qua tibi ſponſa eſt: ſi quam dignabere tædâ.
Hæc tibi ſivè aliqua eſt; mea ſit furtiva voluptas:
Seu nulla eſt; ego ſim: thalamumque ineamus eundem.
Naïs ab his tacuit. Pueri rubor ora notavit:
Neſcit quid ſit amor: ſed & erubuiſſe decebat.
Hic color apricâ pendentibus arbore pomis;
Aut ebori tincto eſt: aut ſub candore rubenti,
Cùm fruſtrà reſonant æra auxiliaria, Lunæ.
Poſcenti Nymphæ ſinè fine, ſororia ſaltem
Oſcula, jamque manus, ad eburnea colla ferenti,
Deſinis; Aut fugio, tecumque, ait, iſta relinquo.
Salmacis extimuit; locaque hæc tibi libera trado,
Hoſpes, ait: ſimulatque gradu diſcedere verſo.
Tum quoque reſpiciens, fruticumque recondita ſylvâ
Delituit; flexumque genu ſubmiſit. At ille,
Ut puer, & vacuis ut inobſervatus in herbis,
Huc it, & hinc illuc; & in alludentibus undis
Summa pedum, taloque tenùs veſtigia tingit.

antequàm compoſuit ſe, quàm circumſpexit amictus, & finxit vultum, & meruit videri formoſa; Tunc ſic orſa loqui: O puer digniſſime credi eſſe Deus, ſeu tu Deus es, potes eſſe Cupido: ſivè es mortalis; beati qui genuêre te, & frater felix, & profectò ſoror fortunata, ſi qua eſt tibi, & nutrix quæ dedit ubera. Sed longè longèque illa eſt beatior cunctis illis ſi qua ſponſa eſt tibi: ſi dignabere quam tæda. Sivè aliqua eſt hæc tibi, ſit mea furtiva voluptas; ſeu nulla eſt; ego ſim: ineamus eundem thalamum. Naïs tacuit ab his. Rubor notavit ora pueri; neſcit quid amor ſit; ſed & decebat erubuiſſe. Hic color eſt pomis pendentibus apricâ arbore; aut tincto ebori; aut Lunæ rubenti candore, cùm auxiliaria æra Lunæ reſonant fruſtra. Nymphæ poſcenti ſine fine oſcula ſaltem ſororia, jamque ferenti manus ad eburnea colla, Deſinis? Aut fugio, que relinquo iſta tecum? Salmacis extimuit; & ait, Hoſpes trado hæc loca libera tibi, ſimulatque decedere gradu verſo. Tum quoque reſpiciens, que delituit recondita ſylvâ fruticum; que ſubmiſit flexum genu. At ille, ut puer, & ut inobſervatus in vacuis herbis, it hùc, & hinc illuc; & tingit ſumma veſtigia pedum taloque tenùs in alludentibus undis.

NOTES.

34. *Compoſuit.*] Had adjuſted.

35. *Finxit vultum.*] Put on a pleaſed Look, becoming a Lover.

42. *Si quam dignabere.*] If you think any body good enough for a Wife. The thing containing for the Thing contained. So above,

——*Tædæ quoque jure coiſſent.*

Tæda is a Tree, of which Torches are made. Hence it is, that the Torches uſed at Marriages are put for Weddings and Wedlock.

43. *Sivè, &c.*] If you have a Wife.

44. *Seu nulla.*] If you have no Wife, accept of me.

45. *Naïs.*] The Nymphs *Salmacis.*

Ab his.] After theſe things.

Rubor.] A true Note of Baſhfulneſs.

47. *Hic color, &c.*] A Similitude, ſhewing the Baſhfulneſs of *Hermaphroditus.*

Aprica.] Expoſed to the Sun; for Trees expoſed to the Sun have their Apples tinctured with red.

48. *Ebori tincto.*] Ivory painted with Vermilion.

Candore rubenti.] The Moon in an Eclipſe, for then ſhe ſeems red.

49. *Fruſtrà.*] They make a Noiſe to no Purpoſe, as being of no Service to the eclipſed Moon: Although the common People think, that ſhe is helped by the tingling Noiſe of brazen Veſſels.

Æra.] Brazen Veſſels.

Auxiliaria.] Bringing Help to the Moon that ſhe may not faint away.

50. *Sororia.*] Chaſte, ſuch as any one may give to a Siſter.

51. *Eburnea.*] White as Ivory.

52. *Deſinis.*] Either leave off, or I will flee, and leave the Place to yourſelf.

53. *Extimuit.*] Feared he ſhould fly away.

54. *Gradu verſo.*] Turning, to ſtep away from him.

55. *Fruticumque.*] *Frutex* is of that Sort, which does not riſe to the Magnitude of a Tree, but is between Trees and Plants.

57. *Vacuis herbis.*] Upon the lonely Green.

Inobſervatus.] Not ſeen by any one, not taken Notice of.

58. *Alludentibus.*] Playing to the Shore.

59. *Taloque tenus.*] Up to the Ancle.

Nec

Nec mora; captus temperie blandarum aquarum, ponit mollia velamina de tenero corpore. Verò tum Salmacis obſtupuit, que exarſit cupidine nudæ formæ: quoque lumina Nymphæ flagrant, non aliter, quàm cùm Phœbus nitidiſſimus puro orbe, referitur imagine ſpeculi oppoſitâ. Vixque patitur moram; vix jam differt ſua gaudia: Jam cupit amplecti: jam amens male continet ſe. Ille velox deſilit in latices, corpore applauſo cavis palmis, que ducens alterna brachia tranſlucet in liquidis aquis: ut ſi quis tegat eburnea ſigna, vel candida lilia claro vitro Naïs exclamat, Vicimus, meus eſt; & omni veſte jactâ procul, immittitur mediis undis: que tenet pugnacem, que carpit luctantia oſcula; ſubjectatque manes, que tangit invita pectora; & nunc circumfunditur juveni hàc, nunc illàc. Denique implicat juvenem nitentem contrà, que volentem elabi, ut ſerpens, quem regia ales ſuſtinet; que rapit ſublimem: illa pendens caput, alligat pedes que & implicat ſpatiantes alas caudâ. Utve hederæ ſolent intexere longos truncos, utque Polypus continet hoſtem, depreſſum ſub æquoribus flagellis dimiſſis ex omni parte. Atlantiades perſtat, & denegat ſperata gaudia Nymphæ:

Nec mora; temperie blandarum captus aquarum,
Mollia de tenero velamina corpore ponit.
Tum verò obſtupuit, nudæque cupidine formæ
Salmacis exarſit: flagrant quoque lumina Nymphæ,
Non aliter, quàm cùm puro nitidiſſimus orbe
Oppoſitâ ſpeculi referitur imagine Phœbus.
Vixque moram patitur; vix jam ſua gaudia differt:
Jam cupit amplecti; jam ſe malè continet amens.
Ille cavis velox applauſo corpore palmis
Deſilit in latices, alternaque brachia jactans
In liquidis tranſlucet aquis: ut ebernea ſi quis
Signa tegat claro, vel candida lilia, vitro.
Vicimus, en meus eſt, exclamat Nais: & omni
Veſte procùl jactâ, mediis immittitur undis:
Pugnacemque tenet, luctantia oſcula carpit;
Subjectaque manus, invitaque pectora tangit:
Et nunc hàc juveni, nunc circumfunditur illàc.
Denique nitentem contra, elabique volentem
Implicat ut ſerpens, quam regia ſuſtinet ales,
Sublimemque rapit; pendens caput illa, pedeſque
Alligat; & caudâ ſpatiantes implicat alas:
Utve ſolent hederæ longos intexere truncos:
Utque ſub æquoribus deprenſum polypus hoſtem
Continet, ex omni demiſſis parte flagellis.
Perſtat Atlantiades, ſperataque gaudia Nymphæ

Denegat:

NOTES.

61. *Mollia velamina.*] Soft and thin Garments.

63. *Flagrant quoque lumina Nymphæ.*] The Eyes of the Nymph ſparkled, betraying her great Deſire of enjoying *Hermaphroditus*.

64. *Non aliter*, &c.] Like the Rays of the Sun reflected from the oppoſite Image of a Looking-glaſs.

Puro.] Clear, Bright.

68. *Ille.*] *Hermaphroditus.*

Applauſo palmis.] Having gently ſtroked down his Body with the Palms of his Hands.

69. *Latices.*] The Waters.

70. *Liquidis.*] Clear.

71. *Signa eburnea.*] Ivory Images.

Tegat.] Should cover.

72. *Naïs.*] The Nymph *Salmacis.*

74. *Luctantia.*] Reluctant.

75. *Invitaque.*] Unwilling to admit ſuch Familiarity.

77. *Nitentem.*] Reſiſting, ſtriving againſt.

78. *Implicat.*] Folds herſelf about him, holding him cloſe and faſt.

78. *Regia ales.*] An Eagle, which is ſaid to be under the Protection of *Jupiter*, becauſe an Eagle only of all other Birds is never hurt with Thunder. He is a mortal Enemy to Serpents by which he is often ſo entangled, as to be obliged to quit its Prey.

80. *Spatiantes.*] Spreading themſelves out far and wide.

82. *Polypus.*] A Fiſh of a wonderful large Magnitude: So called of its having many Feet, for πολὺ is many, and πῦς ποδὸς a Foot. This Fiſh lies in wait for other Fiſhes, nay, and for Fiſhermen themſelves, which if he catches, he ſo entangles them with his Feet (which are here called *flagella*) that they cannot get away. *Polypus* is alſo a Diſeaſe in the Noſtrils, when Fleſh grows in their Inſide.

83. *Flagellis.*] His Feet, Claws.

84. *Perſtat.*] Keeps to his Reſolution.

Atlantiades.] *Hermaphroditus*, the Great-grandſon of *Atlas*; for *Atlas* begat *Maja*, *Maja Mercury*, and *Mercury Hermaphroditus*.

Denegat; illa premit, commiſſaque corpore toto
Sicut in hærebat, pugnes licet, improbe, dixit
Non tamen effugies. Ita Di jubeatis, & iſtum
Nulla dies à me, nec me ſeducat ab iſto;
Vota ſuos habuere Deos: nam miſta duorum
Corpora junguntur, facieſque indicitur illis
Una: velut ſi quis conductâ cortice ramos
Creſcendo jungi, pariterque adoleſcere cernat.
Sic ubi complexu coïerunt membra tenaci;
Nec duo ſunt, ſed forma duplex; nec fœmina dici,
Nec puer ut poſſint: neutrumque, & utrumque videntur.
Ergo ubi ſe liquidas quò vir deſcenderat, undas
Semimarem feciſſe videt, mollitaque in illis
Membra; manus tendens, ſed jam non voce virili
Hermaphroditus ait, Nato date munera veſtro,
Et pater & genitrix, amborum nomen habenti:
Quiſquis in hos fontes vir venerit, exeat indè
Semivir: & tacitis ſubito molleſcat in undis.
Motus uterque parens nati rata vota biformis
Fecit, & incerto fontem medicamine tinxit.

illa premit, que ſicut inhærebat commiſſa toto corpore, dixit, Improbe licet pugnes, tamen non effugies. Di ita jubentis, & nulla dies ſeducat iſtum à me, nec me ab iſto. Vota habuere ſuos Deos: nam corpora duorum miſta junguntur, que una facies inducitur illis; velut ſi quis cernat ramos jungi creſcendo, cortice conductâ que pariter adoleſcere Sic ubi membra coïerunt tenaci complexu; nec ſunt duo; ſed duplex forma; ut poſſint dici nec fœmina, nec puer: & videntur neutrumque & utrumque. Ergo ubi Hermaphroditus videt liquidas undas, quò deſcenderat vir, feciſſe ſe ſemimarem, que membra mollita in illis; tendens manus Hermaphroditus ait, ſed non jam virili voce, Et pater & genitrix date munera veſtro nato habenti nomen amborum: quiſquis vir venerit in hos fontes, exeat indè ſemivir: & molleſcat ſubito undis tactis. Uterque parens motus fecit vota biformis nati rata, & tinxit fontem incerto medicamine.

NOTES.

87. *Ita Dii jubeatis.*] O ye Gods let your Will be ſo.

88. *Seducat.*] May ſeparate us from one another. So *Propertius.*

At me ab amore tuo deducet nulla ſenectus,
Sive ego Tithonus, ſive ego Neſtor ero.

89. *Vota ſuos habuere Deos.*] This Prayer had its Gods to hear it; *i. e.* Her Prayers were heard.

91. *Conductâ.*] The Bark growing over.

92. *Pariterque adoleſcere.*] And ſo growing together. A Simile taken from ingrafted Trees.

93. *Coïerunt.*] Were joined together.

95. *Neutrumque.*] Neither a Boy nor a Girl. *Utrumque.*] Becauſe he had both Sexes, that of a Boy, and that of a Girl.

96. *Ergo,* &c.] The Poet now aſſigns the Cauſe of what *Alcithoë* had promiſed in the Beginning of the Story, *viz.* why thoſe who went into the Fountain *Salmacis*, became ſoft and effeminate.

96. *Quo.*] Into which he had entered, not an effeminate Man, but ſtrong and manly.

97. *Semimarem.*] Only half a Man, and become enervated like a Woman.

Mollitaque.] Made ſoft, effeminate.

99. *Nato,* &c.] O Father *Mercury* and Mother *Venus*, grant to me your Son, that bears the Name of you both, that whoſoever, &c.

101. *Venerit.*] Shall enter into.

103. *Uterque.*] *Mercury* and *Venus.*

Biformis.] Becauſe he was both Male and Female, as *Hermaphrodites* are.

104. *Incerto.*] Rendering the Sex ambiguous.

FAB. XII. The *Mineides* into Bats.

The Theban *Siſters*, Alcithoe, Arſinoe, *and* Leuconoe, *ſtill perſiſting in their obſtinate Contempt of* Bacchus, *are terrified with the Sound of Pipes, Timbrels, and loud Clamours of his Worſhippers. Preſently they perceive their Webs to become green, their Cloth to ſprout out Leaves, and all their Inſtruments to be transformed into Ivy. Their Houſe alſo,*

towards

wards Night, ſeemed illuminated with blazing Torches, and filled with Monſters of terrible Forms.—Aſtoniſhed at theſe Prodigies, they endeavour to hide themſelves in different Parts of the Houſe, but while in this Conſternation, they are ſuddenly transformed into Bats.

Finis erat dictis; & Minyeïa proles adhùc urget opus, ſpernitque Deum, que profanat, feſtumq; cùm tympana non apparentia obſtrepuêre ſubitò raucis ſonis, & tibia aduncо cornu, tinnulaque æra ſonant, que myrrhæ crocique redolent, reſque major fide, telæ cœpêre vireſcere, que veſtis pendens frondeſcere in faciem hederæ. Pars abit in vites; & quæ modò fuerunt fila, mutantur palmite; pampinus exit de ſtamine: purpura accommodat ſuo gorem pictis uvis. Jamque dies erat exactus, tempuſque ſubibat, quod tu nec poſſes dicere tenebras, nec lucem; ſed tamen confinia dubiæ noctis cum luce. Tecta videntur repentè quati: que pingues lampados ardere, & tædas collucere rutilis ignibus, que falſa ſimulacra ſævarum ferarum ululare. Sorores latitant per tecta jamdudum fumida; diverſæque locis vitant ignes ac lumina. Dùmque petunt latebras, membrana porrigitur per parvos artus; que inducit brachia tenui pennâ.

FINIS erat dictis; & adhùc Minyeïa proles
Urget opus, ſpernitque Deum, feſtumq; profanat:
Tympana cùm ſubito non apparentia raucis
Obſtrepuêre ſonis, & aduncо tibia cornu,
Tinnulaq; æra ſonant, redolent myrrhæque crocique:
Reſque fide major, cœpêre vireſcere telæ,
Inque hederæ faciem pendens frondeſcere veſtis.
Pars abit in vites; & quæ modo fila fuerunt,
Palmite mutantur; de ſtamine pampinus exit:
Purpura fulgorem pictis accomodat uvis.
Jamque dies exactus erat, tempuſque ſubibat,
Quod tu nec tenebras, nec poſſes dicere lucem:
Sed cum luce tamen dubiæ confinia noctis.
Tecta repentè quati; pingueſque ardere videntur
Lampades, & rutilis collucere ignibus ædes,
Falſaque ſævarum ſimulacra ululare ferarum.
Fumida jamdudùm latitant per tecta ſorores;
Diverſæque locis ignes ac lumina vitant.
Dùmque petunt latebras, parvos membrana per artus
Porrigitur; tenuique inducit brachia pennâ.
Nec, quâ perdiderint veterem ratione figuram.

Nec tenebræ ſinunt ſcire quâ ratione perdiderint veterem figuram

NOTES.

1. *Finis erat dictis.*] *Alcithoë* made an End of telling her Story.

Adhùc.] Yet; ſtill contemning the ſacred Rites of *Bacchus*.

Minyeïa.] The Daughters of *Minëus*.

2. *Urget.*] Stick cloſe to their Work.

Deum.] *Bacchus*.

Profanat.] Pollute, make profane, for *profanum* is oppoſed to ſacred.

5. *Tinnulaque.*] Tinkling and ringing. Brazen Veſſels, when they are ſtruck, are properly ſaid *tinnire*, whence comes *tintinnabula*.

Myrrhæque.] Myrrh, with which *Bacchus* was perfumed.

6. *Major.*] Greater than can be believed.

9. *Pampinus.*] Vine Branches.

10. *Fulgorem.*] A Redneſs.

Pictis uvis.] To Grapes of various Colours.

11. *Jamque*, &c.] And now the Day was paſt.

12. *Quod*, &c.] A Deſcription of the Evening.

15. *Lampades.*] Torches made of an unctuouſly reſinous Pine-tree, but not fat as Oil. *Lampas* is a general Name for all thoſe Things which being kindled give Light.

16. *Simulacra.*] Appearances made by *Bacchus*.

Ferarum.] Of Tygers and Lynxes, which Beaſts are ſaid to draw *Bacchus*'s Chariot.

16. *Fumida.*] Full of Smoke.

17. *Diverſæque.*] Separated, having fled into divers Places.

Vitant.] They run away affrightened, that they may not be found.

19. *Membrana.*] A Web, or thick Skin covering the Body. *Membrana* is alſo a Paper made of the Skins of Animals called Parchment.

20. *Tenuique*, &c.] Their Arms were turned into Wings.

21. *Veterem.*] Their former human Shape.

Scire

Scire ſinunt tenebræ. Non illas pluma levavit;
Siſtinuêre tamen ſe perlucentibus alis,
Conatæque loqui, minimam pro corpore vocem
Emittunt: peraguntque leves ſtridore querelas.
Tectaque, non ſylvas celebrant; lucemque peroſæ
Nocte volant, ſerôque trahunt a veſpere nomen.

Pluma non levavit illas: tamen ſuſtinuêre ſe perlucentibus alis, conatæque loqui, emittunt minimam vocem pro corpore: peraguntque leves querelas ſtridore, que celebrant tecta, non ſylvas; que peroſæ lucem volant nocte, que trahunt nomen à ſerò veſpere.

NOTES.

22. *Non illas*, &c.] The *Minyeïdes* were not lifted up in the Air by Feathers, but by cartilaginous Wings, adhering by Webs, like the Feet of Ducks.

24. *Pro corpore.*] Proportioned to the Bulk of their Bodies.

26. *Lucemque peroſæ.*] Hating Light and Day.

27. *A veſpere.*] *Veſpertiliones* (Bats) are ſo called of *Veſper* the Evening: As in *Greek*, νυκτερίδες, becauſe they fly by Night.

FAB. XIII. *Ino* and *Melicertes* into Sea-Gods.

Juno, *incenſed that* Ino, *the Daughter of* Cadmus, *and Nurſe of* Bacchus, *was happy in the Enjoyment of her Huſband and Offspring, when her Siſters had been ſo ſeverely puniſhed,* Agave, *having loſt* Pentheus; Autonoë, Actæon; *and* Semele *having been deſtroyed by* Jupiter's *Thunder, takes a Journey through* Tænarus, *a Promontory of* Peloponneſus, *to the Habitation of the infernal Deities. She there repairs to the* Erynnies, *who take Vengeance on impious Perſons, and deſires them to avenge her on* Athamas *and his Wife* Ino, *who were Enemies to her Deity.* Tiſiphone *obeying her Commands, left* Pluto's *Court, and came to the Houſe of* Athamas, *whom ſhe threw into ſuch a Phrenzy, that he killed his Son* Learchus *in hunting, taking him for a wild Beaſt.* Ino *ſhunning her Huſband's Rage, threw herſelf from the Top of a Rock into the Sea, together with her other Son* Melicertes, *who by the Entreaty of* Venus *was received by* Neptune *into the Number of the Sea-Gods,* Melicertes *being turned into* Palæmon, *in* Latin Portunus, *and* Ino *into the Goddeſs* Leucothea, *who by the* Latins *is called* Matuta.

TUM verò totis Bacchi memorabile Thebis
Numen erat; magnaſque novi matertera vires
Narrat ubique Dei; de totque ſororibus expers
Una doloris erat, niſi quem fecere ſorores.
Aſpicit hanc, natis thalamoq; Athamantis habentem
Sublimes animos, & alumni Numine, Juno.

Verò tum Numen Bacchi erat memorabile totis Thebis; que matertera narrat ubique magnas vires novi Dei: una erat expers doloris, de tot ſororibus, niſi quem ſorores fecêre. Juno aſpicit hanc habentem ſublimes animos natis, thalamoque Athamantis, & Numine alumni.

NOTES.

3. *Expers una.*] She only knew no Sorrow; for her other Siſters had loſt their Sons, *Agave Pentheus*, and *Autonoë Actæon.*

4. *Niſi.*] *Ino* was afflicted becauſe of her Siſter's Misfortunes, otherwiſe ſhe might be accounted happy.

5. *Natis.*] With her Sons *Learchus* and *Melicertes.*

5. *Thalamoque.*] With the Marriage of *Athamas*, a Prince of the *Thebans* and Son of *Æolus.*

6. *Sublimes.*] Elated, proud.

Alumni.] Of *Bacchus* whom ſhe had nurſed.

Nec

Nec tulit: & ſecum, Potuit natus de pellice vertere Mæonios nautas, que immergere pelago, & dare viſcera nati laceranda ſuæ matri, & operire triplices Minyeïdas novis alis? Poterit Juno nil niſi flere inultos dolores? Inque eſt ſatis mihi? Et hæc eſt potentia una noſtra? Ipſe docet quid agam, Eſt fas doceri & ab hoſte. Satisque & ſupèr oſtendit Pentheâ cæde,, quid furor valeat. Cur Ino non ſtimuletur, eatque per exempla cognata ſuis ſororibus? Eſt declivis via, nubila funeſtâ taxo: ducit ad infernas ſedes per muta ſilentia. Iners Styx exhalat nebulas, que recentes umbræ deſcendunt illâc ſimulacraque functa ſepulchris. Pallor hyemſque tenent latè ſenta loca: que novi manes ignorant quà iter ſit quod ducit ad urbem, ubi fera regia nigri Ditis ſit. Capax urbs habet mille additus, & apertas portas undique, utque fretum accipit flumina de totâ terrâ, ſic ille accipit omnes animas; nec eſt exiguus ulli populo, ve ſentit turbam accedere,

Nec tulit: & ſecum, Potuit de pellice natus
Verteſſe Mæonios, pelagoque immergere, nautas,
Et laceranda ſuæ nati dare viſcera matri,
Et triplices operire novis Minyeïdas alis?
Nil poterit Juno, niſi in ultos flere dolores?
Inque mihi ſatis eſt? Hæc una potentia noſtra eſt?
Ipſe docet quid agam. *Fas eſt & ab hoſte doceri.*
Quidque furor valeat, Pentheâ cæde ſatiſque
Ac ſupèr oſtendit. Cur non ſtimuletur, eatque
Per cognata ſuis exempla ſororibus Ino!
Eſt via declivis funeſtâ nubila taxo:
Ducit ad infernas per muta ſilentia ſedes.
Styx nebulas exhalat iners, umbræque recentes
Deſcendunt illâc, ſimulacraque functa ſepulchris.
Pallor, hyemſque tenent latè loca ſenta: novique
Quà ſit iter manes, Stygiam quod ducit ad urbem,
Ignorant, ubi ſit nigri ſera regia Ditis.
Mille capax aditus, & apertas undique portas,
Urbs habet. Utque fretum de totâ flumina terrâ,
Sic omnes animas locus accipit ille; nec ulli
Exiguus populo eſt, turbamve accedere ſentit.
Errant exſangues ſinè corpore & oſſibus umbræ:
Parſque forum celebrant, pars imi tecta tyranni;
Pars aliquas artes antiquæ imitamina vitæ

Umbræ errant exſangues ſinè corpore & oſſibus: parſque celebrant forum, pars tecta imi tyranni; pars exercent aliquas artes, imitamina antiquæ vitæ;

NOTES.

7. *Nec tulit.*] Could not bear.

Secum.] ſc. *locuta eſt*, ſaid.

Natus.] *Bacchus* the Son of *Semele*.

8. *Vertere.*] To turn into Dolphins.

Mæonios.] The *Tyrrhenians*.

9. *Nati.*] Of *Pentheus*, who was torn to Pieces by his Mother and Aunt, under the Form of a Boar. See Book III. Fab. viii, ix, x.

10. *Triplices Minyeïdas.*] The three Daughters of *Minëus*. See above, Fab. xii. *ver.* 19.

11. *Inultos.*] Not avenged.

15. *Eatque.*] Let *Ino* run mad after the Example of her Siſters.

17. *Eſt via.*] The Poet firſt deſcribes the Way which leads to the infernal Shades, and afterwards the infernal Shades themſelves.

Declivis.] Steep, ſhelving.

Nubila.] Shady, dark.

Funeſtâ taxo.[With diſmal Yew.

18. *Ducit.*] ſc. *quæ* which. So *Virg.*

Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni, ſc. *quam* which.

19. *Iners.*] Languid, and nearly motionleſs. For thoſe Marſhes which do not flow, ſend forth Fogs and a naſty Smell.

20. *Simulacraque*, &c.] The Souls of thoſe whoſe Bodies had obtained the Honours of Burial; for Souls, whoſe Bodies lay unburied, were not permitted to paſs the *Stygian* Lake.

21. *Senta.*] Filthy, dreary.

22. *Stygiam urbem.*] The infernal City.

23. *Regia fera.*] The Savage Hall or Court.

Ditis.] Of *Pluto*. For as the *Greeks* name him from Πλέτος *Pluto*, ſo the *Latins* called him *Dis* from *divitiæ*. For *Pluto* is the God of the Earth, and Riches are dug out of the Earth.

24. *Mille.*] The Poet repreſents the Extentneſs of the infernal City.

26. *Ulli populo.*] To any Multitude how great ſoever it may be; for Souls take up no Space, being incorporeal.

29. *Parſque.*] Some of them.

Forum.] The Place or Courts wherein Sentences are pronounced and Cauſes tried. For every one among the Ghoſts takes delight in the ſame Studies he had an Inclination to while alive. Therefore among the Dead ſome are Lawyers, ſome Courtiers, ſome Artificers, and ſome for their Crimes are ſhut up in Priſon.

Imi.] Of the infernal King, *Pluto*.

Exercent;

Exercent; aliam partem ſua pœna coërcet.
Suſtinet ire illuc, cœleſti ſede relictâ,
(Tantùm odiis iræque debat) Saturnia Juno.
Quò ſimùl intravit, ſacroque à corpore preſſum
Ingemuit limen; tria Cerberus extulit ora:
Et tres latratus ſimul edidit. Illa ſorores
Nocte vocat genitas, grave & implicabile Numen.
Carceris ante fores clauſas adamante ſedebant:
Deque ſuis atros pectebant crinibus angues.
Quam ſimùl agnorunt inter caliginis umbras,
Surrexêre Deæ. Sedes ſcelerata vocatur.
Viſcera præbbeat Tytios lanianda, novemque
Jugeribus diſtentus erat. Tibi, Tantale, nullæ
Deprenduntur aquæ: quæque imminet, effugit arbos.
Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, Siſyphe, ſaxum.
Volvitur Ixion; & ſe ſequiturque, fugitque.
Molirique ſuis lethum patruelibus auſæ,
Aſſiduè repetunt, quas perdant, Belides, undas.

ſua pœna coërcet aliam partem. Saturnia Juno ſuſtinet ire illuc, cœleſti ſede relictâ (debat tantùm odiis iræque). Quò ſimùl intravit, que limen preſſum à ſacro corpore ingemuit; Cerberus extulit tria ora: & ſimùl edidit tres latratus. Illa vocat ſorores genitas nocte, grave & implicabile Numen. Sedebat ante fores carceris clauſas adamante: que pectebant atros angues de ſuis crinibus. Quam ſimùl Deæ agnorunt inter umbras caliginis, ſurrexêre. Vocatus ſcelerata ſedes. Tytios præbebat viſcera lavianda, que erat diſtentus novem jugeribus. Tantale, nullæ aquæ deprehenduntur tibi; que arbos quæ imminet, effugit. Siſyphe, aut petis aut urges ſaxum ruiturum. Ixion volvitur; & ſequiturque fugitque ſe. Belides, auſæ moliri lethum ſuis patruelibus, aſſiduè repetunt undas, quas perdant.

NOTES.

32. *Illuc.*] To the infernal Shades.

33. *Tantum*, &c.] *Juno* was ſo tormented with Anger and Hatred.

34. *Quò ſimùl.*] As ſoon as.

35. *Cerberus.*] A Dog with three Heads different from one another; for one is a Lion's, another a Dog's, and a third a Wolf's Head. He is always repreſented as the Keeper of Hell.

36. *Illa.*] *Juno.*

Sorores.] The Furies, the Daughters of *Acheron* and *Nox*, the Avengers of Impieties. They are three, *Tiſiphone*, *Alecto*, and *Megæra*.

37. *Grave.*] Cruel.

38. *Adamante.*] Adamant, or Diamond, ſo very hard, that it is with great Difficulty broken; only by Goats blood, ſay ſome; but this is an Error.

41. *Scelerata.*] Wicked. The Priſon of Hell.

42. *Tytios.*] The Son of *Jupiter* and *Terra*. He is reported to have been ſo large, that his Body took up the Space of nine Acres. For offering Violence to *Diana*, he was ſent to Hell by *Apollo*'s Arrows, and condemned to this Puniſhment, that Vultures ſhould never ceaſe gnawing his Heart.

43. *Tantale.*] *Tantalus* was the Son of *Jupiter* by the Nymph *Pluto*, who for divulging the Secrets of *Jupiter* to Mankind, and ſerving up his Son *Pelops* to the Gods at an Entertainment, telling them it was other Fleſh, was ſent down to Hell, and ſentenced to ſuffer perpetual Thirſt, though Water touched his Lips; and perpetual Hunger, though a Tree loaden with Apples hung over his Head. Whence in another Place,

Quæris aquas, &c.
Poma pater Pelopis præſentia quærit, & idem.
Semper eget liquidis ſemper abundat aquis.

45. *Siſyphe.*] *Siſyphus* was the Son of *Æolus* who for infeſting the *Iſthmus* with his Robberies, was ſlain by *Theſeus*, and ſentenced to roll a great Stone from the Bottom to the Top of a Mountain, which as ſoon as it had almoſt reached the Top, tumbled down again. Concerning this in another Place *Ovid* ſays,

Siſyphus eſt illic ſaxum volvenſque petenſque.

46. *Ixion.*] *Ixion* was the Son of *Phlegia*, who being taken into Heaven by *Jupiter*, had the Preſumption to make an Attempt upon *Juno*; which when *Jupiter* underſtood, he ſet a Cloud before him in the Form of *Juno*, on which he begot the Centauri. Being thruſt down to Hell, he was fixed to a Wheel, which inceſſantly turns round. Concerning *Ixion*, *Ovid* writes in another Place,

Quique agitur rapida vinctus ab orbe rota.

47. *Patruelibus.*] They are called *patrueles* who are born of two Brothers.

48. *Belides.*] The Grand-daughters of *Belus*, who had two Sons. *Danaus* and *Egyptus*, *Egyptus* married fifty of *Danaus*'s Daughters, to as many of his own Sons. But *Danaus* being told by the Oracle of *Apollo*, that he ſhould one Time or other be ſlain by one of the Sons of *Egyptus*, *i. e.* his Son-in-Law, he commanded his Daughters every one of

Quos

Omnes quos poſtquàm Saturnia vidit torvâ facie; & Ixiona antè omnes, aſpiciens Siſyphon rurſus ab illo, inquit, Cur hic è fratribus patitur perpetuas pœnas? Dives regia habet ſuperbum Athamanta, qui ſemper ſprevit me cum conjuge? exponit cauſas odiique viæque; quidque velit. Quod vellet, erat, ne regia Cadmi ſtaret: & ſorores traherent Athamanta in facinus. Confundit imperium, commiſſa, preces in unum: ſollicitatque Deas. Sic Junone locutâ hæc, Tiſiphone ut erat turbata, movit canos capillos, & rejecit obſtantes colubros ab ore. Atque infit ita, non eſt opus longis ambagibus, puta quæ cunque jubes facta. Deſere inamabile regnum, que refer te ad auras melioris cœli. Juno redit læta: quam parantem intrare cœlum, Thaumantias Iris luſtravit roratis aquis. Nec mora; importuna Tiſiphone ſumit facem madefactam ſanguine, que induitur pallam rubentem ſtudio cruore, que incingitur torto angue; egrediturque domo. Luctus comitantur euntem: & pavor, & terror, que inſania trepido vultu. Conſtiterat limine; Æolii poſtes feruntur tremuiſſe,

Quos omnes acie poſtquàm Saturnia torvâ
Vidit, & antè omnes Ixiona: rurſus ab illo
Siſyphon aſpiciens, Cur hic è fratribus, inquit,
Perpetuas patitur pœnas? Athamantâ ſuperbum
Regia dives habet, qui me cum conjuge ſemper
Sprevit? & exponit cauſas odiique viæque;
Quidque velit. Quod vellet, erat, ne regia Cadmi
Staret: & in facinus traherent Athamanta ſorores.
Imperium, promiſſa, preces, confundit in unum:
Sollicitaque Deas. Sic hæc Junone locutâ,
Tiſiphone canos, ut erat turbata, capillos
Movit, & obſtantes rejecit ab ore colubros.
Atque ita, Non longis opus eſt ambagibus, infit,
Facta puta, quæcunque jubes. Inamabile regnum
Deſere, teque refer cœli melioris ad auras.
Læta redit Juno; quam cœlum intrare parantem
Roratis luſtravit aquis Thaumantias Iris.
Nec mora; Tiſiphone madefactam ſanguine ſumit
Importuna facem, fluidoque cruore rubentem
Induitur pallam, tortoque incingitur angue;
Egrediturque domo. Luctus comitantur euntem,
Et pavor, & terror, trepidoque inſania vultu.
Limine conſtiterat: poſtes tremuiſſe feruntur,

NOTES.

them to murder their Huſbands on the Wedding-Night; all which obeyed their Father but *Hypermneſtra*, the youngeſt, who ſpared her Huſband *Lynceus* or *Lynus*, by whom *Danaus* was afterwards ſlain. For which Cruelty they were ſentenced to the Puniſhment in Hell, of perpetually drawing Water out of a Well in Sieves; or, as others ſay, were always employed in filling a leaky Tub. Concerning theſe, in another Place, we have,

Quæque gerunt humeris perituras, Belides, undas,
Exulis Ægypti turba cruenta nurus.

50. *Illo.*] After him, *ſc. Ixion.*

51. *Fratribus.*] For *Siſyphus* and *Athamas* were Brothers, the Sons of *Æolus*.

54. *Sprevit.*] Hath deſpiſed, ſlighted.

Odiique.] Of her Hatred, for which ſhe perſecutes *Athamas*.

55. *Quidque velit.*] She explains what ſhe would have the Furies do.

Ne ſtaret.] Should be demoliſhed.

56. *In facinus*, &c.] That *Athamas*, being made raving mad, might commit ſome Crime, or do ſome Miſchief.

59. *Tiſiphone.*] One of the three Furies of Hell, which chiefly puniſhes Murderers: Whence ſhe alſo takes her Name; for τίω is to puniſh, and φονος is Murder.

60. *Obſtantes.*] Serpents ſtopping her Mouth that ſhe could not ſpeak. Others read *extantes*. The Furies are feigned to have Serpents on their heads inſtead of Hair.

61. *Longis ambagibus.*] A long Circumlocution of Words. A long Speech.

62. *Facta puta.*] Imagine your Orders to be already executed. So *Ter Dictum puta.*

65. *Roratis.*] Sprinkled here and there.

Luſtravit.] Purified for having been within the Contract of infernal Things.

Thaumantias.] *Thaumantis, i. e.* the Daughter of *Admiration*, which is ſaid to be *Juno*'s Meſſenger, from θαυμα, the ſame as ἀγγελλω, ſignifies I bring Tidings.

76. *Importuna.*] Miſchievous, plaguy, cruel.

Fluido cruore.] As dipt in Blood.

71. *Limine.*] *ſc. Athamantis.*

Poſtes.] The Doors of *Athamas*, the Son of *Æolus*.

Feruntur.] Are ſaid,

Æolii, pallorque fores infecit acernas;
Solque locum fugit. Monſtris exterrita conjux,
Territus eſt Athamas, tectoque exire parabant.
Obſtitit infelix, aditumque obſedit Erinnys:
Nexaque vipereis diſtendens brachia nodis
Cæſariem excuſſit. Motæ ſonuêre colubræ;
Parſque jacens humeris; pars circùm pectora lapſæ
Sibila dant, ſaniemque vomunt, linguiſque coruſcant:
Indè duos mediis abrumpit crinibus angues;
Peſtiferâque manu raptos immiſit. At illi
Inooſque ſinus Athamanteoſque pererrant;
Inſpirantque graves animos: nec vulnera membris;
Ulla ferunt: *Mens eſt, quæ diros ſentiat ictus.*
Attulerat ſecum liquidi quoque monſtra veneni,
Oris Cerberei ſpumas, & virus Echidnæ,
Erroreſque vagos, cæcæque oblivia mentis;
Et ſcelus & lacrymas, rabiemque & cædis amorem;
Omnia trita ſimul: quæ ſanguine miſta recenti
Coxerat ære cavo viridi verſata cicutâ.
Dùmque pavent illi, vertit furiale venenum
Pectus in amborum; præcordiaque intima movit.
Tum face jactatâ per eundem ſæpius orbem,
Conſequitur motos velociter ignibus ignes.
Sic victrix, juſſique potens, ad inania magni
Regna redit Ditis: ſumptumque recingitur anguem.
Protinùs Æolides mediâ furibundus in aulâ
Clamat, Iô comites, his retia pandite ſylvis:
Hìc modò cum geminâ viſa eſt mihi prole leæna.

pallorque infecit acernas fores; Solque fugit locum. Conjux exterrita monſtris, Athamas eſt territus, que parabant exire tecto. Infelix Erinnys obſtitit, que obſedit aditum: que diſtendens brachia nexa vipereis nodis excuſſit cæſariem. Colubræ motæ ſonuere; que pars jacens humeris, pars lapſæ circùm pectora dant ſibila, que vomunt ſaniem, que coruſcant linguis: indè abrumpit duos angues mediis crinibus; que immiſit raptos peſtiferâ manu. At illi pererrant Inooſque Athamanteoſque ſinus; inſpirantque graves animas; nec ferunt ulla vulnera membris: Mens eſt quæ ſentiat diros ictus. *Quoque attulerat ſecum monſtra liquidi veneni ſpumas Cerberei oris, & virus Echidnæ, que vagos errores, que oblivia cæcæ mentis; & ſcelus & lacrymas, rabiemque & amorem cædis; omnia trita ſimul: quæ miſta recenti ſanguine, coxerat cavo ære verſata viridi cicutâ. Dùmque illi pavent, vertit furiale venenum in pectus amborum; que movit intima præcordia. Tum face jactatâ ſæpius per eundem orbem, conſequitur ignes motos velociter ignibus. Sic victrix, que potens juſſi, redit ad inania regna magni Ditis: que recingitur ſumptum anguem. Protinùs Æolides furibundus in mediâ aulâ, clamat, Iô comites, pandite retia his ſylvis: leæna cum geminâ prole viſa eſt mihi modò hìc.*

NOTES.

72. *Pallorque.*] At the coming of *Tiſiphone* the Doors became pale.

Acernas.] Made of Maple.

73. *Solque*, &c.] At the Approach of *Tiſiphone* the Sun ſhrunk back.

75. *Infelix.*] Making Men unhappy. A Metonymy of the Effect.

Erinnys.] The Fury *Tiſiphone*. So called of ἐρίζειν τὸν νοῦν, *i. e.* of diſordering the Mind.

76. *Vipereis nodis.*] In ſerpentine Knots. So above and below is ſaid *vipereos dentes.*

79. *Saniemque vomunt.*] Vomit Gore.

Linguiſque coruſcant.] And brandiſh their Tongues.

83. *Graves.*] Perplexed, anxious, dreadful Spirits.

Vulnera.] Stings.

84. *Diros ictus.*] Grievous Affictions and Perturbations.

86. *Virus.*] Poiſon.

Echidnæ.] Of the Serpent *Hydra*. *Echidna* in Latin is called *Vipera*. *Echidna* is alſo a Monſter; a Virgin in one Part, and Serpent in another.

87. *Erroreſque,*] Vehement Deſires for wandering and rambling.

92. *Movit.*] She ſtirs up to Rage.

94. *Conſequitur.*] Reiterates, ſo as to form a continued Orb of Fire.

Ignibus ignes.] Set in Motion by the Agitation of the Wind and Torch.

96. *Sumptumque*, &c.] And lets looſe the Serpent with which ſhe was girded.

97. *Æolides.*] *Athamas*, the Son of *Æolus*.

Furibundus.] Furious.

98. *Iô.*] The Word uſed by Bacchants and thoſe who are frantic.

Que amens ſequitur veſtigia conjugis ut feræ; que rapit Learchum ridentem, & tendentem parva brachia, de ſinu matris, & rotat bis terque per auras more fundæ: que ferox diſcutit infantia oſſa, rigido ſaxo. Tùm denique mater concita, [ſeu dolor fecit hoc, ſeu cauſa ſparſi veneni] exululat: que malè ſana fugit capillis, ſparſis. Et, Melicerta, ferens te parvum nudis lacertis, ſonat, Evohe Bacche. Juno riſit ſub nomine Bacchi, & dixit; Alumnus præſtet hoc uſus tibi. Scopulos imminet æquoribus; ima pars cavatur fluctibus, & defendit undas tectas ab imbribus; ſumma riget, que porrigit frontem in apertum æquor. Ino occupat hunc (inſania fecerat vires) que tardata nullo timore, mittit ſe, que ſuum onus ſuper pontum. Unda percuſſa recanduit. At Venus miſerata labores immeritæ neptis, ſic blandita eſt ſuo patruo: O Neptune, Numen aquarum, cui poteſtas proxima cœlo ceſſit, quidem poſco magna: ſed tu miſerere meorum, quos cernis jactari in immenſo Ionio, & adde tuis Dîs. Et aliqua gratia eſt mihi ponto:

Utque feræ, ſequitur veſtigia conjugis, amens; 100
Deque ſinu matris ridentem, & parva Learchum
Brachia tendentem rapit, & bis terque per auras
More rotat fundæ, rigidoque infantia ſaxo
Diſcutit oſſa ferox. Tum denique concita mater 105
(Seu dolor hoc fecit, ſeu ſparſi cauſa veneni,)
Exululat; ſparſiſque fugit malè ſana capillis.
Teque ferens parvum nudis, Melicerta, lacertis,
Evohe Bacche ſonat. Bacchi ſub nomine Juno
Riſit; &, hos uſus præſtet tibi, dixit, alumnus. 110
Imminet æquoribus ſcopulos; pars ima cavatur
Fluctibus, & tectas defendit ab imbribus undas;
Summa riget, frontemque in apertum porrigit æquor.
Occupat hunc (vires inſania fecerat) Ino,
Seque ſuper pontum, nullo tardata timore, 115
Mittit, onuſque ſuum. Percuſſa recanduit unda.
At Venus immeritæ neptis miſerata labores,
Sic patruo blandita ſuo eſt: O Numen aquarum,
Proxima cui cœlo ceſſit, Neptune, poteſtas,
Magna quidem poſco: ſed tu miſerere meorum, 120
Jactari quos cernis in Ionio immenſo,
Et Dîs adde tuis. Aliqua & mihi gratia ponto eſt:

NOTES.

101. *Learchum.*] *Athamas* had two Sons, *Learchus* and *Melicertes*, by *Ino*, and *Phryxus* and *Hellen* by *Nephele*.

102. *Rapit.*] ſc. *Athamas*. Concerning this, ſee *Faſt.*

Hinc agitur furiis Athamas, ſed imagine falſa:
Tuque cadis patriâ, parve Learche, manu.

103. *Rotat.*] Whirls about, turns round like a Wheel.

104. *Rigidoque.*] Hard, rough.

105. *Diſcutit.*] He throws, daſhes againſt.

Infantia oſſa.] His infant Bones.

Concita.] Being frantic.

Mater.] *Ino.*

106. *Sparſi.*] Scattered about by *Tiſiphone.*

107. *Exululat.*] She ſends forth horrible Cries, Howls.

Malè ſana.] Being furious, raving mad. So, in the Book before cited.

Hæc quoque funeſtos ut erat laniata capillos,
Proſilit, & cunis te, Melicerta, rapit.

109. *Sonat.*] She cries out.

110. *Hos uſus.*] This Advantage, that you ſhould rave and run mad.

111. *Imminet.*] The Poet deſcribes the Promontory, whence *Ino* threw herſelf and her Son *Melicertes* headlong into the Sea.

113. *Riget.*] Is hard Stone.

Apertum æquor.] Into the open Sea.

114. *Occupat.*] aſcends haſtily.

Hunc.] The Rock.

116. *Onuſque.*] Her Son *Melicertes*, whom ſhe carried away with her when ſhe fled.

Recanduit.] Is made white with the Froth which the Sea makes when violently agitated. Although *candere* is properly ſaid of Iron that is made red hot.

117. *Neptis.*] Of *Ino* who was the Daughter of *Hermione*, the Daughter of *Venus*.

118. *Patruo.*] To *Neptune*, the Brother of *Jove*. For in the Diviſion of the World, Heaven fell to *Jupiter*'s Share, and the Earth with the Sea to *Neptune*'s.

121. *Ionio.*] The *Ionian* Sea, waſhing *Greece*, is ſituated between the *Ægean* and *Tyrrhenian* Sea.

122. *Tuis.*] To Marine (Sea) Gods.

Aliqua, &c.] And I ought to have ſome Intereſt in the Sea, being born in the Sea and from its Froth; and my Name is from thence. Whence *Auſonius*,

Orta ſalo, ſuſcepta ſolo, patre edita cœlo,
Æneädum genitrix, hîc habito alma Venus.

Si

Si tamen in medio quondam concreta profundo
Spuma fui, gratumque manet mihi nomen ab illâ.
Annuit oranti Neptunus: & abſtulit illis
Quod mortale fuit, majeſtatemque verendam
Impoſuit; nomenque ſimùl, faciemque novavit,
Leucotheâque Deum cum matre Palæmona dixît.

tamen ſi fui quondam ſpuma concreta in profundo medio, que gratum nomen manet mihi ab illâ. Neptunus annuit oranti, & abſtulit quod fuit mortale illis, que impoſuit verendam majeſtatem; quo novavit nomen faciemque ſimul, que dixit Deum Palæmona cum matre Leucothea.

NOTES.

127. *Impoſuit.*] The Poet ſignifies they were made Gods.

Nomenque, &c.] *Neptune* changed both the Name and Shape of *Ino* and *Melicertes*. For *Ino* was called in *Greek*, *Leucothea*, in *Latin Matuta*. Whence VI. *Faſt.*

Leucothoë Graiis, Matuta vocabere noſtris:
In portus nato jus erit omne tuo.

And *Melicertes* was called *Palæmon* by the *Greeks*, and *Portumnus* by the *Latins*. Whence in the Place before cited.

Quem nos Portumnum, ſua lingua Palæmona dicet,
Eſte precor noſtris æquus uterque locis.

128. *Dixit.*] He called.

FAB. XIV. The Companions of *Ino* into Stones and Birds.

The Companions of Ino, *being deeply afflicted for her Loſs, bewailed with great Sorrow her Misfortunes; and determining to throw themſelves headlong into the Sea, as ſhe had done, were turned by* Juno's *anger into Stones and Birds, leſt they ſhould have the ſame Honour done them by* Neptune, *as* Ino *and* Melicertes *had.*

SIdoniæ comites, quantùm valuêre, ſecutæ
Signa pedum primo videre noviſſima ſaxo
Nec dubium de morte ratæ, Cadmeïda palmis
Deplanxêre domum, ſciſſæ cum veſte capillos.
Utque parum juſtæ, nimiumque in pellice ſævæ
Invidiam fecêre Deæ. Convicia Juno
Non tulit, &, Faciam vos ipſas maxima, dixit,
Sævitiæ monumenta meæ. Res dicta ſecuta eſt;
Nam quæ præcipuè fuerant pia, Perſequar, inquit,
In freta reginam; ſaltumque datura, moveri
Haùd uſquam potuit, ſcopuloque affixa cohæſit.
Altera, dùm ſolito tentat plangore ferire
Pectora, tentatos ſentit riguiſſe lacertos.

Sidoniæ comites, ſecutæ ſigna pedum quantum valuêre, vide noviſſima primo ſaxo: nec ratæ dubium de morte, deplanxêre Cadmeïda domum cum *palmis, ſciſſæ* quoad *capillos cum veſte. Que fecere invidiam Deæ ut parum juſtæ, nimiumque ſævæ in pellice. Juno non tulit convicia, & dixit, Faciam vos ipſas maxima monumenta meæ ſævitiæ. Res dicta ſecuta eſt; nam quæ præcipuè fuerat pia, inquit, Perſequar reginam in freta; que datura ſaltum, haùd potuit moveri uſquam, que cohæſit affixa ſcopulo. Altera, dùm tentat ferire pectora ſolito plangore, ſentit lacertos tentatos riguiſſe.*

NOTES.

2. *Primo ſaxo.*] Upon the very Edge of the Promontory.

3. *Cadmeïda.*] Of *Cadmus*.

4. *Deplanxère*] They mourned for, beating their Breaſts, and tearing their Hair.

5. *Nimiumque.*] Too much cruelty to *Semele*, upon whoſe Account ſhe mortally hated all the Kindred of *Bacchus*.

6. *Deæ.*] *Juno.*

Convicia.] Their Reproaches.

8. *Monumenta.*] Examples.

9. *Quæ.*] One of them who had the greateſt Love for *Ino*.

13. *Riguiſſe.*] To become ſtiff and hard.

Illa ut fortè tetenderat manus in undas maris, facta ſaxea porrigit manus in eaſdem undas. Videres digitos hujus, ut laniabat arreptum crinem, ſubitò duratos in crine. Quo in geſtu quæque deprenditur, hæſit in illo. Pars factæ volucres, que nunc quoque Iſmenides diſtringunt æquora in illo gurgite alis ſumptis.

Illa, manus ut forte totenderat in maris undas,
Saxea facta manus in eaſdem porrigit undas.
Hujus, ut arreptum laniabat vertice crinem,
Duratos ſubito digitos in crine videres.
Quo quæque in geſtu deprenditur, hæſit in illo.
Pars volucres factæ, que nunc quoque gurgite in illo
Æquora diſtringunt ſumptis Iſmenides alis.

NOTES.

18. *Hæſit*] Stuck faſt.
19. *In illo gurgite*] in the ſame Sea.
20. *Diſtringunt.*] They ſkim over.

FAB. XV. *Cadmus* and *Hermione* into Dragons.

Cadmus *the Son of* Agenor, *after he had been a Spectator of the Calamities of his Kindred, and of the many Misfortunes which had happened to his Daughters and Grand-children, conceiving a Hatred againſt* Thebes, *goes to* Illyricum *with his Wife* Hermione, *the Daughter of* Mars *and* Venus; *there he deſired Leave of the Gods, to be turned into a Serpent, which had been the firſt Cauſe of his Calamities. His Deſires were accompliſhed, and he and his Wife were accordingly turned into Dragons.*

Agenorides neſcit natam parvumque nepotem eſſe Deos æquoris. Victus luctu, que ſerie malorum, & oſtentis quæ viderat plurimus conditor exit ſuâ urbe, tamquam fortuna locorum, non ſua, premeret ſe: que actus longis erroribus, contigit Illyricos fines cum profugâ conjuge. Jamque graves malis annis, dum retractant prima fata domûs, releguntque ſuos labores ſermone; Cadmus ait, Nùm ille ſacer ſerpens trajectus,

NEſcit Agenorides natam parvumque nepotem
Æquoris eſſe Deos. Luctu, ſerieque malorum
Victus & oſtentis, quæ plurima viderat, exit
Conditor urbe ſuâ, tamquàm fortuna locorum
Non ſua ſe premeret: longiſque erroribus actus
Contigit Illyricos profuga cum conjuge fines.
Jamque malis anniſque graves dum prima retractant
Fata domûs, releguntque ſuos ſermone labores;
Nùm ſacer ille meâ trajectus cuſpide ſerpens,

NOTES.

1. *Agenorides.*] *Cadmus.*
Natam.] *Ino.*
Nepotem.] *Melicerta.*
2. *Serieque.*] By a Continuation (Chain) of Misfortunes. For *Series* is as it were an Order or Continuation of any Thing.
3. *Oſtentis.*] With Prodigies. See concerning *Cadmus* above, Book III. Fab. 1.
4. *Urbe.*] *Thebes.*
5. *Premeret.*] Had weighed him down, had been the Cauſe of his Misfortunes.
6. *Contigit Illyricos.*] Comes into *Illyricum.*
Conjuge.] With *Hermione.*
7. *Graves.*] Being weary, or *defeſſi annis*, i. e. ſtricken in Age (old); according to *Phædrus Columella, Apuleius*, and alſo *Tacitus*; though, *Scioppius* (by the way) derides this *Latinity*.
7. *Dum retractant.*] While they recite, recount, the Diſaſters of their Family. *Retractare*, is to repeat over again, or more deligently to handle (treat of) to take in hand again, to examine into.
8. *Releguntque.*] They recollect, call to mind again.
9. *Nùm*, &c] *Cadmus* is in a Doubt, whether the Dragon he ſlew at the Fountain was not ſacred to ſome God or other, which had been the Cauſe of his Misfortunes.

Cadmus ait, fuerat tùm, cùm Sidone profectus,
Vipereos ſparſi per humum, nova Semina, dentes?
Quem ſi cura Deûm tam certâ vindicat ira,
Ipſe, precor, ſerpens in longam porrigar alvum.
Dixit: & ut ſerpens, in longam tenditur alvum;
Duratæque cuti ſquamas increſcere ſentit,
Nigraque cæruleis variari corpora guttis:
In pectuſque cadit pronus, commiſtaque in unum
Paulatim tereti tenuantur acumine crura.
Brachia jam reſtant: quæ reſtant brachia tendit;
Et lacrymis per adhuc humana fluentibus ora,
Accede, O conjux, accede miſerrima, dixit:
Dùmque aliquid ſupereſt de me, me tange, manumque
Accipe dùm manus eſt dùm non totum occupat anguis.
Ille quidem vult plura loqui: ſed lingua repente
In partes eſt fiſſa duas, nec verba volenti
Sufficiunt, quotieſque aliquos parat edere queſtus,
Sibilat. Hanc illi vocem Natura relinquit.
Nuda manû feriens exclamat pectora conjux,
Cadme, mane; teque, infelix, his exue monſtris?
Cadme quid hoc? Ubi pes? Ubiſunt humeriq manuſq;
Et color & facies; & dùm loquor, omnia? Cur non
Me quoque, cœleſtes, in eundem vertitis anguem?
Dixerat. Ille ſuæ lambebat conjugis ora:
Inque ſinus caros, veluti cognoſceret ibat;
Et dabat amplexus, aſſuetaque colla petebat;
Quiſquis adeſt (aderant comites) terretur: at illos
Lubrica permulcent, criſtati colla dracones:
Et ſubitò duo ſunt, junctoque volumine ſerpunt:
Donec in appoſiti nemoris ſubiêre latebras.

fuerat meâ cuſpide, tùm cùm profectus Sidone ſparſi vipereos dentes per humum? Quem ſi cura Deûm vindicat tam certâ irâ, ipſe precor, ſerpens, porrigar in longam alvum. Dixit: &, ut ſerpens, tenditur in longam alvum; que ſentit ſquamas increſcere duratæ cuti, que nigra corpora variari cæruleis guttis: que cadit pronus in pectus, que crura commiſta in unum, tenuantur paulatim tereti accumine. Brachia jam reſtant; tendit brachia quæ reſtant; & lacrymis fluentibus per adhuc humana ora, dixit, O miſerrima conjux, accede, accede, & tange dùm aliquid ſupereſt de me, que accipe manum dùm eſt manus, dùm anguis non occupat me totum. Ille quidem vult loqui plura: ſed lingua repente eſt fiſſa in duas partes, nec verba ſufficiunt volenti; quotieſque parat edere aliquos queſtus, ſibilat. Natura relinquit hanc vocem illi. Conjux exclamat, feriens nuda pectora manu. Cadme, mane, que infelix exue te his monſtris. Cadme, quid hoc? Ubi pes? Ubi ſunt humerique manuſque, & color, & facies, & dùm loquor, omnia? cur cœleſtes non vertitis me quoque in eundem anguem? Dixerat. Ille lambebat ora ſuæ conjugis: que ibat in caros ſinus, veluti cognoſceret; & dabat amplexus, que petebat aſſueta colla. Quiſquis adeſt terretur (comitis aderant) at dracones criſtati lubrica colla permulcent illos, & ſubitò ſunt duo, que ſerpunt juncto volumine; donec ſubiêre in latebras oppoſiti nemoris.

NOTES.

10. *Sidone.*] *Sidon* was a very famous City of *Phœnicia.*

11. *Vipereos dentes.*] The Dragon's Teeth.

12. *Quem*, &c.] For the killing of which, if the Gods take Vengeance of me, I alſo deſire to become a Dragon, that I may be freed from theſe Calamities.

Certâ irâ.] So conſtant, ſo unrelenting an Hatred, that they will never ceaſe to harraſs me with Afflictions.

13 *Porrigar.*] I may be ſtretched out.

Longam alvum.] Into a long Belly.

16. *Cæruleis guttis.*] With greeniſh Spots, ſuch as is the Colour of the Sea.

17. *Commiſtaque.*] Mixed together.

18. *Tereti.*] Long and round, ſpiral.

Tenuantur.] Are made ſlender.

19. *Tendit.*] He ſtretches out to his Wife.

25. *Volenti.*] Deſiring to ſpeak.

26. *Sufficiunt.*] Nor has he Words to help him out, afford Aſſiſtance. *Virg.*

Ipſe pater Danais animos, viresque ſecundas
Sufficit.

Sometimes *ſufficio* ſignifies to ſuffice. *Virg.*

Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum,
Sufficimus.——

Sometimes to appoint in the Place of. Hence we ſay, *ſuffectos Conſules*, and other Magiſtrates, who are ſubſtituted in the Place of others.

27. *Sibilat.*] Hiſſes, like a Snake.

31. *Dùm loquor omnia.*] *Hermione* admires that ſhe ſees none of the Limbs of *Cadmus.*

37. *Criſtati.*] Having Creſts on their Heads.

38. *Junctoque volumine.*] And ſlide along together, nearly of the ſame Size.

39. *Appoſiti.*] That was hard by, neighbouring.

Nunc quoque nec fugiunt homines, nec lædunt vulnere, quæ placidi dracones meminêre quid fuerint prius.

Nunc quoque nec fugiunt homines, nec vulnere lædunt.
Quidque priùs fuerint, placidi meminêre dracones. 41

FAB. XVI. *Meduſa*'s Blood into Serpents.

Perſeus, *the Son of* Jupiter, *and* Danaë, *being ſent by* Polydectes *for* Meduſa's *Head, which turned every one that looked at it into Stone, he performed the Taſk enjoined him, by* Minerva's *Aſſiſtance, and cut off the Head of* Meduſa. *A Race of Serpents were produced from its Blood, which infeſted the Country round about.*

Sed tamen nepos dederat magna ſolatia verſæ formæ ambobus, quem India debellata colebat: quem Achaïa celebrabat templis poſiti. Acriſius Abantiades, cretus ab eâdem origine, ſolus ſupereſt, qui arceat Deum mœnibus Argolicæ urbis; que ferat arma contra Deum; *que putet non eſſe genus Jovis. Neque enim putabat Perſea eſſe Jovis: quem Danaë conceperat pluvio auro. Tamen mox pœnitet Acriſium, tam violâſſe Deum quàm non agnôſſe nepotem (tanta eſt præſentia veri.) Jam alter eſt impoſitus cœlo; & alter, referens memorabile ſpolium viperei monſtri, carpebat tenerum aëra ſtridentibus alis. Cùmque victor penderet ſuper Libycas arenas, cruentæ guttæ Gorgonei capitis cecidere: quas acceptas humus animavit in varios angues, undè illa terra eſt frequens, infeſtaque colubris.*

SED tamen ambobus verſæ ſolatia formæ
Magna nepos dederat, quem debellata colebat
India: quem poſitis celebrabat Achaïa templis.
Solus Abantiades ab origine cretus eâdem
Acriſius ſupereſt, qui mœnibus arceat urbis
Argolicæ; contraque Deum ferat arma: genuſque
Non putet eſſe Jovis. Neque enim Jovis eſſe putabat
Perſea: quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro.
Mox tamen Acriſium (tanta eſt præſentia veri)
Tam violâſſe Deum, quàm non agnôſſe nepotem
Pœnitet. Impoſitus jam cœlo eſt alter, & alter
Viperei referens ſpolium memorabile monſtri,
Aëra carpebat tenerum ſtridentibus alis.
Cùmque ſuper Libycas victor penderet arenas,
Gorgonei capitis guttæ cecidere cruentæ:
Quas humus exceptas varios animavit in angues,
Undè frequens illa eſt, infeſtaque terra colubris.

NOTES.

2. *Nepos.*] *Bacchus* who thus glorioufly triumphed at home for having conquered *India*.

Debellata.] Overcome in War.

3. *Poſitis.*] Erected in Honour of him.

Achaïa.] *Greece*.

4. *Abantiades.*] The Son of *Abas*, King of the *Argives*, whoſe Grandfather was *Belus*, the Son of *Jupiter*.

Ab eâdem origine.] From *Jupiter*. For *Belus* was the Son of *Jupiter*, and Father of *Abas*, whoſe Son *Acriſius* was.

Cretus.] Born.

7. *Jovis.*] ſc. *Filium* vel *Genus*. *Perſeus* was the ſon of *Jupiter* by *Danaë*, the Daughter of *Acriſius*.

8. *Pluvio auro.*] For *Jupiter* having turned himſelf into a Shower of Gold, is feigned to have thus deſcended into *Danaë's* Lap and begot *Perſeus*.

9. *Præſentia veri.*] The Force of Truth.

11. *Pœnitet.*] Repented. Becauſe he had Intelligence that *Perſeus* had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by Exploits worthy of *Jove*, and was at length ſenſible, *Bacchus* had been taken into the Number of the Gods.

Impoſitus Cœlo.] Taken into Heaven.

Alter.] *Bacchus*.

12. *Spolium.*] The Head of *Meduſa*.

Memorabile.] Much talked of.

13. *Carpebat.*] He flew, cut the thin Air.

14. *Arenas.*] The ſandy Grounds or Deſarts, of which there is a great Store in *Libya*.

15. *Gorgonei capitis.*] Of *Meduſa*'s Head. The *Gorgons* were three Siſters, one of whom, *Meduſa*, was killed by *Perſeus*.

FAB. XVII. *Atlas* into a Mountain.

Atlas, *the Son of* Japetus *and* Clymene; *or, as ſome will have it, of the Nymph* Aſia, *had been forewarned by* Themis, *not to entertain any of the Offspring of* Jupiter, *if he wanted to preſerve his golden Fruit. For this Reaſon he denied Entertainment to* Perſeus; *who begged for a hoſpitable Reception.* Perſeus *finding it in vain to force open his Palace, expoſed before it the Head of* Meduſa, *which turned every Perſon into Stone, who had looked at it.* Atlas *upon this becomes a Mountain, called after his own Name; which the Gods, on account of its Bulk, afterwards made uſe of to hold up the Heavens.*

INDE per immenſum ventis diſcordibus actus,
Nunc hùc, nunc illùc, exemplo nubis aquoſæ
Fertur: & ex alto ſeductas æthere longè
Deſpectat terras, totumque ſupervolat orbem.
Ter gelidas Arctos, ter Cancri brachia vidit:
Sæpè ſub occaſus, ſæpè eſt ablatus in ortus.
Jamque cadente die, veritus ſe credere nocti,
Conſtitit Heſperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe,
Exiguamque petit requiem: dùm Lucifer ignes
Evocet Auroræ, & currus Aurora, diurnos.
Hic hominum cunctos ingenti corpore præſtans
Japetionides Atlas, fuit. Ultima tellus
Rege ſub hôc, & pontus erat, qui Solis anhelis
Æquora ſubdit equis, & feſſos excipit axes.

Indè actus diſcordibus ventis fertur per immenſum, nunc hùc, nunc illùc, exemplo aquoſæ nubis, & deſpectat terras ſeductus longè ab alto æthere, que ſupervolat totum orbem. Ter vidit Arctos, ter brachia Cancri: ſæpè eſt ablatus ſub occaſus, ſæpè in ortus. Que die jam cadente, veritus credere ſe nocti, conſtitit in Heſperio orbe, regnis Atlantis, que petit exiguam requiem: dum Lucifer evocet ignes Auroræ, & Aurora diurnos currus. Hic Atlas Japetionides præſtans fuit cunctos hominum ingenti corpore. Ultima tellus & pontus erat ſub hôc rege, qui ſubdit æquora anhelis equis Solis, & excipit feſſos axes.

NOTES.

1. *Per immenſum.*] Through the boundleſs Expanſe of Heaven.

Actus.] Driven.

3. *Seductas.*] Separated.

4. *Deſpectat.*] He looks down upon.

Totumque, &c.] And flies over the whole World.

5. *Arctos.*] The cold *Septentriones*, which the Sun never comes nigh.

Cancri.] See Book II. ver. 3.

——*Curvantem brachia Cancrum.*

7. *Cadente die.*] At the ſetting of the Sun.

8. *Heſperio.*] In the weſtern Part of the World. *Heſperus* is a Star which appears in the Weſt, in the Evening; whence *Heſperius orbis*. Sometimes *Spain* and *Italy* are called *Heſperia*.

Atlantis.] A King of *Mauritania*, of whom *Perſeus* aſked Lodging till Day-light. But *Atlas* being warned by the Oracle to beware of the Sons of *Jupiter*, leſt he ſhould be deprived of his kingdom by ſome of them, drove him away very haughtily. Wherefore *Perſeus* being enraged, having uncovered the Head of *Meduſa*, he by it turned him into a mountain, which is ſaid to bear up the Heavens, as well becauſe *Atlas* was the firſt Inventor of Aſtrology, as becauſe that Mountain was ſo high, that it ſeems to touch the Sky.

9. *Ignes Auroræ.*] The light of the Morning, which always comes before the Sun. A Periphraſis of the Morning.

10. *Diurnos currus.*] The Courſe of the Day and Sun. For *Aurora* (the Goddeſs of the Morning) uſhers in both the Day and Sun.

12. *Japetionides*]. The Son of *Japetus*.

Ultima tellus.] *Mauritania*, with the reſt of the Weſt.

13. *Anhelis*] Weary and tired; for the *Atlantic* Ocean ſeems to receive the Horſes of the Sun after the Fatigue of the Day.

Mille greges totidemque armenta errabant illi per herbas: & nulla vicinia premebat humum. Arboreæ frondes nitentes radiante auro ferebant ramos ex auro, poma ex auro. Perſeus ait illi, Hoſpes, ſeu gloria magni generis tangit te, Jupiter auctor generis mihi: ſive es mirator rerum, mirabere noſtras. Peto hoſpitium requiemque. Ille memor erat vetuſtæ ſortis: [Parnaſſia Themis dederat hanc ſortem:] Atla, tempus veniet, quo arbor tua ſpoliabitur auro, & natus Jove habebit hunc titulum prædæ. Atlas, metuens id, clauſerat pomaria ſolidis mœnibus, & dederat ſervanda vaſto draconi. Arcebatque omnes externos ſuis finibus. Quoque ait huic, Vade procùl, nè gloria rerum quas mentiris abſit longè, Jupiter abſit *longè tibi. Que addit vim minis, que tentat expellere foribus cunctantem & miſcentem ſortia placidis dictis. Inferior viribus (quis enim eſſet par Atlanti viribus?) At quoniam noſtra gratia eſt parvi tibi, ait, Accipe munus, que ipſe retrò verſus protulit ſqualentia ora Meduſæ à lævâ parte. Atlas factus mons, quantus erat. Jam barba comæque*

Mille greges illi, totidemque armenta per herbas
Errabant: & humum vicinia nulla premebat.
Arboreæ frondes auro radiante nitentes
Ex auro ramos, ex auro poma ferebant.
Hoſpes, ait Perſeus illi, ſeu gloria tangit
Te generis magni, generis mihi Jupiter auctor:
Sive es mirator rerum, mirabere noſtras,
Hoſpitium requiemque peto. Memor ille vetuſtæ
Sortis erat: (Themis hanc dederat Parnaſſia ſortem):
Tempus, Alta, veniet, tua quo ſpoliabitur auro
Arbor, & hunc prædæ titulum Jove natus habebit.
Id metuens, ſolidis pomaria clauſerat Atlas
Mœnibus, & vaſto dederat ſervanda draconi.
Arcebatque ſuis externos finibus omnes.
Huic quoque, Vade procùl, nè longè gloria rerum
Quas mentiris, ait, longè tibi Jupiter abſit.
Vimque minis addit, foribuſque expellere tentat
Cunctantem, & placidis miſcentem fortia dictis.
Viribus inferior (quis enim par eſſet Atlanti
Viribus?) At quoniam parvi tibi gratia noſtra eſt,
Accipe munus, ait, lævâque à parte Meduſæ
Ipſe retrò verſus ſqualentia protulit ora.
Quantus erat, mons factus Atlas. Jam barba comæq;
In ſylvas abeunt: juga ſunt humerique manuſque:
Quod caput antè fuit, ſummo eſt in monte cacumen.
Oſſa lapis fiunt: tùm partes auctus in omnes
Crevit in immenſum [ſic Dî ſtatuiſtis] & omne
Cum tot ſideribus cœlum requievit in illo.

abeunt in ſylvas: que humeri manuſque ſunt juga: quod antè fuit caput, eſt cacumen in ſummo monte. Oſſa fiunt lapis: tùm auctus in omnes partes crevit in immenſum (Dî ſic ſtatuiſtis) & omne cœlum cum tot ſideribus requievit in illo.

NOTES.

16. *Vicinia nulla.*] For none of his Neighbours had any ploughed Lands, they were all in *Atlas*'s Poſſeſſion.

22. *Ille.*] *Atlas.*

Vetuſtæ ſortis] Of the ancient Oracle.

23. *Themis.*] Who has a Temple in Mount *Parnaſſus.*

25. *Hunc titulum.*] This Glory. *Titulus* is ſo called of *tutando*; becauſe every one aſſerts his Titles, Deeds, and Exploits.

Natus Jove.] *Hercules*, who afterwards carried away thoſe Apples, *ab inſomni malè cuſtodita dracone*, as he ſays, *Book* IX. *Fab.* iii.

26. *Pomaria.*] His Orchards: though *pomaria* are properly Places were Apples are laid up. *Atlas* is ſaid to have had golden Apples in his Orchards.

29. *Huic.*] To *Perſeus.*

Vade procùl,] Begone from my Kingdom, leſt, being vanquiſhed by me, your pretended Glory of Deſcent from *Jupiter* prove falſe.

33. *Par eſſet.*] Could be able to ſtand againſt; for *Atlas* was a large and mighty Man.

34. *At quoniam.*] But ſince you ſet light by my Glory, take a Preſent that is fit for you. A ſharp Irony.

36. *Ipſe retrò verſus.*] Turning his Head the other Way, leſt himſelf might alſo be metamorphoſed.

Protulit,] He expoſed.

Ora ſqualentia.] The Face of *Meduſa*, filthy, pale and wan.

38. *Abeunt*] Are changed.

Juga.] The Tops of the Mountain.

41. *Sic Dii ſtatuiſtis.*] So ye Gods determined.

Omne Cœlum.] The whole Heaven. Cic. *Exercitus* omnis *interiit.* So Cæſ. *Gallia eſt* omnis *diviſa in tres partes.*

FAB.

FAB. XVIII. *Andromeda* delivered by *Perſeus*, and Twigs turned into Coral.

Perſeus *travelling through* Ethiopia, *ſaw* Andromeda, *the Daughter of* Cepheus *and* Caſſiope, *bound to a Rock, and expoſed to a Sea-Monſter on Account of her Mother's Pride, in preferring her own Beauty to that of the* Nereid *Nymphs. Being captivated with her Charms, he reſolved to attempt her Deliverance; and having bargained with her Parents that ſhe ſhould be the Reward of his Victory, he fought and conquered the Monſter. While he was waſhing himſelf in the Sea, being defiled with the Monſter's Blood, he placed the* Gorgon's *Head upon the Shore, laying Twigs and Leaves under it, to prevent its being injured and defaced, when ſuddenly the Twigs were perceived to grow hard, and to be changed into Coral; which the Nymphs of the Sea afterwards cultivating in their Waters, propagated the Wonder through the Deep.*

CLauſerat Hippotades æterno carcere ventos:
Admonitorque operum cœlo clariſſimus alto
Lucifer ortus erat. Pennis ligat ille reſumptis
Parte ab utrâque pedes, teloque accingitur unco;
Et liquidum motis talaribus aëra findit.
Gentibus innumeris circùmque infraque relictis:
Æthiopum populos, Cepheïa conſpicit arva.
Illic immeritam maternæ pendere linguæ
Andromedan pœnas injuſtus juſſerat Ammon

Hippotades clauſerat ventos æterno carcere: Lucifer clariſſimus alto cœlo, admonitorque operum, erat ortus. Ille ligat pedes ab utrâque parte reſumptis pennis, que accingitur unco telo; et findit liquidum aëra motis talaribus. Que innumeris gentibus relictis circùmque infràque, conſpicit populos Æthiopum Cepheïa arva. Illic injuſtus Ammon juſſerat Andromedan immeritam pendere pœnas maternæ linguæ.

NOTES.

1. *Hippotades*] *Æolus*, King of the Winds, the Son of *Jupiter* by *Aceſia* the Daughter of *Hippota*.

Æterno] Everlaſting.

2. *Admonitorque operum.*] Which puts Men in mind of their Work; for when *Lucifer* appears, Mankind riſe to their Work and Buſineſs.

3. *Pennis reſumptis*] Reſuming his Wings which he had laid aſide by Night.

Ille.] *Perſeus.*

4. *Teloque unco.*] With a crooked Sword, called a Falchion.

7. *Cepheïa arva.*] The Kingdoms of *Cepheus*, Son of *Phœnix*, King of the *Æthiopians*, Huſband of *Caſſiépe*, and Father of *Andromeda*, who was conſtrained to expoſe his Daughter *Andromeda* to a Sea-Monſter, becauſe of the Pride of her Mother, who boaſted that ſhe was more beautiful than the *Nereids*. *Neptune*, moved by their Prayers, ſent a great Sea-Monſter, which laid *Æthiopia* waſte. And *Jupiter Hammon* being conſulted, concerning the Means for pacifying the *Nereids*, anſwered, that the Offspring of *Cepheus* and *Caſſiope* muſt be expoſed to the Monſter. *Perſeus* ſeeing *Andromeda* bound to a Rock, bargained to deliver her upon Condition of her being promiſed him for Wife; But *Phineus* the Brother of *Cepheus*, to whom *Andromeda* was eſpouſed before ſhe was expoſed to the Monſter, endeavoured to take her from *Perſeus* by Force. Upon this a Battle enſued, in which *Perſeus* ſlew great Numbers, and by preſenting *Meduſa*'s Head to others, turned them into Stones. So that at laſt he obtained a complete Victory.

8. *Maternæ linguæ.*] For *Caſſiope* preſumed to vie with the *Nereids* in Beauty.

9. *Injuſtus*] *ſc.* In pronouncing that Sentence; for it is not juſt Children ſhould ſuffer Puniſhment for their Parents. *Ammon* or *Hammon* ſignifies one that keepeth Sandpits; for *Jupiter* was worſhipped in the Shape of a Ram in a famous Temple, in the ſandy Grounds of *Libya*.

Quam

Quam ſimùl Abantiades vidit religatam brachia ad duras cautes, niſi quòd levis aura moverat capillos, & lumina manabant tepido fletu, ratus eſſet marmoreum opus, inſciùs trahit ignes; & ſtupet: & correptus imagine viſæ formæ, penè eſt oblitus quatere ſuas pennas in aëre. Ut ſtetit, dixit, O non digna iſtis catenis; ſed quibus cupidi amantes junguntur inter ſe; que pande tuum nomen terræque requirenti; & cur geras vincla. Illa virgo ſilet primò, nec audet appellare virum, que celâſſet modeſtas vultus manibus, ſi non fuiſſet religata. Quod potuit, implevit lumina lacrymis obortis. Que indicat nomen terræ ſuumque, quantaque fuerit fiducia maternæ formæ, ne videretur nolle fateri ſua delicta inſtanti ſæpius. Et unda inſonuit, omnibus nondùm memoratis: que bellua imminet veniens immenſo ponto, & poſſidet latum æquor ſub pectore. Virgo conclamat. Genitor lugubris, & mater amens adeſt, ambo miſeri, ſed illa juſtius: nec ferunt auxilium ſecum, ſed fletus dignos tempore, plangoremque, que adhærent in vincto corpore. Tunc hoſpes ait ſic: Longa tempora lacrymarum poterunt manere vos: hora ad ferendam opem eſt brevis. Si ego Perſeus peterem hanc, natus Jove & illâ,

Quam ſimùl ad duras religatam brachia cautes
Vidit Abantiades; niſi quod levis aura capillos
Moverat, & tepido manabant lumina fletu,
Marmoreum ratus eſſet opus. Trahit inſcius ignes;
Et ſtupet: & viſæ correptus imagine formæ,
Penè ſuas quatere eſt oblitus in aere pennas.
Ut ſtetit, O, dixit, non iſtis digna catenis;
Sed quibus inter ſe cupidi junguntur amantes;
Pande requirenti nomen terræque tuumque;
Et cur vincla geras. Primò ſilet illa, nec audet
Appellare virum virgo, manibuſque modeſtos
Celâſſet vultus, ſi non religata fuiſſet.
Lumina, quod potuit, lacrymis implevit obortis.
Sæpiùs inſtanti, ſua ne delicta fateri
Nolle videretur, nomen terræque ſuumque,
Quantaque maternæ fuerit fiducia formæ,
Indicat. Et nondùm memoratis omnibus unda
Inſonuit; venienſque immenſo bellua ponto
Imminet: & latum ſub pectore poſſidet æquor.
Conclamat virgo. Genitor lugubris, & amens
Mater adeſt; ambo miſeri, ſed juſtiùs illa;
Nec ſecum auxilium, ſed dignos tempore fletus,
Plangoremque ferunt, vinctoq; in corpore adhærent,
Cum ſic hoſpes ait: Lacrymarum longa manere
Tempora vos poterunt; ad opem brevis hora ferendam eſt.
Hanc ego ſi peterem Perſeus, Jove natus & illâ,

NOTES.

10. *Duras cautes.*] To the ſharp Rocks: So below.

Quam dura ad ſaxa revinctam,——

11. *Abantiades.*] *Perſeus.* See before.

12. *Tepido fletu.*] With warm Tears.

Manabant.] Did drop, did flow.

13. *Marmoreum opus.*] A marble Statue.

Inſcius.] Not knowing who ſhe was, he fell in Love with her.

15. *Quatere.*] To move, to ſhake.

16. *Iſtis catenis.*] Thoſe Chains.

17. *Sed, &c.*] But the Bands of mutual Love.

18. *Pande.*] Tell me.

Requirenti.] To me aſking.

Terræque.] Thy City or Country. So *Virg.*

——Nunc ſtant ſinè nomine terræ.

20. *Appellare virum.*] To ſpeak to a Man.

Virgo.] Becauſe ſhe was a Virgin.

23. *Inſtanti.*] Preſſing her to tell her Name and Country.

25. *Maternæ formæ.*] Of the Beauty of her Mother *Caſſiope*, who valued herſelf more than the Nymphs.

28. *Imminet.*] Appears over.

Latum æquor.] An Emphaſis by which the Hugeneſs of the Monſter is repreſented.

29. *Genitor.*] *Cepheus.*

Lugubris.] Miſerable; it may alſo ſignify Mourning, or Mourning Clothes.

30. *Mater.*] *Caſſiope.*

32. *Ferunt.*] Bring along with them.

Vinctoque, &c.] They embrace *Andromeda*, as ſhe lay bound.

33. *Hoſpes.*] *Perſeus.*

Manere.] May await you. *Hor.*

Omnes una manet nox.——

34. *Ad opem.*] To bring Help to *Andromeda.*

35 *Hanc.*] *Perſeus* makes known his Virtues and Atchievements to *Andromeda*'s Parents, who did not know them, that he might the more eaſily obtain what he deſired.

Illâ.] *Danäe.*

Quam

Quam clauſam implevit fœcundo Jupiter auro:
Gorgonis anguicomæ Perſeus ſuperator, & alis
Ætherias auſus jactatis ire per auras;
Præferrer cunctis certè gener. Addere tantis
Dotibus & meritum (faveant modo Numina) tento
Ut mea ſit, ſervata meâ virtute, paciſcor
Accipiunt legem (quis enim dubitaret?) & orant,
Promittuntque ſuper regnum dotale, parentes.
Ecce! velut navis præfixo concita roſtro
Sulcat aquas, juvenum ſudantibus actæ lacertis:
Sic fera, dimotis impulſu pectoris undis
Tantùm aberat ſcopulis, quantum Balearica torto
Funda poteſt plumbo medii tranſmittere cœli:
Cùm ſubito juvenis pedibus tellure repulsâ
Arduus in nubes abiit. Ut in æquore ſummo
Umbra viri viſa eſt, viſam fera ſævit in umbram:
Utque Jovis præpes; vacuo cùm vidit in arvo
Præbentem Phœbo liventia terga draconem,
Occupat averſum: neu ſæva retorqueat ora,
Squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus ungues:
Sic celeri fiſſum præpes per inane volatu
Terga feræ preſſit, dextroque frementis in armo

quam Jupiter implevit clauſam fœcundo auro: Perſeus, ſuperator anguicomæ Gorgonis, & auſus ire per ætherias auras jactatis alis; certè præferrer gener cunctis. Et tento addere meritum tantis dotibus (modò Numina faveant). Paciſcor ut ſit mea, ſervata meâ virtute. Parentes accipiunt legem: (quis enim dubitaret?) & orant promituntque dotale regnum ſuper. Ecce! velut navis concita præfixo roſtro ſulcat aquas, actæ ſudantibus lacertis juvenum: ſic fera, undis dimotis impulſu pectoris, aberat tantùm ſcopulis, quantùm medii cœli Balearica funda poteſt tranſmittere plumbo torto, cùm juvenis ſubitò abiit arduus in nubes, tellure repulsâ pedibus. Ut umbra viri viſa eſt in ſummo æquore, fera ſævit in viſam umbram: utque præpes Jovis, cum vidit draconem in vacuo arvo præbentem liventia terga Phœbo, occupat averſum: neu retorqueat ſæva ora, figit avidos ungues ſquamigeris cervicibus, ſic Inachides, præpes celeri volatu per fiſſum inane, preſſit terga feræ, que abdidit

NOTES.

36. *Clauſam.*] Shut up in a brazen Tower. See the very elegant Ode of *Horace*, Book III. Ode 16.

40. *Meritum.*] That I am deſerving of her.

Faveant modo Numina.] If the Gods do but help me.

41. *Mea.*] ſc. *Uxor.*

42. *Legem.*] The Condition which *Perſeus* propoſed to them, that ſhe ſhould be his, if he ſaved her.

Dubitaret.] To accept the propoſed Condition.

Orant.] They requeſt him to ſave their Daughter.

43. *Promittuntque.*] And they promiſe him, over and above, their Kingdom for a Portion.

Parentes.] The Father and Mother of *Andromeda.*

44. *Ecce*, &c.] By this Similitude the Magnitude and Force of the Sea-Monſter is figured.

Navis, &c.] A Ship having a Beak in its Prow.

Concita.] Swift.

45. *Sulcat.*] Divides and ſeparates the Waters, cuts into Furrows.

Acta.] Driven on by.

47. *Quantùm.*] The Beaſt was as far off from the Rock, as a Leaden Bullet might paſs, being ſhot out of a ſling, (or a Stone's-throw).

48. *Medii cœli.*] The middle Space of the Air.

49. *Repulsâ.*] So Book II. *De Pallade*, he ſays.

Fugit, & impreſſa tellurem reppulit haſta.

50. *Arduus.*] Aloft.

52. *Utque Jovis*, &c.] The Poet, by a beautiful Similitude, ſhews with what Agility *Perſeus* overcame that Sea-Monſter.

Præpes.] TheEagle, which is a mortal Enemy to Serpents. The larger Sort of Fowls, from the Flight of which Auguries are taken, are called *Præpetes. Præpes* is alſo the ſame as *velox*, ſwift.

Præpetibus pennis auſus ſe credere cælo.

Vacuo.] Having no ſtanding Corn.

53. *Præbentem*, &c.] Turning his Back to *Phœbus*, *i. e.* baſking in the Sun.

Liventia.] Blackiſh.

54. *Occupat.*] He ſeizes.

Neu.] And leſt.

Retorqueat.] It ſhould turn back upon him.

55. *Avidos ungues.*] His greedy Talons.

Squamigeris cervicibus.] Into the ſcaly Neck.

56. *Inane.*] The Air.

57. *Frementis.*] Of the bellowing, roaring Monſter.

In armo.] The Shoulder.

Inachides

ferrum tenùs curvo hamo in dextro armo frementis. Læsa gravi vulnere, modò sublimis attollit se in auras; modò subdit aquis, modò versat more ferocis apri, quem circumsona turba canum terret. Ille effugit avidos morsus velocibus alis, que nunc vulnerat terga obsita super cavis conchis. quà patent, nunc costas laterum, nunc quà tenuissima cauda desinit in piscem, falcato ense. Bellua vomit ore fluctus mistos cum puniceo sanguine: graves pennæ maduêre aspergine. Nec Perseus ausus ultra credere bibulis talaribus: conspexit scopulum, qui extat vertice summo aquis stantibus: operitur ab moto æquore. Nixus eo, que tenens prima juga rupis sinistra, exegit ferrum per illa repetita ter quater. Clamor cum plausu implevêre littora superasque domos Deorum: gaudent, que salutant generum. Que Cassiope, que pater Cepheus, fatentur auxilium servatoremque domûs. Virgo, pretiumque & causa laboris, resoluta catenis incedit. Ipse abluit victrices manus haustâ undâ, que mollit humum foliis ne lædat anguiferum caput nudâ arenâ; que sternit virgas natas sub æquore, & imponit ora Phorcynidos Medusæ. Recens virga, que etiamnum viva, rapuit vim monstri bibulâ medullâ,

Inachides ferrum curvo tenùs abdidit hamo.
Vulnere læsa gravi, modò se sublimis in auras
Attollit; modò subdit aquis, modò more ferocis
Versat apri, quem turba canum circumsona terret.
Ille avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis.
Quàque patent, nunc terga cavis super obsita conchis,
Nunc laterum costas, nunc quà tenuissima cauda
Definit in piscem, falcato vulnerat ense.
Bellua puniceo mistos cum sanguine fluctus
Ore vomit: maduêre graves aspergine pennæ.
Nec bibulis ultrà Perseus talaribus ausus
Credere: conspexit scopulum, qui vertice summo
Stantibus extat aquis; operitur ab æquore moto.
Nixus eo, rupisque tenens juga prima sinistrâ,
Ter quater exegit repetita per illa ferrum.
Littora cum plausu clamor superasque Deorum
Implevere domos: gaudent, generumque salutant.
Auxiliumque domûs, servatoremque fatentur
Cassiope, Cepheusque pater. Resoluta catenis
Incedit virgo, pretiumque & causa laboris.
Ipse manus haustâ victrices abluit undâ.
Anguiferumque caput nudâ ne lædat arenâ,
Mollit humum foliis; natasque sub æquore virgas
Sternit, & imponit Phorcynidos ora Medusæ.
Virga recens, bibulâque etiamnùm viva medullâ

NOTES.

58. *Inachides*] *Perseus*; for the *Argives* are called *Inachidæ*, from King *Inachus*.

Curvo tenùs.]——*Capulo tenus abdidit ensem*, as *Virgil* says.

61. *Circumsona.*] Sounding, or barking.

62. *Ille.*] *Perseus.*

Avidos morsus.] The greedy Bites of the Monster.

63. *Super*, &c.] Covered over with Shells; for Shells stick to the Backs of Sea Monsters; or understand by *conchis* hard Scales.

65. *Falcato.*] Crooked and like a Sickle. See above, at the Beginning of the Fable,

——*Teloque accingitur unco.*

66. *Puniceo.*] Red.

67. *Maduêre.*] The Feathers of *Perseus*'s Wings were wet and heavy with the Water vomited by the Sea-Monster.

68. *Bibulis.*] Dropping with wet; for that which soaks in is called *bibulum*: whence comes *bibula charta*, Paper that lets the Ink in. They also are called *Bibuli* who drink much.

68. *Ultrà.*] Any longer.

69. *Credere.*] To trust to.

70. *Extat.*] Stands up, appears above.

71. *Nixus.*] When he had made his Feet steady on the Top of that Rock, he wounded the Monster with his Sword.

73. *Clamor.*] Shouts.

74. *Domus Deorum.*] The Heavens.

75. *Servatorem.*] The Deliverer, who had delivered *Andromeda* from Death. For *servare aliquem* is to bring any one into a safe Place, to preserve them; or (as *Donat* speaks in *Ter. ad And.*) *auxilium ferre.* For *Simo* had said, *Quæ sese voluit in ignem injicere, prohibui, servavi.*

78. *Ipse.*] *Perseus.*

80. *Mollit*, &c.] He softened the Place, where the *Gorgon*'s Head was to be laid, with Leaves and Twigs.

81. *Phorcynidos.*] Of the Daughter of *Phorcus* or *Phorcys* and *Cetus.*

82. *Recens.*] Newly plucked.

Vim

Vim rapuit monſtri, tactuque induruit hujus,
Perceptique novum ramis & fronde rigorem.
At pelagi Nymphæ factum mirabile tentant
Pluribus in virgis: & idem contingere gaudent:
Seminaque ex illis iterant jactata per undas,
Nunc quoque coraliis eadem natura remanſit:
Duritiem tacto capiant ut ab aëre, quodque
Vimen in æquore erat, fiat ſuper æquora ſaxum.

que induruit tactu hujus, que percepit novum rigorem ramis & fronde. At Nymphæ pelagi tentant mirabile factum in pluribus virgis: & gaudent idem contingere: que iterant ſemina jactata per undas ex illis. Nunc quoque eadem natura remanſit coraliis: ut capiant duritiem ab aëre tacto, quodque erat vimen in æquore, fiat ſaxum ſuper æquora.

NOTES.

82. *Bibulâque medullâ.*] In its ſpungy Pith.

83. *Rapuit*, &c.] Coutracted the Virtue of *Meduſa*'s Head; which turned every thing into Stone.

84. *Percepitque.*] Received.

Novum.] An unuſual Hardneſs; for before it was ſoft, while under the Water.

85. *Nymphæ.*] The *Nereides.*

Tentant.] Try.

86. *Gaudent.*] They are glad when they ſee the Twigs grow hard like a Stone.

88. *Coraliis.*] Corals. This *Pliny* calls *Pyrites*, or a Fire-ſtone.

89. *Ab aëre.*] For being expoſed to the Air, it grows hard.

90. *Vimen.*] A ſoft and flexible Twig.

Saxum.] A Stone, or hard as a Stone. *Saxa* are properly Rocks.

FAB. XIX. *Meduſa*'s Hair into Serpents.

Meduſa, *the Daughter of* Phorcys, *was a very graceful Virgin, and particularly celebrated for the Beauty of her Hair. She was courted by many, but at laſt was deflowered by* Neptune, *in the Temple of* Minerva, *and therefore defiled it. The Goddeſs reſented this Profanation ſo greatly, that ſhe turned* Meduſa's *Hair into Snakes, who afterwards became ſhunned and abhorred by thoſe very Lovers who were before captivated with her Charms.* Minerva *afterwards wore the* Gorgon's *Head in her Shield, by way of Terror to her Enemies.*

DIS tribus ille focos totidem de ceſpite ponit:
Lævum Mercurio; dextrum tibi, bellica Virgo,
Ara Jovis media eſt: mactatur vacca Minervæ;
Alipedi vitulus; taurus tibi, ſumme Deorum.
Protinùs Andromedan, & tanti præmia facti

Ille ponit totidem focos de ceſpite tribus Dîs: lævum Mercurio; dextrum tibi, bellica Virgo; ara Jovis eſt media: vacca mactatur Minervæ; vitulus Alipedi; ſumme Deorum, taurus tibi. Protinùs rapit Andromedan, & indotata præmia tanti facti.

NOTES.

1. *Dîs.*] *Perſeus*, reſolving to give Thanks and offer Sacrifice to the Gods for having overcome the Sea-Monſter, erects three Altars on the Shore to three Gods, *Minerva*, *Mercury*, and *Jupiter*; upon which he offers a Cow to *Minerva*, a Calf to *Mercury*, and an Ox to *Jupiter*.

Ille.] *Perſeus.*

2 *Lævum.*] The middle Place is the firſt Place of Honour, the Left hand the next, ſays *Lipſius*, Book II. *Electorum*, Chap. 2. Why then has *Pallas* a Place aſſigned above *Mercury*? Upon account of the Burnt-offering, which is the more honourable and proper to *Pallas*. as Book XII. ver. 151. *Auſon.* LXIV. Epigr.

Aerea bos fleteram, mactata eſt vacca Minervæ.

4. *Alipedi*] To *Mercury*, having Wings on his Feet; or as being the ſwifteſt of all the Planets; and is therefore painted with winged Heels. This Cuſtom is taken Notice of, Book XII.

Pallada mactatæ placabat ſanguine vaccæ.

Indotata

Hymenæus, Amorque præcutiunt tædas; ignes ſatiantur largis odoribus; que ſerta dependent tectis. Lotique lyræque, tibiáque & cantus ſonant, felicia argumenta læti animi. Tota aurea atria patent, valvis reſeratis, que [proceres Cephei regis ineunt convivia] inſtructa pulchro paratu. Poſtquàm functi epulis, que diffudêre animos munere generoſi Bacchi: Abantiades quærit cultuſque habituſque locorum. Unus Lyncides protinùs narrat moreſque habituſque virorum. Que ſimul edocuit, dixit, Nunc, ô fortiſſime Perſéu, precor fare, quantâ virtute, quibuſque artibus abſtuleris ora crinita draconibus. Agenorides narrat: locum eſſe jacentem ſub gelido Atlante, tutum munimine ſolidæ molis; in introitu cujus, geminas ſorores Phorcydas habitâſſe, partitas uſum unius luminis: ſe cepiſſe id ſuppoſitâ manu, dùm traditur furtim ſolerti aſtu: que tetigiſſe Gorgoneas domos per loca abdita longè devioque; & ſaxa horrentia; fragoſis ſylvis, que vidiſſe paſſim per agros, perque vias ſimulacra hominum, ferarumque converſa in ſilicem ex ipſis, Medaſâ viſâ.

Indotata rapit. Tædas Hymenæus, Amorque
Præcutiunt, largis ſatiantur odoribus ignes;
Sertaque dependent tectis. Lotique lyræque,
Tibiaque & cantus, animi felicia læti
Argumenta, ſonant. Reſeratis aurea valvis
Atria tota patent, pulchroque inſtructa paratu
[Cephei proceres ineunt convivia regis.]
Poſtquàm epulis functi, generoſi munere Bacchi
Diffudêre animos: cultuſque habituſque locorum
Quærit Abantiades. Quærenti protinùs unus
[Narrat Lyncides moreſque habituſque virorum.]
Quæ ſimùl edocuit, Nunc, ô fortiſſime, dixit,
Fare precor, Perſeu quantâ virtute, quibuſque
Artibus abſtuleris crinita draconibus ora.
Narrat Agenorides; gelido ſub Atlante jacentem
Eſſe locum ſolidæ tutum munimine molis:
Cujus in introitu geminas habitâſſe ſorores
Phorcydas, unius partitas luminis uſum,
Id ſe ſolerti, furtim dùm traditur aſtu,
Suppoſitâ cepiſſe manu; perque abdita longè
Deviaque & ſylvis horrentia ſaxa fragoſis
Gorgoneas tetigiſſe domos; paſſimque per agros,
Perque vias vidiſſe hominum ſimulacra, ferarumque
In ſilicem ex ipſis viſâ converſa Medusâ.

NOTES.

6. *Indotata.*] The Virgin without a Dowry, not regarding the Kingdom, which was promiſed him by her Parents. Otherwiſe *in dotem, i. e.* for a Portion or Dowry. Others will have the Particle *in* to be intenſive. *i. e.* with a great Portion; for *Perſeus* took *Andromeda* with the Kingdom of *Ethiopia* for a Dowry.

Tædas.] *Love* and *Hymen* accelerate the Marriage Ceremony. The *Tædæ* were Torches commonly made of the Pine-tree, in Number five, which were carried before new married Brides when they went home to their Huſbands. So above, ver. 60.

—*Tædæ quoque jure coiſſent.*

Which is put by a Metonymy for the Ceremony of Marriage, as it is here.

Hymenæus.] A God who was always invoked in the celebrating of Marriages.

7. *Largis odoribus.*] With great Plenty of Frankincenſe, and other Perfumes.

8. *Sertaque.*] Crowns ſo called from *ſerendis floribus*, ſowing Flowers.

10. *Argumenta.*] Signs, Tokens.

Aurea atria.] The Halls adorned with Gold.

Valvis reſeratis.] The Doors being laid open.

12. *Proceres Cephei.*] The Nobles and Princes of King *Cepheus*.

Ineunt.] Repair to the Feſtival, Banquet.

13. *Generoſi Bacchi.*] Of the beſt Wine.

14. *Diffudêre.*] Had made merry; cheered; for generous Wine opens and dilates the Heart.

Cultuſque habituſque.] The Cuſtoms and Manners of the People and Place.

15. *Quærit.*] He aſks, enquires.

Abantiades.] *Perſeus*, the Grandſon of *Abas*.

16. *Lyncides.*] Either the Son of *Lynceus*, or a proper Name.

Mores.] The Cuſtoms, &c.

Habituſque.] The Way of Life.

19. *Abſtuleris.*] Thou didſt cut off.

Crinita.] The Head of *Meduſa*, haired with Snakes, *i. e.* having Serpents inſtead of Hairs.

21. *Solidæ molis.*] Of a Solid Wall and Circuit, or of the Mountain.

23. *Phorcydas.*] The Daughters of *Phorcus*. See above. Fab. XVIII. ver. 8.

Luminis unius.] Of one Eye.

24. *Solerti.*] He relates how he ſtole that one Eye, while it was given alternately from one to the other.

26. *Fragoſis.*] Rough, craggy.

29. *Ipſis.*] From men and Beaſts.

Se

Se tamen horrendæ, clypei quem læva gerebat
Ære repercuſſo, formam aſpexiſſe Meduſæ:
Dùmque gravis ſomnus colubraſque, ipſamque tenebat
Eripuiſſe caput collo: penniſque fugacem
Pegaſon, & fratrem, matris de ſanguine natos.
Addidit & longi non falſa pericula curſûs;
Quæ freta, quas terras ſub ſe vidiſſet ab alto,
Et quæ jactatis tetigiſſet ſidera pennis.
Antè expectatum tacuit; tamen excipit unus
Ex numero procerum, quærens, cur ſola ſororum
Geſſerit alternis immiſtos crinibus angues.
Hoſpes ait, Quoniam ſcitaris digna relatu;
Accipe quæſiti cauſam. Clariſſima formâ,
Multorumque fuit ſpes invidioſa procorum
Illa; nec in totâ conſpectior ulla capillis
Par fuit. Inveni, qui ſe vidiſſe referrent.
Hanc pelagi rector templo vitiâſſe Minervæ
Dicitur. Averſa eſt; & caſtos ægide vultus
Nata Jovis texit; nevè hoc impunè fuiſſet,
Gorgoneum crinem turpes mutavit in Hydros.
Nunc quoque, ut attonitos formidine terreat hoſtes,
Pectore in adverſo, quos fecit ſuſtinet angues.

Tamen ſe aſpexiſſe formam horrendæ Meduſæ, ære clypei repercuſſo quem gerebat læva: dùmque gravis ſomnus tenebat colubraſque ipſamque, eripuiſſe caput collo: que addidit Pegaſon fugacem pennis, & fratrem. natos de ſanguine matris. Et addidit non falſa pericula longi curſûs; quæ freta, quas terras vidiſſet ſub ſe ab alto, & quæ ſidera tetigiſſet jactatis pennis. Tacuit antè expectatum; tamen unus è numero procerum excipit, quærens cur ſola ſororum geſſerit angues immiſtos alternis crinibus. Hoſpes ait, Quoniam ſcitaris digna relatu; accipe cauſam quæſiti. Illa fuit clariſſima formâ que invidioſa ſpes multorum procorum; nec ullæ pars in totâ fuit conſpectior capillis. Inveni, qui referrent ſe vidiſſe. Rector pelagi dicitur vitâſſe hanc templo Minervæ. Nata Jovis eſt averſa, & texit caſtos vultus Ægide; nevè hoc fuiſſet impunè, mutavit Gorgoneum crinem in turpes Hydros. Nunc quoque ſuſtinet angues quos fecit in adverſo pectore, ut terreat attonitos hoſtes formidine.

NOTES.

30. *Tamen horrendæ.*] *Perſeus* anſwers an Objection; for any one might ſay, By what Means did *Perſeus* himſelf avoid being turned into a Stone by *Meduſa*'s Head? Becauſe, ſays he, I beheld her aſleep by the Reflection of my Shield, and cut off her Head.

31. *Repercuſſo.*] Reflected.

33. *Eripuiſſe.*] Cut off.

34. *Pegaſon & fratrem*] *Pegaſus*, the winged Horſe, and *Chryſaor*, holding a golden Sword in his Hand, are feigned to have ſprung from the Blood that iſſued from *Meduſa*'s Head; therefore the Poet calls *Chryſaor*, the Brother of *Pegaſus*.

Matris.] Of *Meduſa*.

35. *Longi curſûs.*] Of his long Flight.

36. *Alto.*] From on high.

37. *Jactatis pennis.*] By the waving of his Wings.

38. *Antè*, &c.] He made an End of his Diſcourſe before it was expected.

39. *Cur*, &c.] Why *Meduſa* was the only one of the *Gorgons* that wore Serpents mixed with her Hair.

41. *Digna.*] Things worthy to be related, rehearſed.

42. *Accipe quæſiti cauſam.*] Hear what you want to know, *Virg.*

Accipe nunc Danaum inſidias——

42. *Quæſiti.*] Of the Things ſought and inquired after.

43. *Invidioſa ſpes.*] The inviduous Hope.

Procorum multorum.] Of many Lovers who courted her.

44. *Illa.*] *Meduſa*.

Conſpectior.] More beautiful.

45. *Inveni*, &c.] I have heard this of thoſe who ſaid they had ſeen *Meduſa* before ſhe was debauched by *Neptune*.

46. *Hanc.*] *Meduſa*.

Rector pelagi.] *Neptune*.

47. *Averſa.*] Turned away, that ſhe might not ſee the Profanation of her Temple

Ægide.] *Ægis* is the Shield of *Pallas*, of which I have ſpoken before.

48. *Nata.*] *Pallas* the Goddeſs of Wiſdom, born without Mother, out of the Brain of *Jupiter*.

49. *Gorgoneum crinem.*] The Hairs of *Meduſa*.

Turpes Hydros.] Into filthy Snakes. Waterſerpents are called *Hydri*, of ὕδωρ, Water.

50. *Nunc.*] *Pallas*, to terrify her Enemies, removed the Head of *Meduſa*, with her Serpents, into her Shield.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN LIBER V.

FAB. I. The *Gorgon*'s Head turns Men into Stones.

THE ARGUMENT.

Perſeus *having killed the Sea-Monſter, married* Andromeda. *The Princes are preſent at the Marriage Feaſt. But* Phineus, *the Brother of* Cepheus *the Father of* Andromeda, *to whom ſhe had been formerly affianced, thinking it an high Affront that a Stranger ſhould be preferred to him, raiſed a Commotion among the Gueſts, and a bloody Battle enſuing, many were killed on both Sides.* Perſeus *at laſt, apprehenſive of being overpowered by the Multitude of his Adverſaries, prevailed upon thoſe of his Party to withdraw, and expoſed to his Enemies the* Gorgon's *Head; at the Sight of which* Phineus *and his Aſſociates were turned into Stones.*

Dùm Danaëius heros commemorat ea medio agmine Cephenûm, regalia atria complentur fremidâ turbâ: nec clamor eſt, qui canat conjugalia feſta; ſed qui nunciet fera arma.

DUmque ea Cephenûm medio Danaëius heros
Agmine commemorat; fremidâ regalia turbâ
Atria complentur: nec, conjugalia feſta,
Qui canat, eſt clamor; ſed qui fera nunciet arma.

NOTES.

1. *Cephenûm*] The Poet here deſcribes the Tumult which *Phineus*, the Brother of *Cepheus*, to whom *Andromeda* had been promiſed in Marriage before ſhe was expoſed to the Monſter, had unjuſtly raiſed; and afterwards the turning of *Phineus* and his Companions into Stones.

Danaëius.] *Perſeus* the Son of *Danaë*.

2. *Agmine.*] In the midſt of the Company.

3. *Nec conjugalia.*] Nor ſuch as proclaimed a nuptial Feaſt. For clamorous Contention did not ſuit a Wedding, but War rather and Confuſion. Others read *connubialia.*

4. *Arma.*] War. A Metonymy of the Adjunct.

Inque

Inque repentinos convivia verſa tumultus,
Aſſimilare freto poſſis; quod ſæva quietum
Ventorum rabies motis exaſperat undis.
Primus in his Phineus belli temerarius auctor
Fraxineam quatiens æratæ cuſpidis haſtam.
En, ait, en adſum præreptæ conjugis ultor.
Nec mihi te pennæ, nec falſum verſus in aurum
Jupiter eripient. Conanti mittere, Cepheus
Quid facis? exclamat. Quæ te, germane, furentem
Mens agit in facinus? Meritiſne hæc gratia tantis
Redditur? Hâc vitam ſervatam dote rependis?
Quam tibi non Perſeus, verum ſi quæris, ademit,
Sed grave Nereïdum Numen, ſed corniger Ammon,
Sed quæ viſceribus veniebat bellua ponti
Exfaturanda meis. Illo tibi tempore rapta eſt,
Quo peritura fuit. Niſi ſi crudelis id ipſum
Exigis ut pereat, luctûque levabere noſtro.
Scilicet haùd ſatis eſt, quòd te ſpectante revincta eſt,
Et nullam quòd opem patruus, ſponſuſve tuliſti;
Inſuper à quoquam quòd ſit ſervata dolebis?
Præmiaque eripies? Quæ, ſi tibi magna videntur,
Ex illis ſcopulis, ubi erant affixa, petiſſes.
Nunc ſine, qui petiit, per quem hæc non orba ſenectus,

Que poſſis aſſimilare convivia verſa in repentinos tumultus freto; quod quietum, ſæva rabies ventorum exaſperat undis motis. In his primus Phineus, temerarius auctor belli, quatiens fraxineam haſtam æratæ cuſpidis. En, ait, en adſum, ultor præreptæ conjugis. Nec pennæ, nec Jupiter verſus in falſum aurum eripient te mihi. Cepheus exclamat conanti mittere, Quid facis? Germane, quæ mens agit te furentem in facinus? Hæc gratia redditurne tantis meritis? Rependis vitam ſervatam hâc dote? Quam non Perſeus ademit tibi, ſi quæris verum, ſed grave Numen Nereïdum, ſed corniger Ammon, ſed belula ponti quæ veniebat exſaturanda meis viſceribus. Rapta eſt tibi illo tempore, quo fuit peritura. Niſi ſi crudelis exigis id ipſum, ut pereat, & levabere noſtro luctû. Silicet haud ſatis eſt, ut revincta eſt te ſpectante, & quod patruus ſponſuſve tuliſti nullam opem; inſuper dolebis quod ſit ſervata à quoquam? que eripies præmia? Quæ ſi videntur magna tibi, petiſſes ex illis ſcopulis, ubi erant affixa. Nunc ſine, qui petiit, & per quem ſenectus non eſt orba,

NOTES.

6. *Aſſimilare*, &c.] You may compare and imagine this Banquet to be like the Sea, *&c.* This is a Similitude made uſe of by *Homer* and other Poets.

7. *Exaſperat.*] Makes it rough and boiſterous.

8. *Auctor.*] The fomenter.

11. *Nec pennæ.*] Neither your Wings.

Falſum.] Counterfeit or deceitful.

Falſum verſus.] Turned into falſe Gold; being ſaid to have ſo put a Cheat upon your Mother *Danaë*.

12. *Conanti.*] To *Phineus*, being about to throw a Javelin at *Perſeus*.

Cepheus.] The Father of *Andromeda*.

14. *Facinus.*] Wickedneſs.

15. *Vitam ſervatam.*] ſc. *Andromedæ*.

Hâc dote.] With this Dowry, *viz.* to kill him who ſaved *Andromeda* from the Sea-Monſter.

Rependis.] Rewardeſt thou.

17. *Grave Numen.*] The incenſed Majeſty.

Nereïdum.] Of the Sea Nymphs.

Sed.] An Anaphora.

Corniger.] *Jupiter Hammon* was worſhipped under the Form of a horned Ram, in the Deſarts of *Libya*, where *Bacchus*, returning with his Army out of *India*, built in Honour of him a very magnificent Temple; for being in Diſtreſs for want of Water, and petitioning *Jupiter*, he followed a Ram he met, and came to a Fountain, with which his whole Army was refreſhed; he therefore, ſuppoſing that Ram to be *Jupiter*, and calling him *Hammon* or *Ammon* from the Sands, ordered his being worſhipped under the Form of a Ram.

18. *Viſceribus meis.*] My Daughter, which proceeded from my Bowels and Body.

20. *Crudelis.*] Unleſs you are ſo cruel as to wiſh my Daughter's Deſtruction.

21. *Levabere*, &c.] Be eaſed to my great Sorrow.

26. *Affixa.*] Bound. He intimates that the Kingdom was bound to the Rock with *Andromeda*.

Petiſſes.] Thou oughteſt to have ſought after it.

27. *Sine.*] Now ſuffer him, who hath deſerved her, to poſſeſs her.

Per quem.] By whom my old Age ſhall not appear deſtitute of Children. *Andromeda* was his only Daughter.

Senectus.] This my old Age; taking hold of, and ſhewing his grey Hairs.

ferre quod pactus eſt & meritis & voce; que intellige eum non prælatum tibi ſed certæ morti. Ille nihil contrà: ſed ſpectans & hunc & Perſea, alterno vultu; ignorant petatne hunc an illum: cunctatuſque brevi, miſit haſtam contortam viribus quantas ira dabat in Perſea nequicquam. Ut illa ſtetit toro; tum denique Perſeus exſiluit ſtratis, que ferox rupiſſet inimica pectora telo remiſſo; niſi Phineus eſſet poſt altaria: & (indignum) ara profuit ſcelerato. Tamen cuſpis adhæſit non irrita fronte Rhœti: qui poſtquàm cecidit, & ferrum revulſum eſt ex oſſe, calcitrat & aſpergit poſitas menſas ſanguine. Tum verò vulgus ardeſcit in indomitas iras, que conjiciunt tela; & ſunt, qui dicant Cephea debere mori cum genero: ſed Cepheus exierat limine tecti, teſtatus juſque, fidemque, que Deos hoſpitii, ea moveri, ſe prohibente. Bellica Pallas adeſt; & protegit fratrem ægide; datque animos. Erat Atys Indus.

Ferre, quod & meritis, & voce eſt pactus; eumque
Non tibi, ſed certæ prælatum intellige morti.
Ille nihil contrà: ſed & hunc, & Perſea vultu
Alterno ſpectans; petat hunc ignorat, an illum;
Cunctatuſque brevi contortam viribus haſtam,
Quantas ira dabat, nequicquam in Perſea miſit.
Ut ſtetit illa toro; ſtratis tùm denique Perſeus
Exiluit, teloque ferox inimica remiſſo
Pectora rupiſſet; niſi poſt altaria Phineus
Iſſet: & (indignum) ſcelerato profuit ara.
Fronte tamen Rhœti non irrita cuſpis adhæſit:
Qui poſtquam cecidit, ferrumque ex oſſe revulſum eſt,
Calcitrat, & poſitas aſpergit ſanguine menſas.
Tum verò indomitas ardeſcit vulgus in iras,
Telaque conjiciunt; & ſunt, qui Cephea dicant
Cum genero debere mori: ſed limine tecti
Exierat Cepheus, teſtatus juſque fidemque,
Hoſpitiique Deos, ea ſe prohibente moveri.
Bellica Pallas adeſt; & protegi tægide fratrem,
Datque animos. Erat Indus Atys, quem flumine Gange,
Edita Limniace, vitreis peperiſſe ſub antris
Creditur; egregius formâ, quam divite cultu

quem Limniace, edita flumine Gange, creditur peperiſſe ſub vitreis antris; egregius formâ, quam augebat divite cultu

NOTES.

28. *Pactus eſt voce.*] Stipulated for in expreſs Words.

29. *Morti.*] For without doubt *Andromeda* had been dead, unleſs ſhe had been delivered by *Perſeus* from the Sea-Monſter.

30. *Ille.*] *Phineus.*

Nihil.] ſc. *Reſpondit, i. e.* anſwered.

Hunc.] *Cepheus.*

31. *Ignorat.*] He is in doubt whether he ſhould dart the Javelin at him or *Perſeus.*

Illum.] *Perſeus.*

32. *Cunctatuſque brevi.*] Having pauſed a little.

33. *Nequicquam.*] But miſſed his Blow.

34. *Stetit.*] Stood fixed. So *Virg.* Book I. of his *Æneids.*

Stetit illa trement.——

Stratis.] From his Couch, on which the Ancients lay and lolled while they ſupped.

35. *Remiſſo.*] Thrown back. For *Perſeus* threw back the ſame Spear at *Phineus.*

38. *Adhæſit fronte.*] It ſtuck in the Forehead of.

Irrita.] Not in vain; becauſe it ſlew *Rhœtus,* one of *Phineus*'s Companions.

40. *Calcitrat.*] Strikes the Ground with his Heels.

41. *Vulgus.*] The Multitude.

45. *Hoſpitiique Deos.*] *Jupiter,* in an eſpecial Manner the Avenger of the Breach of Hoſpitality. It was a Cuſtom of the Ancients to ſet Salt before Strangers, which when the Hoſt and Gueſt had both taſted, it ſignified they were to be of one Mind, and mutually friendly, as Salt is concreted into its Nature from Earth and Water.

46. *Adeſt.*] Comes to the Aſſiſtanee. For *Perſeus* was not able to reſiſt ſo many, without the Aſſiſtance of *Pallas.*

Protegit.] And defended *Perſeus,* her Brother, from the Enemies Darts, with her Shield. For *Perſeus* was the Son of *Jupiter,* and ſo the Brother of *Pallas.*

47. *Datque animos.*] And inſpired him with Courage.

Indus Atys.] To diſtinguiſh him from him of *Phrygia,* who was beloved by *Cybele,* the Mother of the Gods. There was another *Atys,* the ſon of *Cræſus,* King of *Lydia.*

48. *Limniace.*] This Nymph was the Daughter of *Ganges,* a River of *India:* It ſeems to have been a Marſh near *Ganges*; for λιμνη ſignifies a Lake.

49. *Divite cultu.*] With coſtly Apparel.

Augebat,

Augebat, bis adhùc octonis integer annis ;
Indutus chlamydem Tyriam, quam limbus obibat
Aureus : ornabant aurata monilia collum,
Et madidos myrrhâ curvum crinale capillos.
Illè quidem jaculo quamvis distantia misso
Figere doctus erat ; sed tendere doctior arcus :
Tùm quoque lenta manu flectentem cornua, Perseus
Stipite, qui mediâ positus fumabat in arâ,
Perculit ; & fractis confudit in ossibus ora.
Hunc ubi laudatos jactantem in sanguine vultus
Assyrius vidit Lycabas ; junctissimus illi
Et comes, et veri non dissimulator amoris ;
Postquàm exhalantem sub acerbo vulnere vitam
Deploravit Athin ; quos ille tetenderat, arcus
Arripit : &, Mecum tibi sint certamina, dixit ;
Nec longum pueri fato lætabere : quo plus
Invidiæ, quàm laudis habes. Hæc omnia nondùm
Dixerat ; emicuit nervo penetrabile telum ;
Vitatumque, tamen sinuosâ veste pependit.
Vertit in hunc harpen spectatam cæde Medusæ
Acrisioniades, adigitque in pectus. At ille
Jam moriens, oculis sub nocte natantibus atrâ,

integer adhuc bis octonis annis : indutus Tyriam chlamydem, quam aureus limbus obibat : aurata monilia ornabant collum : & curvum crinale capillos madidos myrrhâ. Ille quidem quamvis erat doctus figere distantia jaculo misso ; sed doctior tendere arcus. Tùm Perseus perculit flectentem lenta cornua manu, stipite, qui positus in mediâ ara fumabat ; & confudit ora in ossibus fractis. Ubi Assyrius Lycabas vidit hunc jactantem laudatos vultus in sanguine ; & comes junctissimus illi, & non dissimulator veri amoris ; postquam deploravit Athin exhalantem vitam sub acerbo vulnere ; arripit arcus quos ille tetenderat : & dixit, Sint certamina tibi mecum ; nec lætabere longum fato pueri, quo habes plus invidiæ quàm laudis. Nondùm dixerat omnia hæc : penetrabile telum emicuit nervo : vitatumque, tamen pependit sinuosâ veste. Acrisioniades vertit in hunc harpen spectatam cæde Medusæ, adigitque in pectus. At ille jam moriens circumspexit Athin oculis natantibus sub atrâ nocte,

NOTES.

51. *Tyriam chlamydem*] A purple Robe ; for *Tyre*, a City of *Phœnicia*, was very famous for Traders in Purple. *Chlamis* is properly a Soldier's Garment.

Obibat.] Did encompass.

52. *Aurata monilia.*] Golden Bracelets.

53. *Myrrhâ.*] With Ointment in which there was Myrrh.

Crinale.] An Hair-binder.

54. *Quamvis distantia.*] How far distant soever.

55. *Doctus.*] Expert.

Doctior.] More expert at bending. A *Greek* Form of Speech.

56. *Lenta cornua.*] The flexile Horns of the Bow. So also in *Anacreon* κέρας, a Horn, is put for a Bow, by *Synecdoche*.

57. *Arâ.*] Which was erected for *Hymen*, the God of Nuptials. See above, *ver.* 37.

——*Et (indignum !) scelerato profuit ara.*

58. *Perculit.*] He smote.

Confudit.] An *Hypallage*, as much as to say, *Confudit ossa fracta inore.*

59. *Laudatos.*] Commendable for Beauty. Other Copies read *fœdatos*, besmeared.

Jactantem.] Convulsed, as Persons dying of Wounds are wont to be.

60. *Assyrius.*] *Syrian* ; for *Assyria* is the same Province as *Syria*.

61. *Non dissimilator.*] Not a Hider, but a Shewer.

62. *Exhalantem vitam.*] Breathing out his Life.

Acerbo vulnere.] From a cruel Wound.

63. *Deploravit.*] He lamented.

Ille.] *Atys*.

Tetenderat.] Had bent.

64. *Arripit.*] Catches up hastily.

Mecum, &c.] Come and try the Contest with me.

65. *Nec longum.*] You shall not long.

Fato.] The Death.

Quo.] By which Conquest.

67. *Emicuit.*] Sprung out from.

Penetrabile telum.] The piercing Arrow.

68. *Vitatumque.*] Tho' avoided : for *Perseus* avoided the Arrow that *Lycabas* shot.

Sinuosâ.] Having many Folds and Plaits.

69. *Hunc.*] *Lycabas*.

Harpen.] *Mercury*'s crooked Sword with which *Perseus* cut off *Medusa*'s Head.

70. *Acrisioniades.*] *Perseus*, the Grandson of *Lycabas*.

Adigitque.] And drove it into.

71. *Natantibus.*] Floating, rolling about in Death. So, in *Horace*, Night is often put for Death.

que acclinavit ſe in illum: & tulit ad manes ſolatia junctæ mortis. Ecce Phorbas Syenites, genitus Methione, & Libis Amphimedon, avidi committere pugnam, quo ſanguine, tellus madefacta latè tepebat, lapſi conciderant: enſis obſtitit ſurgentibus, adactus coſtis alterius, jugulo Phorbantis. At Perſeus non petit Erithon Actoriden enſe admoto, cui lata bipennis erat telum; ſed tollit ingentem cratera, extantem altis ſignis, que in pondere multæ maſſæ, duabus manibus; infligitque viro. Ille vomit rutilum cruorem: & reſupinus pulſat humum moribundo vertice. Indè ſternit Polydæmona cretum Semiramio ſanguine, Caucaſiumque Abarim, Sperchionidenque Lycetum, que Helicen intonſum comas. Phlegyanque, Clycumque, & calcat extructos acervos morientùm. Nec Phineus auſus concurrere cominùs hoſti, intorquet jaculum: quod error detulit in Idan, fruſtrà expertem belli, & ſecutum neutra arma. Ille tuens immitem Phinei torvis oculis, ait, Quandoquidem abſtrabor inpartes, accipe, Phineu, hoſtem quem feciſti; penſaque hoc vulnus vulnere. Jamque remiſſurus tectum tractum de corpore, cecidit collapſus in artus defectos ſanguine. Hic quoque Odites jacet enſe Clymeni, primas poſt regem Cephenum: Hypſeus perculit Protenora, Lyncides Hypſea. Et grandævus Emathion fuit in illis, cultor æqui, timiduſque Deorum: que quoniam anni prohibent bellare, pugnant loquendo;

Circumſpexit Athin, ſeque acclinavit ad illum:
Et tulit ad manes junctæ ſolatia mortis.
Eccè Syenites genitus Methione Phorbas,
Et Libys Amphimedon, avidi committere pugnam,
Sanguine quo tellus latè madefacta tepebat,
Conſiderant lapſi: ſurgentibus obſtitit enſis,
Alterius coſtis, jugulo Phorbantis adactus,
At non Actoriden Erithon, cui lata bipennis
Telum erat, admoto Perſeus petit enſe: ſed altis
Extantem ſignis, multæque in pondere maſſæ,
Ingentem manibus tollit cratera duabus;
Infligitque viro. Rutilum vomit ille cruorem:
Et reſupinus humum moribundo vertice pulſat.
Indè Semiramio Polydæmona ſanguine cretum,
Caucaſiumque Abarim, Sperchionidenque Lycetum,
Intonſumq; comas Helicen, Phlegyanq; Clytumq;
Sternit; & extructos morientùm calcat acervos.
Nec Phineus auſus concurrere cominùs hoſti,
Intorquet jaculum; quod detulit error in Idan,
Expertem fruſtrà belli, & neutra arma ſecutum.
Ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis,
Quandoquidem in partes, ait, abſtrahor, accipe, Phineu,
Quem feciſti hoſtem; penſaque hoc vulnere vulnus,
Jamque remiſſurus tractum de corpore telum,
Sanguine defectos cecidit collapſus in artus.
Hic quoque Cephenum poſt regem primus Odites
Enſe jacet Clymeni: Protenora perculit Hypſeus,
Hypſea Lyncides. Fuit & grandævus in illis
Emathion, æqui cultor, timiduſque Deorum:
Quem quoniam prohibent anni bellare, loquendo

NOTES.

73. *Ad manes.*] To the Ghoſts below.
74. *Syenites.*] *Syenites*, of the City *Syene* in *Egypt*, under the Tropic of *Cancer*.
75. *Libys.*] of *Libya*.
Avidi, &c.] Fond of fighting.
77. *Enſis.*] The Sword of *Perſeus*.
78. *Alterius.*] Of *Amphimedon*.
Adactus.] Fixed in.
79. *Actoriden.*] The Son of *Actor*.
81. *Extantem.*] Standing out, emboſſed.
83. *Infligitque.*] Throws it.
Rutilum.] High-coloured.
84. *Moribundo vertice.*] With his dying Head.
85. *Semiramio.*] *Semiramis*, who built *Babylon*.
86. *Caucaſiumque.*] From *Caucaſus*, a Mountain of *Babylon*.
86. *Sperchionidenque.*] The Son of *Sperchius*.
91. *Fruſtrà.*] To little purpoſe; for he was ſlain.
93. *In partes.*] Into Faction, Sedition. *Pars* is often taken for Faction; but for the moſt Part in the Plural Number, as here. *Sic. Erat illarum* partium; Alſo, *Tenuerunt* partes *Cæſaris*.
94. *Penſaque.*] Make amends for; *q. d.* Inſtead of That take This.
Vulnere.] By the Wound which I am going to give you.
Vulnus.] The Wound which you gave me.
97. *Primus poſt regem.*] Second in Dignity.
99. *Lyncides.*] The Son of *Lynceus*.
100. *Timiduſque Deorum.*] Religious.

Pugnat

Pugnat ; & inceſſit, ſceleratáque devovet arma.
Huic Chromis amplexo tremulis altaria palmis
Decutit enſe caput: quod protinùs incidit aræ :
Atque ibi ſemianimi verba execrantia linguâ
Edidit, & medios animam exſpiravit in ignes.
Hinc gemini fratres, Broteaſque & cæſtibus Ammon
Invicti (vinci ſi poſſent cæſtibus enſes)
Phineâ cecidêre manu : Cereriſque ſacerdos
Ampycus, albenti velatus tempora vittâ.
Tu quoque, Japetide, non hos adhibendus ad uſus :
Sed qui pacis opus cytharam cum voce moveres;
Juſſus eras celebrare dapes, feſtumque canendo.
Cui procùl aſtanti, plectrumque imbelle tenenti,
Pettalus, I, ridens, Stygiis cane cætera, dixit,
Manibus : & lævo mucronem tempore figit,
Concidit, & digitis morientibus ille retentat
Fila lyræ : casûque canit miſerabile carmen.
Non ſinit hunc impunè ferox cecidiſſe Lycormas ;
Râptaque de dextro robuſta repagula poſti
Oſſibus illidit mediæ cervicis. At ille
Procubuit terræ, mactati more juvenci,
Demere tentabat lævi quoque robora poſtis
Cinypheus Pelates : tentanti dextera fixa eſt
Cuſpide Marmaridæ Corithi; lignoque cohæſit.

& inceſſit, que devovet ſcelerata arma. Chromis decutit enſe caput huic amplexo altaria tremulis palmis : quod protinùs incidit aræ : atque ibi edidi execrantia verba ſemianimi linguâ, & expiravit animam in medios ignes. Hinc gemini fratres, Broteaſque & Ammon invicti cæſtibus (ſi enſes poſſent vinci cæſtibus) cecidêre Phineâ manu : que Ampycus ſacerdos Cereris velatus tempora albenti vittâ. Tu quoque, Japetide, non adhibendus ad hos uſus ; ſed qui moveres cytharam opus pacis cum voce ; juſſus eras celebrare dapes, feſtumque canendo. Cui aſtanti procùl, que tenenti imbelle plectrum, Pettalus ridens dixit, I cane cætera Stygiis manibus : & figit mucronem lævo tempore. Concidit, & ille retentat fila lyræ morientibus digitis : que canit miſerabile carmen casû. Ferox Lycormas non ſinit hunc cecidiſſe impunè : que robuſta repagula raptâ de dextro poſti illidit oſſibus mediæ cervicis. At ille procubuit terræ, more mactati juvenci, Quoque Cinypheus Pelates tentabat demere robora lævi poſtis : dextera tentanti fixa eſt cuſpide Marmaridæ Corithi ; que cohæſit ligno.

NOTES.

102. *Inceſſit.*] Railed at.

Scelerata.] Wickedly and villainouſly taken up againſt *Perſeus*.

Devovet.] Curſeth.

104. *Decutit.*] Cuts from the Body ; others read *demetit*.

Incidit aræ.] It fell upon the Altar.

105.] *Semianimi.*] Half dead.

Execrantia.] Deteſting, curſing.

106. *Ignes.*] Fires kindled upon the Altar.

107. *Cæſtibus.*] The *Cæſtus*, a Gauntlet was a Sort of leathern Guard for the Hands, compoſed of Leather, and Pieces of Iron or Lead ſewed up in it to add Force to the Blow. It is a Noun of the fourth Declenſion ; for *ceſtus* of the ſecond, and without a Dipthong of the Feminine Gender, is taken for a Virgin's Girdle which the Huſband untied rhe firſt Night. The firſt of theſe *Virgil* deſcribes, *Æneid* V.

108 *Invicti.*] Invincible.

110. *Velatus.*] Having the Temples of his Head bound round with a ſtripe of Linen, with which the Foreheads of the Prieſts and burnt Sacrifices were alſo bound.

111. *Japetide.*] O Son of *Japetes*. An Apoſtrophe.

111. *Hos uſus.*] Warlike Purpoſes for Pipers and Harpers are Strangers to fighting.

112. *Moveres cytharam.*] Tunedſt thy Harp.

114. *Plectrumque.*] An Inſtrument with which a Harp is ſtruck, of τῦ πλήττειν, *i. e.* from ſtriking.

Imbelle.] Fit for weak and tender Perſons.

115. *Stygiis.*] To the Ghoſts. *Styx* is a River in Hell, and *Manes* the Souls of the Deceaſed. A Sarcaſm.

116. *Lævo.*] On the left Part of the Head.

117. *Retentat.*] Tries and touches again.

118. *Fila.*] The Strings, before the Invention of which they uſed Threads.

Casûque.] The Harp accidentally made a mournful Sound, fit for a dying Perſon.

120. *Repagula.*] The Bar of a Door, to prevent its being broke open.

121. *Illidit.*] He ſtruck it againſt.

122. *Procubuit.*] Fell upon his Face on the Ground.

123. *Lævi poſtis.*] Of the Left-door.

124. *Cinypheus.*] A River of the *Garamantes*, which runs into the *Libyan* Sea, between two Quickſands.

Abas hauſit latus hærenti: nec ille corruit, ſed moriens pependit è poſte retinente manum. Et Melaneus ſecutus Perſeïa caſtra ſternitur, & Dorilas ditiſſimus Naſamoniaci agri; Dorilas dives agri; quo alter non poſſederat latiùs, aut tollebat totidem acervos farris. Ferrum miſſum ſtetit in obliquo inguine hujus: ille lethifer locus, quem poſtquàm Bactrius Halcyoneus, auctor vulneris, vidit ſingultantem animam, & verſantem lumina, inquit, Habeto hoc quod premis de tot agris terræ: que reliquit corpus exſangue. Abantiades ultor torquet haſtam raptam de calido vulnere in hunc, quæ recepta mediâ nare exacta eſt cervice, que eminet in ambas partes. Dùmque Fortuna juvat manum; ſudit Clytiumque Claninque ſatos unâ matre, diverſo vulnere. Nam fraxinus librata gravi lacerto acta per utrumque femur Clytii; Clanis momordit jaculum ore. Et Mendeſius Celadon occidit; Aſtreus occidit, Palæſtinâ matre, creatus dubio genitore. Ethionque, quondam ſagax videre ventura; nunc deceptus falsâ ave, que armiger Thoactes regis, & Agyrtes infamis cæſo genitore. Tamen ſupereſt plus exhauſto: namque animus eſt omnibus opprimere unum. Conjurata agmina pugnant undique, pro causâ impugnante meritur fidemque.

Hærenti latus hauſit Abas: nec corruit ille,
Sed retinente manum moriens è poſte pependit.
Sternitur & Melaneus Perſeïa caſtra ſecutus,
Et Naſamoniaci Dorilas ditiſſimus agri;
Dives agri Dorilas: quo non poſſederat alter
Latiùs, aut totidem tollebat farris acervos.
Hujus in obliquo miſſum ſtetit inguine ferrum:
Lethifer ille locus, quem poſtquàm vulneris auctor
Singultantem animam, & verſantem lumina vidit
Bactrius Halcyoneus, *Hoc quod premis*, inquit, habeto
De tot agris terræ: corpuſque exſangue reliquit.
Torquet in hunc haſtam calido de vulnere raptam
Ultor Abantiades mediâ quæ nare recepta
Cervice exacta eſt, in patreſque eminet ambas.
Dùmque manum Fortuna juvat; Clytiumq; Claninq;
Matre ſatos unâ, diverſo vulnere fudit.
Nam Clytii per utrumque gravi librata lacerto
Fraxinus acta femur; jaculum Clanis ore momordit,
Occidit & Celadon Mendeſius; occidit Aſtreus,
Matre Palæſtinâ, dubio genitore creatus.
Ethionque, ſagax quondam ventura videre;
Nunc ave deceptus falsâ; regiſque Thoactes
Armiger, & cæſo genitore infamis Agyrtes.
Plus tamen exhauſto ſupereſt: namque omnibus unum
Opprimere eſt animus. Conjurata undiq; pugnant
Agmina, pro causâ meritum impugnante fidemque.

NOTES.

129. *Naſamoniaci.*] The *Naſamones* are a People of *Libya*.

130. *Dives.*] An Anaphora.

131. *Latiùs.*] Fields of a greater Extent.

Tollebat.] Received, gathered in.

Acervos.] Heaps of Corn.

134. *Singultantem animam.*] Sobbing out his Soul.

Verſantem lumina,] Rolling about his dying Eyes.

135. *Hoc,* &c.] Lo, ſays he, take too this Ground, which now you preſs. A true hoſtile Deriſion, or Sarcaſm.

137. *Raptam.*] Snatched haſtily from *Dorilas's* Wound.

139. *Cervice exacta eſt.*] Was run thro' his Neck.

Ambas partes] On both Sides; the hither and farther.

143. *Fraxinus.*] Aſhen Spear. A Metonymy.

Acta.] Sent, driven, thrown.

143. *Jaculum.*] A Dart thrown into *Clanis's* Mouth.

144. *Occidit.*] An Anaphora.

145. *Palæſtinâ.*] A Country of *Syria*, bordering upon *Judea*.

Dubio genitore.] Of an uncertain Father, and therefore a Baſtard.

146. *Sagax*] Sagacious at foretelling future Things; a Soothſayer.

147. *Ave falsâ.*] By a falſe Augury; for he foreſaw not his own Death.

Regiſque Thoactes armiger.] *Thoactes*, the King's Squire.

149. *Plus,* &c.] Altho' *Perſeus* had ſlain ſo many, yet more was ſtill to be done.

Namque &c] They had all a Mind to kill *Perſeus* himſelf.

151. *Pro causâ impugnante meritum*] For *Phineus* oppoſed the Merit of *Perſeus*, who had ſaved *Andromeda*, and the Promiſe the King had made him.

Hâc pro parte, ſocer fruſtrà pius, & nova conjux,
Cum genitrice, favent: ululatuque atria complent.
Sed ſonus armorum ſuperat, gemituſque cadentum:
Pollutoſque ſemel multo Bellona penates
Sanguine perfundit, renovataque prælia miſcet.
Circumeunt unum Phineus, & mille ſecuti
Phinea. Tela volant hybernâ grandine plura
Præter utrumque latus, præterque & lumen, & aures.
Applicat hinc humeros ad magnæ ſaxa columnæ: 160
Tutaque terga gerens, adverſaque in agmina verſus
Suſtinet inſtantes. Inſtabat parte ſiniſtrâ
Chaonius Molpeus, dextrâ Nabathæus Ethemon:
Tigris ut, auditis, diverſâ valle duorum,
Extimulata fame, mugitibus armentorum, 165
Neſcit utrò potiùs ruat, & ruere ardet utrôque:
Sic dubius, Perſeus, dextrâ lævâne feratur,
Molpea trajecti ſubmovit vulnere cruris;
Contentuſq; fugâ eſt. Neq; enim dat tempus Ethemon;
Sed furit; & cupiens alto dare vulnere collo. 170
Non circumſpectis exactum viribus enſem
Fregit; in extremâ percuſſæ parte columnæ
Lamina diſſiluit, dominique in gutture fixa eſt.
Non tamen ad lethum cauſas ſatis illa valentes
Plaga dedit. Trepidum Perſeus, & inermia fruſtrà
Brachia tendentem Cyllenide confodit harpe. 176
Verùm, ubi virtutem turbæ ſuccumbere vidit,

Socer fruſtrà pius, & nova conjux cum genitrice favent pro hâc parte: que complent atria ululatu. Sed ſonus armorum ſuperat, gemituſque cadentum: que Bellona perfundit penates ſemel pollutos, que miſcet renovata prælia. Phineus & mille ſecuti Phinea, circumeunt unum. Tela volant plura hibernâ grandine præter utrumque latus præterque & lumen & aures. Hinc applicat humeros ad ſaxa magnæ columnæ: que gerens tuta terga, que verſus in adverſa agmina, ſuſtinet inſtantes. Chaonius Molpeus inſtabat parte ſiniſtrâ, Nabathæus Ethemon dextrâ: ut tigris extimulata fame, auditis mugitibus duorum armentorum diverſâ valle, neſcit utrâ potiùs ruat, & ardet ruere utrôque: ſic Perſeus, dubius feratur dextrâ lævâne, ſubmovit Molpea vulnere trajecti cruris; que eſt contentus fugâ. Neque enim Ethemon dat tempus, ſed furit; & cupiens dare vulnera alto collo fregit enſem exactum non circumſpectis viribus: & lamina diſſiluit in extremâ parte percuſſæ columnæ, que fixa eſt in gutture domini. Tamen illa plaga non dedit cauſas ſatis valentes ad lethum. Perſeus confodit trepidum & tendentem inermia brachia fruſtra Cyllenide harpe. Verùm, ubi Perſeus vidit virtutem turbæ ſuccumbere,

NOTES.

152. *Hâc*, &c.] But very few ſtood in ſupport of Fidelity, Merit, and the Juſtice of the Cauſe.

155. *Pollutoſque.*] Profaned, polluted, infeſted.

Bellona.] The Goddeſs of War.

157. *Circumeunt.*] They ſurround *Perſeus* alone.

159. *Præter utrumque latus.*] Near both his Sides, right and left.

Præterque & lumen.] And before his Eyes and Ears.

160. *Applicat.*] *Perſeus* ſet his Shoulders againſt a Pillar, that being ſecured behind, he might repel his Enemies.

163. *Chaonius.*] *Chaonia* is a Part of *Epirus*.

Nabathæus.] A Country of *Arabia*; whence comes *Nabathæus*.

164. *Tigris*, &c.] By this Similitude the Poet makes *Perſeus* to be in doubt, which he ſhould ſmite firſt, as they preſſed upon him, one on the Right hand, another on the Left, *Molpeus* and *Ethemon*.

Diverſâ.] In a different Part of the Valley.

166. *Utrò.*] Which Way.

168. *Trajecti.*] Run through.

Submovit.] He repulſed.

169. *Contentuſque fugâ eſt.*] It was enough for *Perſeus* that he had driven *Molpeus* away; for *Ethemon* preſſed upon him on the other Side and did not give him Time to kill *Molpeus*.

171. *Non circumſpectis.*] Uncautious, imprudent, raſh.

Exactum.] Wielded.

173. *Dominique.*] of *Ethemon*.

174. *Satis valentes.*] Powerful enough.

175. *Plaga.*] The Stroke, the Wound.

176. *Cyllenide.*] *Cyllenian* i. e. which he had received of *Mercury*, born in *Cyllene*, a Mountain of *Arcadia*.

177. *Verùm*, &c.] But when *Perſeus*, thought he ſhould be borne down by the Multitude, and had not Room to ſhew his Valour; giving Notice to his Friends to turn their Eyes away, he expoſes the Head of the *Gorgon* to the Sight of his Enemies: By which *Phineus*, and all his Aſſiſtants, were turned into Stone.

dixit, petam auxilium ab hoſte, quoniam ipſi ſic cogitis: avertite veſtros vultus, ſi quis adeſt amicus: & extulit ora Gorgonis. Theſcelus dixit, Quære alium, qui tua miracula moveant, utque parabat mittere fatale jaculum manu, hæſit in ſignum de marmore hôc geſtu. Ampyx, proximus huic, petit pectora Lyncidæ pleniſſima magni animi, gladio: inque petendo dextera diriguit, nec mota citrà nec ultrà. At Nileus qui ementitus erat ſe genitum ſeptemplice Nilo, quoque cælaverat ſeptem flumina clypeo, partim argento, partim auro: ait, Perſeu, aſpice primordia noſtræ gentis; feres magna ſolatia ad tacitas umbras, cecidiſſe à tanto viro. Ultima pars vocis eſt ſuppreſſa in medio ſono; que credas ad aperta ora velle loqui; nec ea ſunt pervia verbis. Eryx increpat hos, que inquit, Torpetis vitio animi, non Gorgoneis crinibus: incurrite mecum, & proſternite humi juvenem movenſem magica arma. Erat incurſurus; tellus tenuit veſtigia, que monſit immotus ſilex, armataque imago. Tamen hi ſubiêre pœnas ex merito. Sed erat unus miles Perſei, Aconteus, pro quo, dum pugnant, concrevit ſaxo oborto, Gorgone conſpectâ. Quem Aſtyages, ratus etiamnùm vivere,

Auxilium, Perſeus, Quoniam ſic cogitis ipſi,
Dixit, ab hoſte petam: vultus avertite veſtros,
Si quis amicus adeſt: & Gorgonis extulit ora.
Quære alium, tuâ quem moveant miracula dixit
Theſcelus, utque manu jaculum fatale parabat
Mittere, in hôc hæſit ſignum de marmore geſtu.
Proximus huic Ampyx animi pleniſſima magni
Pectora Lyncidæ gladio petit: inque petendo
Dextera diriguit, nec citrà mota nec ultrà.
Ut Nileus, qui ſe genitum ſeptemplice Nilo
Ementitus erat, clypeo quoque flumina ſeptem
Argento partim, partim cælaverat auro;
Aſpice ait, Perſeu, noſtræ primordia gentis:
Magna feres tacitas ſolatia mortis ad umbras
A tanto cecidiſſe viro. Pars ultima vocis
In medio ſuppreſſa ſono eſt; adapertaque velle
Ora loqui credas; nec ſunt ea pervia verbis.
Increpat hos, Vitioq; animi, non crinibus, inquit
Gorgoneis torpetis, Eryx: incurrite mecum,
Et proſternite humi juvenem magica arma moventem.
Incurſurus erat; tenuit veſtigia tellus.
Immotuſque ſilex, armataque manſit imago.
Hi tamen ex merito pœnas ſubiêre. Sed unus
Miles erat Perſei, pro quo dùm pugnat, Aconteus
Gorgone conſpectâ ſaxo concrevit oborto.
Quem ratus Aſtyages, etiamnùm vivere, longo

NOTES.

177. *Virtutem.*] His Valour.

Succumbere.] Sink under the Number of his Enemies.

178. *Cogitis.*] You force me to this.

179. *Ab hoſte.*] From *Meduſa*'s Head.

Petam.] I will ſeek.

181. *Miracula moveant.*] Whom thy Prodigies may terrify.

183. *Hôc.*] *Theſcelus* was turned into a Marble Statue, in the Attitude of throwing a Dart.

Hæſit.] He ſtood.

Signum.] A marble Statue.

186. *Diriguit.*] Became ſtiff and hard.

187. *Septemplice Nilo.*] The ſeven-mouthed *Nile*. A River in *Egypt*.

189. *Cælaverat.*] Had engraved, adorned.

190. *Noſtræ gentis.*] Of my Family.

191. *Tacitas ad umbras.*] To the ſilent Shades.

192. *A tanto viro.*] For it is an Honour to be ſlain by a valiant Man. Book XII.

Quiſquis es, ô juvenis, dixit, ſolamen habeto
Mortis, ab Hæmonio quòd ſi jugulatus Achille.

and *Virg. Æneid* X. concerning *Lauſus* ſlain by *Æneas*.

Hoc tamen infelix miſeram ſolabere mortem,
Æneæ magni dextra cadis.——

And ſomething like it in the ſame Book, of *Pallas* about to engage with *Turnus*.

193. *Suppreſſa.*] Held in, ſtopt ſhort.

Velle loqui.] For as *Nileus* was ſpeaking to *Perſeus*, he was turned into a Stone, which ſeemed to be in the Act of Speaking.

194. *Pervia.*] Capable of.

195. *Vitio.*] By Cowardice.

Non Gorgoneis.] Not by the power of *Meduſa*'s Head.

196. *Torpetis.*] Ye are ſeized with torpors.

197. *Magica arma.*] Magic Arms.

198. *Incurſurus erat.*] Was about to make an Onſet on *Perſeus*.

Veſtigia.] His Feet.

199. *Immotuſque.*] Immoveable; being changed into a Statue of Stone.

200. *Ex merito.*] According to their Deſerts fighting in the unjuſt Cauſe of *Phineus*.

Subiêre.] They ſuffered.

202. *Oborto.*] Suddenly riſing upon him.

Enſe ferit : ſonuit tinnitibus enſis acutis.
Dùm ſtupet Aſtyages, naturam traxit eandem,
Marmoreoque manet vultus mirantis in ore.
Nomina longa mora eſt mediâ de plebe virorum
Dicere. Bis centum reſtabant corpora pugnæ :
Gorgone bis centum riguerunt corpora visâ,
Pœnitet injuſti nunc denique Phinea belli.
Sed quid agat ? Simulacra videt diverſa figuris ;
Agnoſcitque ſuos, & nomine quemque vocatos
Poſcit opem ; credenſque parum, ſibi proxima tangit
Corpora ; marmor erant. Avertitur, atque ita ſupplex,
Confeſſaſque manus, obliquaque brachia tendens,
Vincis, ait, Perſeu : remove fera monſtra ; tuæque
Saxificos vultus, quæcunque ea, tolle, Meduſæ,
Tolle precor. Non nos odium, regnique cupido
Compulit ad bellum. Pro conjuge movimus arma.
Cauſa fuit meritis melior tua ; tempore noſtra.
Non ceſſiſſe piget. Nihil, ô fortiſſime, præter
Hanc animam concede mihi ; tua cætera ſunto.
Talia dicenti, neque eum, quem voce rogabat,
Reſpicere audenti, Quod, ait, timidiſſime Phineu,
Et poſſum tribuiſſe, & magnum munus inerti eſt ;
Pone metum, tribuam, nullo violabere ferro.
Quinetiam manſura dabo monumenta per ævum ;
Inque domo ſoceri ſemper ſpectabere noſtri ;
Ut mea ſe ſponſi ſoletur imagine conjux.
Dixit, & in partem Phorcynida tranſtulit illam,
Ad quam ſe trepido Phineus obverterat ore.

ferit longo enſe : enſis ſonuit acutis tinnitibus. Dùm Aſtyages ſtupet, traxit eandem naturam, que vultus mirantis manet in marmoreo ore. Mora eſt longa dicere nomina virorum de mediâ plebe. Bis centum corpora reſtabant pugnæ : bis centum corpora riguerunt Gorgone visâ. Nunc denique pœnitet Phinea injuſti belli. Sed quid agat ? Videt ſimulacra diverſa figuris ; agnoſcitque ſuos, & poſcit opem vocatos quemque nomine ; que parum credens, tangit proxima corpora ; erant marmor. Avertitur, atque tendens confeſſas manus obliquaque brachia, ſupplex ait ita, Perſeu vincis ; remove fera monſtra ; que tolle ſaxificos vultus, quæcunque ea, tuæ Meduſæ, Precor tolle. Non odium, que cupido regni compulit nos ad bellum. Movimus arma pro conjuge. Tua cauſa fuit melior meritis, noſtra tempore. Piget non ceſſiſſe. O fortiſſime, concede mihi nihil præter hanc animam ; cætera ſunto tua. Dicenti talia, neque audenti reſpicere eum quem rogabat voce, Perſeus ait, Timidiſſime Phineu, tribuam quod & poſſum tribuiſſe, & eſt magnum munus inerti ; pone metum, violabere nullo ferro. Quinetiam dabo monumenta manſura per ævum ; que ſemper ſpectabere in domo noſtri ſoceri : ut mea conjux ſoletur ſe imagine ſponſi. Dixit, & tranſtulit Phorcinida in illam partem, ad quam Phineus obverterat ſe timido ore.

NOTES.

204. *Tinnitibus acutis.*] With a ſhrill Tinkling.

205. *Naturam eandem.*] The ſame Nature, being turned into Stone.

209. *Riguerunt.*] Became ſtiff, and hard.

210. *Denique.*] After ſeeing the miſerable End of his Companions.

214. *Marmor.*] They were Marble Statues.

Avertitur.] He turns his Eyes from *Perſeus.*

217. *Saxificos vultus.*] The Face turning Men into Stones.

Quæcunque.] ſc. *ſit.* For *Phineus* did not know who *Meduſa* was.

219. *Conjuge.*] We fought for *Andromeda.*

220. *Tempore.*] For *Andromeda* had been promiſed in Marriage to *Phineus* before ſhe was expoſed to the Sea Monſter.

221. *Non ceſſiſſe piget.*] I repent my not leaving *Andromeda* to you. *Cedere* is properly to go away, and yield to a Conqueror. Hence we ſay, *cedere iræ, i. e.* to give way to Anger. Hence, by a Metaphor, *cedere* often ſignifies the transferring of a Poſſeſſion or Inheritance from one to another ; as *cedunt mihi bona ea, i. e.* they come to be mine. *Cedere lite,* is to confeſs one's ſelf to be overcome (to be caſt) in Law. *Cedere* ſometimes ſignifies to ſucceed, as *omnia ex ſententiâ cedunt.*

222. *Animam.*] My Life.

223. *Inerti.*] To Cowards.

226. *Pone metum.*] Fear not. *Perſeus* ſpeaks theſe four Verſes ironically.

227. *Monumenta.*] A Monument, Sign.

230. *Phorcynida.*] *Meduſa,* the Daughter of *Phorcus.*

231. *Obverterat.*] Had turned.

Trepido ore.] With a fearful Countenance.

Tùm quoque cervix diriguit conanti flectere ſua lumina, que humor oculorum induruit ſaxo. Sed tamen timidumis, vultuſque ſupplex, ſubmiſſæque manus que obnoxia facies manſit in marmore.

Tùm quoque conanti ſua flectere lumina cervix
Diriguit, ſaxoque oculorum induruit humor.
Sed tamen os timidum, vultuſque in marmore ſupplex,
Submiſſæque manus, facieſque obnoxia manſit. 235

NOTES.

232. *Flectere.*] To turn his Eyes, that he might not ſee the Head of *Meduſa*.
233. *Diriguit*] Became hard.
Inauruit ſaxo.] Hardened into Stone.
235. *Obnoxia.*] Dejected, lowly, as a Man who was ſupplicating. Perhaps rather Guilty, or ſeeming to ſhew its Guilt.

FAB. II. *Prætus* into a Stone.

Perſeus, *the Great-Grandſon of* Abas, *having obtained what he wiſhed for, returns to his own Country* Argos, *with his Wife* Andromeda; *and ſhewing the Head of* Meduſa *to* Prœtus, *who had uſurped the Kingdom, having driven out* Acriſius, *his Brother*, Perſeus's *Grandfather, he turned him into a Stone, and reſtored his Grandfather to his Kingdom, contrary to his Deſerts; for he had caſt* Perſeus, *together with his Mother* Danae, *into the Sea, encloſed in a Cheſt.*

Abantiades victor intrat patrios muros cum conjuge: & vindex & ultor immeritæ parentis, aggreditur Prætum. Nam Prætus poſſederat Acriſioneas arces fratre fugato per arma. Sed nec ope armorum, nec arce, quam malè ceperat, ſuperavit torva lumina colubriferi monſtri.

Victor Abantiades patrios cum conjuge muros
Intrat: & immeritæ vindex ultorque parentis
Aggreditur Prœtum. Nam fratre per arma fugato,
Acriſioneas Proetus poſſederat arces.
Sed nec ope armorum, nec, quam malè ceperat, arce, 5
Torva colubriferi ſuperavit lumina monſtri.

NOTES.

1. *Abantiades victor.*] *Perſeus.*
Conjuge.] With *Andromeda.*
2. *Immeritæ parentis.*] Of his innocent Mother.
3. *Fratre fugato.*] *Acriſius* being expelled by *Prætus.*
4. *Acriſioneas arces.*] The Kingdom of *Acriſius.*]
5. *Malè.*] Unfairly, unjuſtly.

FAB. III. *Polydectus* into a Stone..

Polydectes, *King of the Iſland* Seriphus, (*to which* Perſeus *and his Mother were driven*) *under Pretence of exerciſing* Perſeus's *Valour, ſent him to cut off the* Gorgon's *Head, thinking by that Means to have him deſtroyed.* But Perſeus *ſucceeded in this hazardous Attempt, by the Favour of* Minerva, *and returned victorious to* Polydectes; *who not believing he had performed it,* Perſeus *ſhews him the Head, which preſently transformed him into a Stone.*

TE

TE tamen, ô parvæ rector Polydecta Seriphi,
Nec juvenis virtus per tot ſpectata labores,
Nec mala mollierant; ſed inexorabile durus
Exerces odium; nec iniquâ finis in ira eſt.
Detrectas etiam laudes; fictamque Meduſæ
Arguis eſſe necem. Dabimus tibi pignora veri.
Parcite luminibus, Perſeus ait: oraque regis
Ore Meduſæ filicem finè ſanguine fecit.

Tamen nec virtus juvenis ſpectata per tot labores, nec mala mollierant te, ô Polydecta, rector parvæ Seriphi: ſed durus exercer inexorabile odium; nec finis eſt in iniquâ irâ. Etiam detrectas laudes, que arguis necem Meduſæ eſſe fictam. Dabimus pignora veri tibi. Perſeus ait, Parcite luminibus: que fecit ora Regis filicem Meduſæo ore finè ſanguine.

NOTES.

1. *Te tamen*, &c.] Altho' *Perſeus* had atchieved ſo many gallant Actions, yet, O *Polydectes!* thou didſt neither mitigate thy Anger, nor lay aſide thy Hatred.

Seriphi.] An Iſland.

5 *Detrectas.*] Thou leſſen, ſlander. *Detrectare* is alſo to avoid, ſhun or deny.

6. *Arguis.*] You alledge.

Dabimus.] An Irony, as before.

7. *Parcite luminibus*] Turn away your Eyes, my Friends. This he ſays to thoſe who were with *Polydectes*, leſt they alſo ſhould be turned into Stones,

FAB. IV. The Muſes into Birds, and the Downfall of *Pyreneus.*

When the Muſes fled to Parnaſſus, *they were invited by* Pyrenius, *of* Daulia, *a City of* Phocis, *to his Houſe. Being captivated with their Beauty, he commanded his Palace to be ſhut up, and made a violent Attempt upon their Chaſtity; but the Virgins aſſuming Wings, fled from his criminal Embraces, being turned into Birds.* Pyreneus, *madly endeavouring to follow them, tumbles down from the Tower of his Palace, and is daſhed to Pieces by the Fall.*

HActenus aurigenæ comitem Tritonia fratri
Se dedit. Indè cava circumdata nube Seriphon
Deſerit; à dextra Cythno Gyaroque relictis.
Quàque ſuper pontum via viſa breviſſima Thebas
Virgineumque Helicona petit: quo monte potita
Conſtitit; & doctas ſic eſt affata ſorores.

Hactenus Tritonia dedit ſe comitem aurigenæ fratri. Indè deſerit Seriphon circumdata nube cavâ; & Cythno Gyaroque relictis à dextrâ. Que petit Thebas, virgineumque Helicona ſuper pontum quâ via viſa breviſſima; quo monte potita conſtitit & ſic eſt affata doctas ſorores.

NOTES.

1. *Hactenus.*] The Poet relates how *Pegaſus*, the winged Horſe, and *Chryſaor* roſe from the Blood of *Meduſa*'s Neck. That *Pegaſus* came to *Helicon*, a Mountain of *Bœotia*, where ſtriking the Ground with his Hoof, a Fountain (which is called Ἱπποκρήνη. *i. e.* the Horſe-Fountain) is reported to have ſprung up. *Pallas*, leaving *Perſeus*, goes to ſee this Fountain; and being received by the Muſes, was readily conducted to it.

Aurigenæ.] To *Perſeus*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Danae.*

Tritonia] *Pallas.* See below, *Book* VI. *ver.* 2.

2. *Seriphon.*] An Iſland of the *Cycladet.*

5. *Helicona,*] A Mountain of *Bœotia*, ſacred to the Muſes.

6. *Sorores.*] The Muſes, Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemoſyne*, Nine in Number, ſignificative of and retaining their reſpective Offices.

Clio, is called from τῦ κλεος, Glory, which proceeds on the Eulogiums paſſed from Poetry.

Euterpe, from τῦ εὐτερπως, *i. e.* pleaſant; becauſe of the Pleaſure which ariſes from a ready and elegant Perception.

Thalia, of τῦ θαλλειν, *i. e.* from being green; becauſe the Glory of Poets flouriſhes for ever.

Melpomene, of τῦ μελπειν, from cauſing Melody.

Fama

Fama novi fontis pervenit ad noſtras aures; quem dura ungula præpetis Meduſæi rupit, is cauſa viæ mihi. Volui cernere mirabile monſtrum; vidi ipſum naſci materno ſanguine. Uranie excipit: Diva, quæcunque eſt cauſa tibi videndi has domos, es gratiſſima noſtro animo. Tamen fama eſt vera: & Pegaſus origo hujus fontis. Et deducit Pallada ad ſacros latices. Quæ diu mirata undas factas ictibus pedis, circumſpicit lucos antiquarum ſylvarum; antraque, & herbas diſtinctas innumeris floribus: que vocat Mæonides, felices pariter ſtudiique locique. Quam una ſororum ſic eſt affata. O Tritonia ventura in partem noſtri chori, niſi virtus tuliſſet te ad majora opera, refers vera; que probas merito arteſque locumque: habemus gratam ſortem, modò ſimus tutæ. Sed (nihil eſt adeò vetitum ſceleri) *omnia terrent virgineas mentes, diruſque Pyreneus vertitur ante ora: & nondùm recepi me totâ mente.*

Fama novi fontis noſtras pervenit ad aures;
Dura Meduſæi quem præpetis ungula rupit,
Is mihi cauſa viæ. Volui mirabile monſtrum
Cernere; vidi ipſum materno ſanguine naſci.
Excipit Uranie; Quæcunque eſt cauſa videndi
Has tibi, Diva, domos, animo gratiſſima noſtro es.
Vera tamen fama eſt: & Pegaſus hujus origo
Fontis. Et ad latices deducit Pallada ſacros.
Quæ mirata diu factas pedis ictibus undas,
Sylvarum lucos circumſpicit antiquarum;
Antraque, & innumeris diſtinctas floribus herbas:
Feliceſque vocat pariter ſtudiique locique
Mæonides. Quam ſic affata eſt una ſororum.
O, niſi te virtus opera ad majora tuliſſet,
In partem ventura chori Tritonia noſtri,
Vera refers; meritoque probas arteſque locumque:
Et gratam ſortem, tutæ modò ſimus, habemus.
Sed *(vetitum eſt adeo ſceleri nihil)* omnia terrent
Virgineas mentes, diruſque ante ora Pyreneus
Vertitur: & nondùm me totâ mente recepi.
Daulia Threïcio Phoceaque milite rura
Ceperat ille ferox, injuſtaque regna tenebat.
Templa petebamus Parnaſſia. Vidit euntes,
Noſtraque fallaci veneratus Numina cultu;

Ille ferox ceperat Daulia Phoceaque rura Threïcio milite, que tenebat injuſta regna. Petebamus Parnaſſia templa, Vidit euntes, que veneratus noſtra Numina fallaci cultu;

NOTES.

Terpſichore, from τῦ τέρπειν i. e. delighting; becauſe the Minds of Men are delighted with Learning.

Erato, from τῦ ἐρᾶν loving; becauſe learned Men are beloved by all.

Polybymnia, from πολὺς and ὑμνος, a Song; becauſe the Songs of Poets render their Names immortal.

Urania, from τῦ οὐρανοῦ, Heaven; becauſe learned Men are dignified with Heaven.

Callicpe, from τῦ καλλὲς τῆς ὀπος, from the Sweetneſs of her Voice. The following are ſaid to be the Inventions of the Muſes: *Clio* is ſaid to have been the Inventreſs of Hiſtory. *Thalia* of Tillage, and the Nurſing of Plants. *Euterpe* of mathematical Science. *Terpſichore* of Learning. *Erato* of Dancing. *Polybymnia* of the Lyre. *Melpomene* of Singing. *Urania* of Aſtrology. *Calliope* of Poetry.

8. *Meduſæi.*] Of the ſwift-winged Horſe.

10. *Ipſum.*] *Pegaſus.*

Vidi.] For *Pallas* was with *Perſeus* when he cut off the Head of *Meduſa*.

11. *Excipit.*] Replied. So Book IV.

——— *Excipit unus*
Ex numero proceſum,———

So below,

Jupiter excepit. And,

Virg. Æn. IV.

Tum ſic excepit regia Juno.———

11. *Uranie.*] One of the nine Muſes,

14. *Sacros latices.*] The ſacred Waters.

15. *Ictibus pedis.*] By the Stroke of his Feet.

19. *Mæonides.*] The Muſes; from *Mæonia* Regardleſs of the Sophiſms of Grammarians on this Place. *Bœotia* was certainly ſometimes called *Mæonia*, and the Muſes thence called *Mæonides*.

20. *Opera majora.*] To warlike Exploits, which are more noble than the Study of Sciences.

24. *Vetitum eſt*, &c.] Wicked Perſons dare do any thing. So unreſtrained is Villany.

25. *Pyreneus.*] A Tyrant of *Thrace*, who poſſeſſed *Daulia*, a City of *Phocis*.

26. *Nondùm recepi.*] I have not yet recovered.

27. *Daulia.*] The *Daulian* Lands. *Daulia*, or *Daulis*, is a City of *Phocis*, ſo called from the Nymph *Daulis*.

Mæonides (cognôrat enim) conſiſtite dixit.
Nec dubitate, precor, tecto grave ſidus & imbrem
(Imber erat) vitare meo: ſubiêre minores
Sæpè caſas Superi. Dictis, & tempore motæ,
Annuimuſque viro, primaſque intravimus ædes.
Deſierant imbres, victoque Aquilonibus Auſtro,
Fuſca repurgato fugiebant nubila cœlo:
Impetus ire fuit: claudit ſua tecta Pyreneus;
Vimque parat, quam nos ſumptis effugimus alis.
Ipſe ſecuturo ſimilis ſtetit arduus arce;
Quàque via eſt vobis, erit & mihi, dixit, eâdem.
Seque jacet vecors è ſummo culmine turris;
Et cadit in vultus, diſcuſſisque oſſibus oris
Tundit humum moriens ſcelerato ſanguine tinctam.

dixit, Mæonides conſiſtite (cognôrat enim) nec dubitare, precor, vitare grave ſidus & imbrem meo tecto (erat imber): Superi ſæpè ſubiêre minores caſas. Motæ dictis & tempore, annuimuſque viro, que intravimus primas ædes. Imbres deſierant que Auſtro victo Aquilonibus; fuſca nubila fugiebant cœlo repurgato: impetus fuit ire: Pyreneus claudit ſua tecta; que parat vim, quam nos effugimus ſumptis alis. Ipſe ſimilis ſecuturo ſterit arduus arce; & dixit, Quàque via eſt vobis, eâdem erit & mihi. Que vecors jacit ſe è ſummo culmine turris; & cadit in vultus, que moriens tundit humum tinctam ſcelerato cruore oſſibus oris diſcuſſis

NOTES.

32. *Sidus.*] Storms which aroſe by the Riſing and Setting of the ſame Conſtellation. A Metonymy of the Efficient.

35. *Annuimuſque.*] We conſented.

Primas ædes.] The Hall, or Fore-room.

36. *Aquilonibus.*] By the North.

Auſtro.] The South Wind, bringing Rain and Clouds.

37. *Fuſca nubila.*] The black Clouds.

38. *Impetus ire fuit.*] We all had a Mind to go away.

39. *Sumptis alis.*] By ſuddenly aſſuming Wings.

40. *Arduus.*] High, an high Place, and for that Reaſon dangerous.

FAB. V. The Contention between the *Muſes* and the *Pierides*.

The nine Daughters of Evippe *and* Pierus, *who poſſeſſed* Macedonea, *inſolently challenged the Muſes to ſing with them: And one of them began; how the Giants took upon themſelves to oppoſe the Gods, and how the Earth's Son* Typhœus, *terrified them with his Deformity and cauſed them to flee into* Egypt; *where* Jupiter, *through Fear, was turned into a Ram,* Apollo *into a Crow,* Bacchus *into a Goat,* Diana *into a Cat,* Juno *into a Cow, and* Venus *into a Fiſh. But when the Muſes, in their Turn, ſang the Praiſe of* Ceres, *and how* Typhœus *was caſt under Mount* Ætna, *the Victory was declared in their Favour, and the* Pierides *being conquered were turned into Magpies.*

MUSA loquebatur. Pennæ ſonuêre per auras;
Voxque ſalutantum ramis veniebat ab altis:
Suſpicit; & linguæ quærit tam certa loquentes
Undè ſonent; hominemque putat Jove nata locutum.
Ales erant: numeroque novem, ſua fata querentes,

Muſa loquebatur. Pennæ ſonuêre per auras; voxque ſalutantùm veniebat ab altis ramis: nata Jove ſuſpicit; & quærit unde linguæ loquentes tam certa ſonent: que putat hominem locutum. Erunt ales: que picæ, novem numero, querentes ſua fata,

NOTES.

2. *Salutantùm.*] Expreſſing the Word of Salutation, χαῖρε, χαῖρε; for Magpies ſeem to utter that Word.

4. *Jove nata, &c.*] *Pallas* wonders from whence this Salutation comes.

5. *Fata querentes.*] Complaining of their Miſhap.

Inſtiterant

inſtiterant ramis imitantes omnia, Dea ſic orſa Deæ miranti; Et ipſæ nuper victæ certamine auxerunt turbam volucrum. Pierus dives in Pellæis arvis genuit has: Pæonis Evippe fuit mater; illa paritur a novies, vocavit potentem Lucinam novies. Turba ſtolidarum ſororum intumuit numero: que venit hùc, & committunt prælia tali voce, per tot Hæmonias, & per tot Achaïdas urbes: Deſinite fallere indoctum vulgus vanâ dulcedine. Deæ Theſpiades certate nobiſcum, ſi qua eſt fiducia vobis; vincemur nec voce nec arte, que ſumus totidem. Vel victæ cedite fonte Meduſæo, & Hyanteâ Aganippe; vel nos cedamus Emathiis campis uſque ad nivoſos Pæonas: Nymphæ dirimant certamina. Quidem erat turpe contendere; ſed viſum turpius cedere: Nymphæ electæ jurant per flumina; que preſſère ſedilia facta de vivo ſaxo. Tunc ſinè ſorte quæ profeſſa eſt prior ſe certare, canit bella Superum: que ponit gigantes in falſo honore, & extenuat facta magnorum Deorum; que Typhœa emiſſum de imâ ſede terræ feciſſe metum cœlitibus; cunctoſque dediſſe

Inſtiterant ramis imitantes omnia picæ:
Miranti ſic orſa Deæ Dea. Nuper & iſtæ
Auxerunt volucrum victæ certamine turbam.
Pierus has genuit Pellæis dives in arvis:
Pæonis Evippe mater fuit; illa potentem
Lucinam novies, novies paritura vocavit.
Intumuit numero ſtolidarum turba ſororum;
Perque tot Hæmonias, & per tot Achaïdas urbes
Hùc venit, & tali committunt prælia voce:
Deſinite indoctum vanâ dulcedine vulgus
Fallere. Nobiſcum, ſi qua eſt fiducia vobis,
Theſpiades certate Deæ: nec voce nec arte
Vincemur, totidemque ſumus. Vel cedite victæ
Fonte Meduſæo, & Hyanteâ Aganippe;
Vel nos Emathiis ad Pæonas uſque nivoſos
Cedamus campis: dirimant certamina Nymphæ.
Turpe quidem contendere erat; ſed cedere viſum
Turpius: electæ jurant per flumina Nymphæ;
Factaque de vivo preſſère ſedilia ſaxo.
Tunc ſinè ſorte prior, quae ſe certare profeſſa eſt,
Bella canit Superum: falſoque in honore gigantes
Ponit, & extenuat magnorum facta Deorum;

NOTES.

7. *Dea ſit orſa Deæ.*] The Muſe anſwers *Pallas*.

9. *Pellæis in arvis.*] In the *Macedonian* Fields; for *Pella* is a City of *Macedonia*, the Birth-place of *Philip* and *Alexander the Great*, who were thence called *Pellei*.

10. *Pæonis.*] Born in *Pæonia*.

11. *Lucinam novies vocavit.*] That is brought forth nine Times. *Lucina* was ſo called of *Lux*, Light; Becauſe ſhe was believed to bring Infants into the World; the Goddeſs of big-bellied Women and of thoſe in Child birth.

12. *Intumuit.*] Became proud.

13. *Hæmonias.*] *Theſſalian*; for *Hæmonia* is the ſame as *Theſſalia*; ſo called of *Hæmon* the King.

Achaïdas.] *Grecian*.

14. *Hùc.*] To *Parnaſſus*.

17. *Theſpiades.*] The Muſes are called *Theſpiades* of *Theſpia*, a City of *Bœotia*, where they were in a more eſpecial Manner worſhipped.

19. *Fonte Meduſæo.*] *Hippocrene*, dedicated to the Muſes.

Hyanteâ.] *Pliny* writes, that the *Bœotians* were anciently called *Hyantes*. Hence comes *Hyanteus*.

19. *Aganippe.*] A Fountain in *Bœotia*, ſacred to the Muſes.

20. *Emathiis.*] *Emathia*, a Country either near *Bœotia*; or, as others will have it a part of it.

Nivoſos Pæonas.] Mountainous; for the *Pæones* are a mountainous People of *Macedonia*

21. *Dirimant*] Decide the Conteſt. Judge which of us ſings beſt. *Dirimi* is properly ſaid of Wars and Contentions, when they are allayed.

23. *Jurant.*] Swear to give a juſt Judgment.

24. *Preſſère.* &c.] They ſat down on Seats of Stone, as if ſo formed by Nature.

25. *Tunc,* &c.] Then one of thoſe Siſters, not waiting for a Determination by Lot, which Side ſhould begin firſt.

26. *Falſoque,* &c.] She Sings of the Wars of the Giants, but undervalues the Gods, and places the Giants in a falſe degree of Honour.

27. *Extenuat.*] She leſſens.

Emiſſumque imâ de ſede Typhoëa terræ
Cœlitibus feciſſe metum; cunctoſque dediſſe
Terga fugæ, donec feſſos Ægyptia tellus
Ceperit, & ſeptem diſcretus in oſtia Nilus.
Hùc quoque terrigenam veniſſe Typhoëa narrat,
Et ſe mentitis Superos celâſſe figuris.
Duxque gregis dixit, fit Jupiter: undè recurvis
Nunc quoque formatus Libys eſt cum cornibus Ammon.
Delius in corvo, proles Semeleïa capro,
Fele ſoror Phœbi, niveâ Saturnia vaccâ;
Piſce Venus latuit, Cyllenius Ibidis alis.
Hactenùs ad citharam vocalia moverat ora.
Poſcimur Aonides. Sed forſitan otia non ſint;
Nec noſtris præbere vacet tibi cantibus aurem.
Ne dubita, veſtrumque mihi refer ordine carmen,
Pallas ait: nemoriſque levi conſedit in umbrâ.
Muſa refert: Dedimus ſummam certaminis uni.
Surgit, & immiſſos hederâ collecta capillos
Calliope querulas prætentat pollice chordas.
Atque hæc percuſſis ſubjungit carmina nervis.

terga fugæ, donec Ægyptia tellus ceperit feſſos, & Nilus diſcretus in ſeptem oſtia. Narrat terrigenam Typhoëa veniſſe hùc quoque, & Superos celâſſe ſe mentitis figuris. Quæ dixit, Jupiter ſit dux gregis; unde nunc quoque formatus eſt Libys Ammon recurvis cornibus. Delius latuit in corvo. Semeleïa proles capro, ſoror Phœbi fele, Saturnia niveâ vaccâ; Venus piſce, Cyllenius alis Ibidis. Hactenùs moverat vocalia ora ad citharam Aonides poſcimur. Sed forſitan otia non ſint; nec vacat tibi præbere aurem noſtris cantibus. Pallas ait, Ne dubita, quæ refer veſtrum carmen mihi ordine: quæ conſedit in levi umbrâ nemoris. Muſa refert: Dedimus ſummam certaminis uni. Calliope ſurgit, & collecta immiſſos capillos hederâ. prætentat querulas chordas pollice, atque ſubjungit hæc carmina percuſſis nervis.

NOTES.

28. *Typhoëa.*] *Typhœus* was the Son of *Titan* and *Terra*, and ſo preſumptuous, as to challenge *Jupiter* himſelf to Combat, for which *Jupiter* ſtruck him with a Thunderbolt, and laid him under the Iſland *Trinacria*.

30. *Ægyptia tellus.*] The Giants, under the Command of *Typhœus*, made an Aſſault upon the Gods, and purſued them into *Egypt*, where for fear of *Typhœus*, they turned themſelves into various Animals; then the *Egyptians* worſhipped a Multiplicity of animal Gods.

34. *Duxque gregis.*] A Ram. For *Jupiter* turned himſelf into a Ram.

36. *Delius.*] *Apollo* turned himſelf into a Crow. *Bacchus*, the Son of *Semele*, into a Goat.

37. *Soror Phœbi.*] *Diana*, the Siſter of *Apollo*, turned herſelf into a Cat.

Saturnia] *Juno*, the Daughter of *Saturn*, turned herſelf into a Cow.

38. *Venus.*] Of the turning *Venus* into a Fiſh, ſee *Ovid's Faſt.* II.

Ibidis.] *Ibis* is a Bird like a Stork.

40. *Aonides.*] The Muſes are called upon to ſing. They are called *Aonides* of *Aonia*, a mountainous Part of *Bœotia*.

41. *Nec noſtris*, &c.] Perhaps you are not at Leiſure to attend to our Song.

43. *Levi in umbrâ.*] In a ſweet, pleaſant, refreſhing Shade.

44. *Dedimus*, &c.] We committed the Determination of the Diſpute to one.

45. *Immiſſos capillos.*] Her long Hair.

46. *Calliope.*] One of the Nine Muſes; who takes her Name from her Beauty, and the Sweetneſs of her Voice. For καλλος ſignifies Beauty, and ωψ ἀπὸς is the Voice.

47.] *Percuſſis nervis.*] To the Beating of the Strings, the Lyre.

FAB. VI. The Rape of *Proſerpine*; and *Cyane* into a Fountain.

Venus, *inſenſed that* Proſerpine, *the Daughter of* Ceres, *contemned her Deity and Marriage, cauſed* Pluto *to fall in Love with her, and convey her to Hell. The infernal God aſcended into the upper Regions; but was afraid the Struggles of* Typhœus *under Mount* Ætna *might endanger the Foundation of the Earth,*

Earth, and ſo admit Light into his dreary Realms. The Nymph Proſerpine; *happened to be gathering Flowers near Mount* Ætna, *and he being enamoured of her Charms, ſeized her by Force, and conveyed her in his Chariot to Hell. But being ſtopt in his Return by the Nymph* Cyane, *beloved by the River* Anapis, *he was ſo enraged, that throwing his Sceptre with Violence upon the Ground, the Earth opened ſo wide as to give eaſy Admittance to his Chariot, And* Cyane, *who had ſtopped him in his Career, he turned into a Lake of the ſame Name, which is ſeen near* Arethuſa.

Ceres prima dimovit glebam unco aratro; prima dedit fruges, que mitia alimenta terris: prima dedit leges. Omnia ſumus munus Cereris. Illa eſt canenda mihi. Utinam modò poſſent dicere carmina digna Deæ! Dea eſt certè digna carmine. Vaſta inſula Trinacris eſt injecta giganteis membris, & urget magnis molibus Typhoëa ſubjectum, auſum ſperare ætherias ſedes. Ille nittur quidem, tentatque reſurgere ſæpè: ſed dextra manus eſt ſubjecta Auſonio Peloro; læva tibi Pachyne; crura premuntur Lilybæo; Ætna degravat caput: ſub quâ Typhoëus reſupinus ejectat arenas, que vomit flammam fero ore. Sæpè luctatur remoliri pondera terræ;

PRIMA Ceres unco glebam dimovit aratro;
Prima dedit fruges, alimentaque mitia terris:
Prima dedit leges. Cereris ſumus omnia munus.
Illa canenda mihi eſt. Utinam modò dicere poſſem
Carmina digna Deæ! Certè Dea carmine digna eſt.
Vaſta giganteis injecta eſt inſula membris
Trinacris, & magnis ſubjectum molibus urget
Ætherias auſum ſperare Typhoëa ſedes.
Nititur ille quidem, tentatque reſurgere ſæpè:
Dextra ſed Auſonio manus eſt ſubjecta Peloro:
Læva, Pachyne, tibi; Lilybæo crura premuntur;
Degravat Ætna caput; ſub quâ reſupinus arenas
Ejectat, flammamque fero vomit ore Typhoëus.
Sæpè remoliri luctatur pondera terræ:

NOTES.

1. *Prima.*] *Calliope* begins with the Praiſe of *Ceres*, who is ſaid to be the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*. She was the firſt that invented Tillage, and found out the Uſe of Corn and was the Author of Civil Laws. The ſame Repetition is uſed in another Place:

Prima Ceres docuit turgeſcere ſemen in agnis,
Falſe coloratas ſubſecuitque comas.
Prima jugis tauros ſupponere collu coëgit.
Et vetrem curvo dente revellit humum.

Of whom *Ovid* ſays again elſewhere,

Prima Ceres, homine ad meliora alimenta vocato,
Mutavit glandes utiliore cibo.
Illa jugo tauros collum præbere coëgit:
Tunc primùm Soles eruta vidit humus.

2. *Alimentaque.*] Bread-Corn, before the Invention of which, Men fed upon Acorns.

3. *Dedit leges.*] For *Ceres* is ſaid to have been the firſt that invented Laws; whence *Virgil* calls her *Legifera*. An Anaphora.

6. *Veſta*, &c.] *Jupiter* having ſmote the Giant *Typhœus* with a Thunderbolt, threw the Iſland of *Sicily* over him, leſt he ſhould riſe again, and make another Attempt upon Heaven.

7. *Trinacris.*] *Sicily*, which is often called *Trinacria*; becauſe it has three ἄκρα Promontories, *Pelorus*, *Lilybæus*, and *Pachynus*.

Molibus.] Mountains, Weights.

10. *Auſonio Peloro.*] *Italian*, becauſe it looks towards *Italy*. *Pelorus* took its Name from the Admiral of *Hannibal*'s Fleet, who was buried there.

11. *Pachyne.*] A Promontory of *Sicily*, towards *Greece*.

Lilybæo.] A Promontory of *Sicily*, towards *Africa*.

12. *Ætna.*] A very high Mountain of *Sicily*, whoſe Top continually emits Flames.

13. *Vomit flammam.*] Vomits Flames. Concerning this, ſee *Faſt.* IV.

Alta jacet vaſti ſuper ora Typhoëos Ætna,
Cujus anhelis ignibus ardet humus.

And *De Ponto*, II.

Vidimus Ætneâ cœlum ſplendeſcere flammâ.
Suppoſitus monti, quam vomit ore Gigas.

14. *Sæpè*, &c.] He often tries to lift up the Mountain at which Time there are great Earthquakes.

Luctatur.] He ſtruggles hard.

Oppida,

Oppidaque & magnos evolvere corpore montes.
Indè tremit tellus, & Rex pavet ipſe ſilentûm,
Ne pateat, latoque ſolum retegatur hiatu,
Immiſſuſque dies trepidantes terreat umbras.
Hanc metuens cladem tenebroſâ ſede tyrannus
Exierat: curruque atrorum vectus equorum
Ambibat Siculæ cautus fundamina terræ,
Poſtquàm exploratum ſatis eſt, loca nulla labare.
Depoſitique metus, videt hunc Erycina vagantem
Monte ſuo reſidens; natumque amplexa volucrem,
Arma manuſque meæ, mea, nate, potentia, dixit,
Illa, quibus ſuperas omnes, cape tela, Cupido,
Inque Dei pectus celeres molire ſagittas,
Cui triplicis ceſſit fortuna noviſſima regni.
Tu Superos, ipſumque Jovem, tu Numina ponti
Victa domas, ipſumque regit qui Numina ponti.
Tartara quid ceſſant? Cur non matriſque tuumque
Imperium profers? Agitur pars tertia mundi:
Et tamen in cœlo quoque tanta potentia noſtro
Spernitur: ac mecum vires minuuntur amoris.
Pallada nonne vides, jaculatricemque Dianam
Abſceſſiſſe mihi? Cereris quoque filia virgo,
Si patiemur, erit: nam ſpes affectat eaſdem.
At tu pro ſocio, ſi qua eſt mea gratia regno,
Junge Deam patruo. Dixit Venus. Ille pharetram

que evolvere oppida & magnos montes corpore. Indè tellus tremit: & Rex ſilentûm ipſe pavet ne ſolum pateat que retegatur latebiatu, que dies immiſſus terreat trepidantes umbras. Tyrannus metuens hanc cladem, exierat tenebroſâ ſede: que vectus curru atrorum equorum ambibat cautus fundamina Siculæ terræ. Poſtquàm eſt ſatis exploratum, nulla loca labare, que metus depoſiti, Erycina reſidens ſuo monte videt hunc vagantem; que amplexa natum volucrem; dixit, Arma, que meæ manus, mea potentia, nate Cupido, cape illa tela quibus ſuperas omnia, que molire celeres ſagittas in pectus Dei, cui fortuna ceſſit noviſſima triplicis regni. Tu domas Superos, que Jovem ipſum, tu victa Numina ponti, ipſumque qui regit Numina ponti. Quid Tartara ceſſant? Cur non profers imperium matriſque tuumque; Tertia pars mundi agitur: & tamen tanta potentia ſpernitur in noſtro cœlo: ac vires amoris minuuntur mecum. Nonne vides Pallada, que jaculatricem Dianam abſceſſiſſe mihi? Quoque filia Cereris erit virgo, ſi patiemur: nam affectat eaſdem ſpes. At tu, ſi qua eſt mea gratia pro ſocio regno, junge Deam patruo. Venus dixit. Ille

NOTES.

16. *Rex ſilentûm.*] *Pluto.* The Ghoſts are called *Silentes*; becauſe the Dead have no Voice, or remain ſilent.

17. *Pateat.*] Should open.

Solum.] The Earth.

20. *Atrorum equorum.*] Black horſes; for among the *Inferi* all things are black, there perpetual Darkneſs reigns.

21. *Ambibat.*] He went about reconnoitring.

Fundamina.] The Foundations.

23. *Erycina.*] *Venus*: So called from *Eryx* the Son of *Venus* and *Buta*, who reigned in *Sicily*, and being of great Strength of Body, challenged Strangers that came there to contend with him at the *Ceſtus*, or *Gauntlet*, already deſcribed. He built a Temple to his Mother *Venus*, who was thence called *Erycina*, but engaging with *Hercules*, was ſlain by him.

24. *Monte ſuo.*] Her own Mountain *Eryx*, dedicated to her; ſo called from her Son *Eryx*.

Natumque volucrem.] Her winged Son, *i. e. Cupid.*

25. *Arma.*] Almoſt in the ſame Manner, *Venus* addreſſed her Son *Cupid*, in *Virg. Æn.* I.

Nate meæ vires,——

27. *Dei.*] Of *Pluto.*

Pectus.] The Breaſt.

Molire.] *Aim*, direct.

28. *Triplicis.*] Divided into three Parts. The uppermoſt of which, *i. e.* Heaven, fell to *Jupiter*'s Lot; the Middle, *i. e.* the Earth, and Sea, to *Neptune*: the lowermoſt and laſt, *i. e.* Hell, to *Pluto.*

31. *Non profers.*] Doſt thou not extend? So *Virg. Æn.* VI.

——Super Garamantas & Indos.
Proferet imperium.——

Agitur, &c.] The third Part of the World is what I mean.

33. *Et Tamen*] We not only ſuffer thoſe who are in the inferior Regions to deſpiſe our Power; but we are even inſulted in our own ſuperior Regions.

35. *Pallada*, &c.] *Venus* explains who theſe are, ſhe is moſt ſlighted by. For *Pallas* and *Diana* had vowed perpetual Virginity.

36. *Cereris filia.*] *Proſerpine*, who was the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres.*

39. *Junge Deam patruo.*] Join *Proſerpine* with *Pluto*, the Brother of *Jupiter*, who is the Fa-

ſolvit pharetram, & ſepoſuit unam de mille ſagittis arbitrio matris: ſed quâ nec ulla eſt acutior, nec minùs incerta, nec quæ audiat arcum magìs: que curvavit flexi'e cornu oppoſito genu: que percuſſit Ditem in cor hamatâ arundine. Eſt lacus altæ aquæ haud procùl à Hennæis mœnibus, nomine Pergus. Cæyſtros non audit pluras carmina cygnorum in labentibus undis illo. Sylva coronat aquas, que cingens omne latus ſuis frondibus, ſubmovet Pbœbeos ignes ut velo. Rami dant frigora, humus humida Tyrios flores. Ver eſt perpetuum. Quo luco dùm Proſerpina ludit, & carpit aut violas aut candida lilia; dumque implet calathoſque ſinumque puellari ſtudio, & certat ſuperare æquales legendo; penè ſimùl viſa eſt, dilectaque, raptaque Diti: Amor uſque adeò properatur. Dea territa clamat & matrem & comites, ſed matrem ſæpiùs, mœſto ore; & ut laniârat veſtem ab ſummâ orâ flores collecti cecidêre remiſſis tunicis; tantaque ſimplicitas adfuit puerilibus annis: hæc quoque jactura movit virgineum dolorem. Raptor agit currus, & exhortatur equos vocatos quemque nomine. Per colla jubaſque quorum

Solvit, & arbitrio matris de mille ſagittis
Unam ſepoſuit: ſed quâ nec acutior ulla,
Nec minùs incerta eſt, nec quæ magis audiat arcum:
Oppoſitoque genu curvavit flexile cornu:
Inque cor hamatâ percuſſit arundine Ditem,
Haud procùl Hennæis lacus eſt â mœnibus altæ
Nomine Pergus aquæ. Non illo plura Cayſtros
Carmina cygnorum labentibus audit in undis.
Sylva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne, ſuiſque
Frondibus ut velo, Phœbeos ſummovet ignes,
Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores.
Perpetuum ver eſt. Quo dùm Proſerpina luco
Ludit, & aut violas, aut candida lilia carpit;
Dumque puellari ſtudio calathoſque ſinumque
Implet, & æquales certat ſuperare legendo;
Penè ſimùl viſa eſt, dilectaque, raptaque Diti:
Uſque adeò properatur Amor. Dea territa mœſto,
Et matrem, & comites, ſed matrem ſæpiùs, ore
Clamat; & ut ſummâ veſtem laniârat ab orâ,
Collecti flores tunicis cecidêre remiſſis;
Tantaque ſimplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis;
Hæc quoque virgineum movit jactura dolorem.
Raptor agit currus, & nomine quemque vocatos
Exhortatur equos. Quorum per colla jubaſque

NOTES.

ther of *Proſerpine*. *Pluto* therefore was her Uncle.

39. *Ille.*] *Cupid.*

42. *Nec quæ magis audiat arcum.*] Or more obedient to the Bow. Thoſe Arrows are ſaid *to bear* the Bow, and obey it, which are ſhot the eaſieſt, and wound the ſureſt.

43. *Oppoſitoque genu.*] Bending, or ſetting out his Knee. The Poſture of a Shooter.

Curvavit.] He bent.

44. *Cor.*] For *Corde.*

Hamatâ arundine.] A bearded Arrow; pointed with Iron, which is with Difficulty drawn out.

Ditem.] *Pluto*, by the *Greeks* is called Πλοῦτος, by the *Latins Dis*, by an Antiphraſis. For Πλοῦτος is both uſed for the God of Riches, and for Riches themſelves; or he is called *Dis*, becauſe Riches are dug out of the Earth, of which *Pluto* is called the God.

45. *Haud procùl.*] He deſcribes the Lake *Pergus*, near which *Proſerpine* was ſeized by *Pluto*, as ſhe and her Companions were gathering Flowers.

Hennæis.] *Enna*, a City of *Sicily.*

46. *Cayſtros.*] A River of *Ionia*, famous for the great Number of Swans in it.

48. *Sylva*, &c.] A Wood encompaſſes the Lake on every Side.

49. *Summovet.*] Wards off.

Ignes Phœbeos.] The Heat of the Sun.

53. *Puellari ſtudio.*] With the Fondneſs of a Girl.

55. *Penè.*] A Climax. So *Faſt.*

Mars videt hanc, viſamque cupit, potiturque cupitâ.

56. *Dea.*] *Proſerpine.*

57. *Matrem.*] *Ceres.*

Comites.] *Leucippe, Phœno, Melobatbis, Tychc, & Ocyroe.*

Mœſto ore.] With a mournful Voice, or diſmal Shrieks.

58. *Ab ſummâ orâ.*] From the uppermoſt Border.

61. *Hæc quoque*, &c.] The Poet here very elegantly expreſſes the παθος of an innocent Maid, anxious to preſerve the Flowers ſhe had gathered.

Jactura.] The Loſs of her Flowers.

62. *Agit raptor.* The raviſher drives away in haſte.

Excùtit obſcurâ tinctas ferrugine habenas:
Perque lacus altos, & olenti ſulphure fertur
Stagna Palicorum ruptâ ferventia terrâ,
Et quà Bacchiadæ, bimari gens orta Corintho,
Inter inæquales poſuerunt mœnia portus.
Eſt medium Cyanes, & Piſææ Arethuſæ,
Quod coit anguſtis incluſum cornibus æquor.
Hîc fuit, à cujus ſtagnum quoque nomine dictum eſt,
Inter Sicelidas Cyane celeberrima Nymphas;
Gurgite quæ medio ſummâ tenùs extitit alvo,
Agnovitque Deum. Nec longiùs ibitis, inquit.
Non potes invitæ Cereris gener eſſe. Roganda,
Non rapienda fuit. Quòd ſi componere magnis
Parva mihi fas eſt; et me dilexit Anapis:
Exorata tamen, nec, ut hæc, exterrita nupſi.
Dixit: & in partes diverſas brachia tendens
Obſtitit. Haud ultra tenuit Saturnius iram:
Terribileſque hortatus equos, in gurgitis ima
Contortum valido ſceptrum regale lacerto
Condidit. Icta viam tellus in Tartara fecit,
Et pronos currus medio cratere recepit.

excutit habenas tinctas obſcurâ ferrugine: que fertur per altos lacus & ſtagna Palicorum olenti ſulphure ferventia, terrâ rupta. Et quà gens Bacchiadæ, orta bimari Corintho, poſuerunt mœnia inter inæquales portus. Medium æquor eſt Cyanes & Piſææ Arethuſæ, quod coit incluſum anguſtis cornibus. Hîc Cyane fuit celeberrima inter Sicelidas Nymphas; à nomine cujus ſtagnum quoque dictum eſt, quæ extitit alvo tenùs medio gurgite, agnovitque Deum. Inquit, nec ibitis longiùs. Non potes eſſe gener Cereris invitæ. Roganda fuit, non rapienda. Quòd ſi fas eſt mihi componere parva magnis; & Anapis dilexit me: tamen exorata, nec, ut hæc, exterrita nupſi. Dixit: & tendens brachia in diverſas partes, obſtitit. Saturnius haud tenuit iram ultrà: que hortatus terribiles equos, condidit regale ſceptrum contortum valido lacerto in ima gurgitis. Tellus icta fecit viam in Tartara, & recepit pronos currus in medio cratere.

NOTES.

64. *Excutit.*] He ſhakes.

Obſcurâ.] A ruſty Colour, like Iron.

66. *Palicorum.*] The *Palici* were the Sons of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Thalea*, the Daughter of *Vulcan*. They were called *Palici*, of πάλιν ἱστᾶσθαι, *i. e.* of coming to Life again, after they had been dead. For when the Nymph *Thalea* was big with Child by *Jupiter*, for fear of *Juno*, ſhe wiſhed the Earth might ſwallow her up; which happening at the Time of her Delivery, the Earth afterwards opened again, and the two Infants ſpringing out, were called *Palici*.

Ferventia.] The Poet intimates, that there were boiling Fountains in that Place.

67. *Bacchiadæ.*] The *Bacchi*, deriving their Origin from the Daughter of *Dionyſius*.

Corintho.] *Corintbus* was called *Bimaris*, becauſe its Buildings erected in the *Iſthmus* of *Peloponneſus* on one Side looked toward the *Ægean* Sea, and on the other Side the *Ionian*. So *Horace* ſaid.

Bimariſve Corinthi mœnia.—

68. *Poſuerunt mœnia.*] They built the City *Syracuſe*.

Inæquales portus.] One is called the greater Port, and the other the leſſer.

69. *Eſt medium.*] He deſcribes the Place where the Nymph *Cyane* would have ſtopped *Pluto*, for which ſhe was turned into a Fountain called after her own Name.

69. *Piſææ Arethuſæ.*] *Arethuſa* is a Fountain of *Sicily* near the City *Syracuſe*, which the Poet calls *Piſæa*, becauſe believed to be *Alphæus*, which River falling down near *Piſa*, is ſaid, by a ſubterraneous Paſſage, to mingle with the Fountain *Arethuſa*.

74. *Deum.*] *Pluto*.

76. *Componere.*] To compare, to liken. So in *Triſtia*.

Grandia ſi parvis aſſimilare licet.

77. *Anapis.*] A River of *Sicily*.

80. *Saturnius.*] *Pluto*, the Son of *Saturn*.

83. *Condidit.*] He threw it with ſuch Force, that the Scepter pierced the ground and remained hidden under it.

Icta, &c.] The Earth, being ſtruck with the Scepter, opened ſo wide, that *Pluto*'s Chariot paſſed through to the infernal Regions.

In Taratra.] To the infernal Regions. *Tartarus* is the lowermoſt and darkeſt Place of the infernal Regions, ſo called from τίλαρα ἔχθαι, *i. e.* becauſe all Things are there in Perplexity and Confuſion.

84. *In medio cratere.*] Into the Middle of the Whirlpool. *Crater* ſignifies not only a Veſſel but the Gaping of the Earth, eſpecially that part out of which Flame iſſues.

At Cyane mœrens raptamque Deam, quæ jura ſui fontis contempta gerit inconſolabile vulnus tacitâ mente, quæ omnis abſumitur lacrymis; & extenuatur in illas aquas quarum modò fuerat magnum Numen. Videres membra molliri; oſſa pati fluxus; ungues poſuiſſe rigorem. Quæ quæque tenuiſſima liquéſcunt prima de totâ; cærulei crines, digitique, & crura, pedeſque: nam tranſitus eſt brevis exilibus membris in gelidas undas. Poſt hæc tergumque, humerique, latuſque, pectoraque, evanida abeunt in tenues rivos. Denique lympha ſubit vitiatas venas pro vivo ſanguine: quæ nihil reſtat, quod poſſis prendere.

At Cyane; raptamque Deam, contemptaq; fontis
Jura ſui mœrens, inconſolabile vulnus
Mente gerit tacitâ, lacrymiſque abſumitur omnis;
Et quarum fuerat magnum modò Numen, in illas
Extenuatur aquas. Molliri membra videres;
Oſſa pati fluxus; ungues poſuiſſe rigorem.
Primaque de totâ tenuiſſima quæque liqueſcunt;
Cærulei crines, digitique, & crura pedeſque:
Nam brevis in gelidas membris exilibus undas
Tranſitus eſt. Poſt hæc tergumque humerique latuſq;
Pectoraque in tenues abeunt evanida rivos.
Denique pro vivo vitiatas ſanguine venas
Lympha ſubit: reſtatque nihil quod prendere poſſis.

NOTES.

86. *Inconſolabile.*] Grief that would admit of no Conſolation.

87. *Omnis.*] All, intirely.

90 *Fluxus.*] Others write *flexus, i. e.* to become flexible.

Poſuiſſe.] To have laid aſide.

93. *Exilibus membris.*] Smaller Members.

95. *Evanida.*] Vaniſhing brought to a Diſſolution.

97. *Reſtatque nihil quod prendere poſſis.*] There was nothing left of *Cyane*'s Body, which you might graſp with your Hands.

FAB. VII. The Boy *Stelles* into an Evet.

Ceres, *having wandered all over the Earth in ſearch after her Daughter* Proſerpine, *being ſcorched by the Heat, came to the Cottage of an old Woman, whoſe Name was* Miſme, *or, as others ſay,* Megarina, *and aſked for Water to drink.* Miſme *gave her a Draught of Barley-water, which ſhe ſwallowed very greedily. But a Boy, named* Stelles, *deriding the Goddeſs, ſhe was ſo offended at his Impudence, that ſhe threw Part of the Water in his Face, and transformed him into an Evet, indicating by its various Spots the Barley Potion ſhe had drank of.*

Interea filia quæſita eſt pavidæ matri nequicquam omnibus terris, omni profundo. Aurora veniens rutilis capillis non videt illam ceſſantem, non Heſperus. Illa ſuccendit pinus ab flammiferâ Ætna duabus manibus;

INtereà pavidæ nequicquam filia matri
Omnibus eſt terris, omni quæſita profundo.
Illam non rutilis veniens Aurora capillis
Ceſſantem vidit, non Heſperus. Illa duabus
Flammiferâ pinus manibus ſuccendit ab Ætnâ;

NOTES.

1. *Filia.*] *Proſerpina.*

Matri.] *Ceres.*

2 *Omni profundo.*] All over the Sea.

3. *Rutilis capillis.*] With her ruddy Hair.

Aurora.] The Goddeſs of the Morning.

4. *Heſperus.*] The Weſtern Part of the Earth.

Illa.] *Ceres.*

5. *Pinus.*] The Poet does not ſay, in this Place, how many Torches *Ceres* lighted; but, in the 4th Book of the *Faſti*, he ſays they were two:

Illic accendit geminas pro lampade pinus,
Hinc Cereris ſacris nunc quoque tæda datur.

A Metonymy of the Matter.

5. *Ab flamiferâ Ætna.*] From the burning Mouth of *Ætna*. Whence alſo, in the Sacrifices of *Ceres*, they uſed to caſt about burning Torches, in Imitation of *Ceres* ſeeking after her Daughter.

Perque

Perque pruinoſas tulit irrequieta tenebras.
Rurſus ubi alma dies hebetârat ſidera, natam
Solis ad occaſus, Solis quærebat ab ortu.
Feſſa labore ſitim collegerat; oraque nulli
Colluerant fontes: cùm tectam ſtramine vidit
Fortè caſam, parvaſque fores pulſavit. At indè
Prodit anus, Divamque videt, lymphamque roganti,
Dulce dedit, toſtâ quod coxerat antè polentâ.
Dùm bibit illa datum, duri puer oris & audax
Conſtitit ante Deam; riſitque, avidamq; vocavit.
Offenſa eſt; neque adhuc epotâ parte, loquentem
Cum liquido miſtâ perfudit Diva polentâ.
Combibit os maculas, & quâ modò brachia geſſit
Crura gerit: cauda eſt mutatis addita membris,
Inque brevem formam, ne ſit vis magna nocendi,
Contrahitur: parvâque minor menſura lacertâ eſt.
Mirantem, flentemque, & tangere monſtra parantem
Fugit anum; latebramque petit: aptumque colori
Nomen habet, variis ſtellatus corpora guttis.

que irrequieta tulit per pruinoſas tenebras. Rurſus quærebat natam ubi alma dies hebetârat ſidera, ab ortu Solis ad occaſus. Feſſa labore collegerat ſitim; que nulli fontes colluerant ora cùm fortè vidit caſam tectam ſtramine, que pulſavit parvas fores. At indè anus prodit, que videt Divam, que dedit dulce roganti lympham, quod antè coxerat polentâ toſtâ. Dùm illa bibit datum, puer duri oris & audax conſtitit ante Deam; riſitque, que vocavit avidam. Diva offenſa eſt; neque adhuc epotâ parte, perfudit loquentem polentâ miſtâ cum liquido. Os combibit maculas, & quâ modò geſſit brachia, gerit crura: cauda eſt addita mutatis membris, que contrahitur in brevem formam, ne ſit magna vis nocendi: que menſura eſt minor parvâ lacertâ. Fugit anum mirantem, flentemque &, parantem tangere monſtra, que petit latebram: & habet nomen aptum colori, ſtellatus corpora variis guttis.

NOTES.

6. *Pruinoſas tenebras.*] Dewy Night.

7. *Hebetârat.*] Had made blunt the Light of the Stars. For when the Day comes on, the Stars are not ſeen. A Metaphor.

Natam.] Her Daughter *Proſerpine.*

9. *Collegerat ſitim.*] She had contracted Thirſt.

Oraque, &c.] Had drank no Water. *Colluere* is uſed properly to waſh the Mouth.

10. *Stramine.*] With the Straw of Corn. *Stramen* is ſo called, becauſe, *ſubſternitur pecori*, it is ſtrewed under Cattle.

11. *Caſam.*] A Country Cottage.

Indè.] From that Cottage.

12. *Prodit.*] Comes forth.

Anus.] *Miſme* or *Megarma.*

12. *Divamque.*] *Ceres.*

13. *Dulce.*] A mild Potion.

Polentâ toſtâ.] Barley, parched over the Fire.

14. *Duri.*] Impudent Perſons are ſaid to be *duri oris.*

Puer.] *Stelles.*

15. *Avidamque.*] Gluttonous, Greedy.

16. *Epotâ.*] Being drank up.

18. *Combibit.*] Contracts.

23. *Aptumque.*] He is called *Stellio*, becauſe marked with little Stars (*ſtellis*). An evet is a little Animal, which (as *Pliny* ſays) lives upon the Dew.

24. *Corpora ſtellatus.*] Having his Body marked with Stars and Spots.

FAB. VIII. *Aſcalaphus* into a Screech Owl.

When Arethuſa, *a Nymph of a Fountain in* Sicily, *had acquainted* Ceres *that* Proſerpine *was carried away by* Pluto, *ſhe obtained a Grant from* Jupiter, *that if her Daughter did not like to be his Brother's Wife, ſhe might bring her back from the infernal Regions, upon Condition, that ſhe had taſted nothing there. When this Matter came to be examined into,* Aſcalaphus, *the Son of* Acheron, *went firſt and gave Information that ſhe had taſted of a Pomegranate; for which he was transformed into an Owl, a Bird hated for boding ill Luck. But* Jupiter, *to do equal*

Juſtice to his Brother and to Ceres, *ordered that* Proſerpine *ſhould live one half of the Year with her Huſband, and the other half with her Mother.*

Longa eſt mora dicere per quas terras & quas undas Dea erraverit: Orbis defuit quærenti. *Repetit Sicaniam; dùmque luſtrat omnia eundo, venit & ad Cyanen; ea narraſſet omnia, ni fuiſſet mutata: ſed & os & lingua non aderant volenti dicere; nec habebat quo loqueretur. Tamen dedit manifeſta ſigna, que oſtendit in ſummis undis zonam Perſephones, notam parenti, delapſam fortè in illo loco in ſacro gurgite. Quam ſimùl agnovit, tanquam tùm denique ſciſſet raptam, Diva laniavit inornatos capillos: & percuſſit repetita pectora ſuis palmis. Nec ſcit adhuc ubi ſit: tamen increpat omnes terras, vocat ingratas, nec dignas munere frugum: Trinacriam ante alias in quâ repperit veſtigia damni. Ergo illic fregit aratra vertentia glebas ſævâ manu; que irata dedit colonos ruricolaſque boves parili letho, que juſſit arva fallere depoſitum, que fecit ſemina vitiata. Fertilitas terræ vulgata per latum orbem: jacet caſſa ſeges moriuntur in primis herbis: & modò nimius Sol, modò nimius imber corripit:*

QUAS Dea per terras, & quas erraverit undas,
Dicere longa mora eſt: *quærenti defuit orbis.*
Sicaniam repetit; dùmque omnia luſtrat eundo,
Venit & ad Cyanen; ea, nî mutata fuiſſet,
Omnia narrâſſet; ſed & os & lingua volenti
Dicere non aderant; nec, quo loqueretur, habebat.
Signa tamen manifeſte dedit, notamque parenti
Illo fortè loco delapſam in gurgite ſacro
Perſephones zonam ſummis oſtendit in undis.
Quam ſimùl agnovit, tanquam tùm denique raptam
Sciſſet, inornatos laniavit Diva capillos:
Et repetita ſuis percuſſit pectora palmis.
Nec ſcit adhuc ubi ſit: terras tamen increpat omnes,
Ingratas vocat, nec frugum munere dignas:
Trinacriam ante alias, in quâ veſtigia damni
Repperit. Ergo illîc ſæva vertentia glebas
Fregit aratra manu; parilique irata colonos
Ruricolaſque boves letho dedit, arvaque juſſit
Fallere depoſitum, vitiataque ſemina fecit.
Fertilitas terræ latum vulgata per orbem
Caſſa jacet: primis ſegetes moriuntur in herbis:
Et modo Sol nimius, nimius modò corripit imber:

NOTES.

2. *Quærenti.*] For when *Ceres* had ſearched all over the Earth for her Daughter, ſhe returned to *Sicily*.

3. *Sicaniam repetit.*] She returned to *Sicily*; ſo called from King *Sicanus*.

4. *Cyanen.*] Of the Transformation of *Cyane*; ſee above, *Fab.* VI.

6. *Nec*, &c.] Nor had ſhe a Tongue to ſpeak.

9. *Zonam Perſephones*] *Proſerpine*'s Girdle. For the ſame Perſon whom the *Latins* call *Proſerpine*, the *Greeks* call *Perſephone*.

13. *Increpat.*] She exclaims againſt.

15. *Trinacriam.*] *Sicily*, ſo called, becauſe it had three Promontories.

Veſtigia.] That is to ſay, the Girdle.

Damni.] Of her Daughter who was loſt.

16. *Sævâ manu.*] With an angry Hand.

17. *Parili.*] She ſlew by a like Death. Others read *pariterque.*

18. *Arvaque*, &c.] And ſhe commanded the Fields, not to return again the Seeds that had been ſown. That is called *Depoſitum*, which is committed to the Cuſtody of any one, with this Condition, that he reſtore it, when demanded, to him, who had committed it to his truſt. And what is given to any one to keep, is ſaid *deponi* (to be depoſited); therefore this is a Figurative and Poetical Phraſe. *Fallere depoſitum*, is as much as to ſay, To deceive Men, by not rendering the Things depoſited with or committed to them.

21. *Caſſa.*] As of no Value, affording no Benefit to Men.

Segetes.] The ſown Corn. The Poet elegantly enumerates all thoſe Things by which Standing Corn is injured.

22. *Sol nimius.*] Too much Dryneſs, proceeding from the Heat of the Sun.

Imber.] Too much Moiſture. For Rain is good only for Corn while it is in the Blade; but is hurtful to Wheat and Barley, when ripe.

Sideraque

Sideraque, ventique nocent; avidæque volucres
Semina jacta legunt: lolium, tribulique fatigant
Triticeas meſſes, & inexpugnabile gramen:
Cùm caput Eleis Alpheïas extulit undis;
Roranteſque comas à fronte removit ad aures;
Atque ait: O toto quæſitæ virginis orbe,
Et frugum genitrix, immenſos ſiſte labores:
Neve tibi fidæ violenta iraſcereterræ.
Terra nihil meruit, patuitque invita rapinæ.
Nec ſum pro patria ſupplex: huc hoſpita veni.
Piſa mihi patria eſt; & ab Elide ducimus ortum.
Sicaniam peregrina colo: ſed gratior omni
Hæc mihi terra ſolo eſt; hos nunc Arethuſa penates,
Hanc habeo ſedem: quam tu, mitiſſima, ſerva.
Mota loco cur ſim, tantique per æquoris undas
Advehar Ortygiam; veniet narratibus hora
Tempeſtiva meis: cùm tu curiſque levata,
Et vultûs melioris eris. Mihi pervia tellus
Præbet iter, ſubterque imas ablata cavernas
Hìc caput attollo, deſuetaque ſidera cerno.
Ergò dùm Stygio ſub terris gurgite labor,
Viſa tua eſt oculis illic Proſerpina noſtris.

ſideraque, ventique nocent; que avidæ volucres legunt jacta ſemina; lolium, tribulique, & inexpugnabile gramen, fatigant triticeas meſſes: Cùm Alpheïas extulit caput Eleis undis; que removit roranteſ comas à fronte ad aures: atque ait: O genetrix virginis quæſitæ toto orbe, & frugum, ſiſte immenſos labores: neve violenta iraſcere terræ fidæ tibi. Terra nihil meruit, patuitque rapinæ invita. Nec ſum ſupplex pro patria: veni huc hoſpita. Piſa eſt patria mihi: & ducimus ortum ab Elide. Colo Sicaniam peregrina: ſed hæc terra eſt gratior mihi omni ſolo; Arethuſa, nunc habeo hos Penates, hanc ſedem; quam tu, mitiſſima, ſerva. Cur ſim mota loco, que advehar Ortygiam per undas tanti æquoris; tempeſtiva hora veniet meis narratibus: cùm tu eriſque levata curis, & melioris vultûs. Pervia tellus præbet iter mihi, que ablata ſubter imas cavernas hìc attollo caput, que cerno deſueta ſidera. Ergò, dùm labor ſub terris Stygio gurgite, tua Proſerpina viſa eſt illic noſtris oculis.

NOTES.

23. *Sideraque ventique.*] The Stars ſeem to injure the Standing-Corn, when they cauſe Mildew. The Winds alſo, at three certain Periods, injure Wheat and Barley, when in Bloom.

24. *Semina.*] The Grain when ſown.

Legunt.] Pick up and devour.

Lolium.] Darnel, Cockle, an Herb like Barley, which ſpoils the Corn.

Fatigant.] Render the Harveſt vexatious.

25. *Triticeas meſſes.*] The Wheat Harveſt. *Meſſis* is properly the Time of reaping, and gathering in the Corn; but it is alſo ſometimes taken for Corn itſelf.

29. *Siſte labores.*] Leave off your toilſome Search after your Daughter. *Siſtere* is to cauſe to ſtop, to repreſs, as, *ſiſte gradum, ſiſte lacrymas.* Sometimes to give one's Company, to be preſent. *Cic. Des operam, ut ante Kalendas* ſiſtas.

30. *Violenta iraſcere.*] Violently angry.

31. *Patuitque invita.*] It opened againſt its Will to give Paſſage to *Pluto*, who having ſtolen away *Proſerpine*, was haſting to the infernal Regions.

32. *Nec*, &c.] Nor do I ſupplicate thee in behalf of my own Country. *Arethuſa* ſays this, that ſhe might not be thought to tell a Lye.

32. *Hoſpita.*] A Stranger.

33. *Piſa mihi patria eſt.*] *Piſa* is my Country. So *Triſt.* Lib. IV.

Sulmo mihi patria eſt, gelidis uberimus undis.

And *Ter.* in *Eunucho*,

Samia mihi mater fuit.

Piſa is a Town of *Arcadia*, near the *River Alpheus*; whence *Piſæus* is derived.

37. *Mota loco.*] *Arethuſa* was an Huntreſs, and the Companion of *Diana*. As ſhe was waſhing herſelf in the River *Alpheus*, he was ſo charmed with her Beauty, that he endeavoured to detain her, but ſhe fled from him. *Alpheus* followed her into *Sicily*, where ſhe implored the Aid of *Diana*, who turned her into a Fountain.

38. *Ortygiam.*] An Iſland near *Syracuſe* in *Sicily*, and adjoining the Continent.

39. *Tempeſtiva hora.*] A convenent Time.

Levata.] Freed from, eaſed of.

41. *Ablata*, &c.] Carried through ſubterraneous Paſſages.

42. *Attollo hìc caput.*] I here lift up my Head.

Deſuetaque.] New, which I never ſaw while under the Earth.

43. *Stygio.*] So deep, that I paſſed under *Tartarus* itſelf. *Styx* is a River in the infernal Regions.

Illa quidem triſtis, nec adhùc interrita vultu; ſed tamen regina, ſed maxima opaci mundi; ſed tamen pollens matrona inferni tyranni Mater, ſeu ſaxea, ſtupuit ad auditas voces, que fuit diu ſimilis attonitæ: utque amentia gravis pulſa eſt gravi dolore; exit curribus in æthereas auras. Ibi ſtetit antè Jovem invidioſa, nubila toto vultu paſſis capillis. Que inquit, Jupiter, veni ſupplex tibi pro meo ſanguine, proque tuo. Si gratia matris eſt nulla, nata moveat patrem: precamur neu cura illius ſit vilior tibi, quòd eſt edita noſtro partu. En! nata diu quæſita mihi tandem eſt reperta: ſi vocas reperire, certiùs amittere: aut ſi vocas reperire, ſcire ubi ſit. Feremus quòd rapta, dummodò reddat eam; neque enim tua filia eſt digna marito prædone, ſi mea filia jam eſt digna. Jupiter excepit: Nata eſt commune pignus onuſque mihi tecum; ſed ſi modò placet addere vera nomina rebus, hoc factum non eſt injuria, verum amor; neque ille gener erit nobis pudori, modò tu Diva velis. Ut cætera deſint, quantum eſt eſſe fratrem Jovis! Quid quod nec cætera deſunt, nec cedit mihi niſi ſorte? Sed ſi tanta cupido eſt diſſidii tibi Proſerpina repetat cœlum, tamen certâ lege, ſi illic contigit nullos

Illa quidem triſtis, nec adhùc interrita vultu;
Sed regina tamen, ſed opaci maxima mundi;
Sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni.
Mater ad auditas ſtupuit, ſeu ſaxea, voces,
Attonitæque diu ſimilis fuit: utque dolore
Pulſa gravi gravis eſt amentia; curribus auras
Exit in æthereas. Ibi toto nubila vultu
Antè Jovem paſſis ſtetit invidioſa capillis,
Proque meo veni ſupplex tibi, Jupiter, inquit,
Sanguine, proque tuo. Si nulla eſt gratia matris,
Nata patrem moveat: neu ſit tibi cura, precamur,
Vilior illius, quòd noſtro eſt edita partu.
En! quæſita diu tandem mihi nata reperta eſt:
Si reperire vocas, amittere certiùs: aut ſi
Scire ubi ſit, reperire vocas. Quòd rapta, feremus,
Dummodò reddat eam; neque enim prædone marito
Filia digna tua eſt, ſi jam mea filia digna eſt.
Jupiter excepit: Commune eſt pignus onuſque
Nata mihi tecum: ſed ſi modò nomina rebus
Addere vera placet, non hoc injuria factum,
Verum amor eſt; neque erit nobis gener ille pudori,
Tu modò Diva velis. Ut deſint cætera; quantùm eſt
Eſſe Jovis fratrem! Quid, quod nec cætera deſunt,
Nec cedit niſi ſorte mihi? Sed tanta cupido
Si tibi diſſidii eſt, repetat Proſerpina cœlum,
Lege tamen certâ, ſi nullos contigit illìc

NOTES.

46. *Opaci mundi.*] Of the infernal, ſubterraneous World.

47. *Pollens.*] Powerful.

Tyranni.] Of *Pluto.*

48. *Mater.*] *Ceres.*

50. *Pulſa.*] Struck, afflicted with great Sorrow.

51. *Nubila.*] Sad, melancholy.

52. *Invidioſa.*] And in a Mood that might excite Hatred between the Brothers *Jupiter* and *Pluto.*

53. *Proque,* &c.] Some Verſes in the IVth Book of the *Faſti* greatly illuſtrate this paſſage:

Queſta diu ſecum, &c.

55. *Nata.*] *Proſerpine* was the Daughter of *Jupiter* by *Ceres.* And *Ceres* endeavours to perſuade *Jupiter* not to ſuffer her Daughter to be detained by *Pluto.*

Neu ſit, &c.] Nor take the leſs Care of her, becauſe I brought her forth.

58. *Si,* &c.] *q. d.* This is rather to loſe than to find.

59. *Quòd rapta,* &c.] That ſhe has been ſtolen I will bear patiently; only let *Pluto* reſtore her again.

62. *Excepit.*] Replied.

64. *Addere vera nomina.*] If you will diſtinguiſh Things by proper Names, this Rape is no Injury, but Love.

65. *Pudori.*] A Diſgrace.

66. *Velis.*] Give Conſent for his being our Son in-Law.

Deſint cætera.] Suppoſe *Pluto* to want other Qualifications; conſider of what Conſequence it is to be *Jove's* Brother.

68. *Nec cedit.*] Nor is *Pluto* exceeded in Power by any but myſelf, who fortunately had the better Part of the World fall to me by Lot.

69. *Diſſidii.*] Of Separation and Divorce.

Cœlum.] The Air.

70. *Nullos cibos.*] If ſhe has eaten nothing in the Regions below; for they who had taſted any thing there, could not obtain, leave to return from thence.

Ore

Ore cibos: nam ſic Parcarum fœdere cautum eſt:
Dixerat. At Cereri certum eſt educere natam.
Non ita fata ſinunt. Quoniam jejunia virgo
Solverat; & cultis dùm ſimplex errat in hortis,
Puniceum curvâ decerpſerat arbore pomum,
Sumptaque pallenti ſeptem de cortice grana
Preſſerat ore ſuo. Soluſque ex omnibus illud
Viderat Aſcalaphus: quem quondam dicitur Orphne,
Inter Avernales haud ignotiſſima Nymphas,
Ex Acheronte ſuo furvis peperiſſe ſub antris.
Vidit; & indicio reditum crudelis ademit.
Ingemuit regina Erebi, teſtemque profanam
Fecit avem: ſparſumq; caput Phlegethontide lymphâ,
In roſtrum, & plumas, & grandia lumina, vertit.
Illa ſibi ablatus fulvis amicitur ab alis;
Inque caput creſcit, longoſque reflectitur ungues,
Vixque movet natas per inertia brachia pennas:
Fœdaque fit volucris, venturi nuncia luctûs,
Ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen.

cibos ore: nam ſic cautum eſt fœdere Parcarum. Dixerat. At certum eſt Cereri educere natam. Fata non ſinunt ita. Quoniam virgo ſolverat jejunia, & dùm ſimplex errat in hortis, decerpſerat Puniceum pomum curvâ arbore, quæ preſſerat ore ſuo ſeptem grana ſumpta de pallenti cortice. Quæ Aſcalaphus ſolus ex omnibus viderat illud: quem Orphne haud ignotiſſima inter Avernales Nymphas, dicitur quondam peperiſſe ex Acheronte ſub furvis antris. Vidit; & crudelis ademit reditum indicio. Regina Erebi ingemuit, quæ fecit teſtem profanam avem: quæ vertit caput ſparſum Phlegethontide lymphâ in roſtrum, & plumas, & grandia lumina. Ille ablatus ſibi, amicitur ab fulvis alis; quæ creſcit in caput, quæ reflectitur longos ungues, vixque movet pennas natas per inertia brachia: quæ fit fœda volucris, nuncia luctûs venturi, ignavus bubo, dirum omen mortalibus.

NOTES.

71. *Nam ſic Parcarum.*] For ſo it is in the Decrees of Fate. *Vir. Æn.* I.

——*Sic volvere parcas:*

The *Parcæ* or Deſtinies, are the three Siſters, *Clotho*, *Lachefis*, and *Atropos*, the Daughters of *Night* and *Erebus*, whoſe Decrees it was not in the Power of *Jupiter* himſelf to reverſe.

72. *Dixerat.*] ſc. *Jupiter.*

Certum eſt.] *Ceres* is reſolved.

Educere.] To bring back her Daughter.

74. *Solverat jejunia.*] Had eaten ſomething.

Simplex] Innocently, unthinkingly.

75. *Curvâ.*] Bending with a Multitude of Apples.

77. *Preſſerat.*] Had eaten.

78. *Aſcalaphus.*] He was the Son of *Acheron*, by the Nymph *Orphne*, who, for teſtifying that *Proſerpine* had eaten ſeven Grains of a Pomegranate in *Pluto*'s Gardens, was turned into an Owl, a Bird of very bad Omen.

79. *Avernales.*] Infernal.

80. *Indicio.*] *Aſcalaphus*, by his Diſcovery, had bereaved *Proſerpine* of the Power of returning to Earth again.

82. *Regina Erebi.*] *Proſerpine*, the Queen of the Regions below; for *Erebus* is a Part of Hell.

Profanam.] Accurſed, dreadful.

83. *Avem.*] An Owl.

Phlegethontide.] With the Water of *Phlegethon*, one of the Rivers of Hell, ſo called from φλεγεθειν, to burn.

85. *Ablatus ſibi.*] Deſpoiled of his Form and Shape.

Amicitur.] Is cloathed, covered.

86. *Inque caput creſcit.*] And made his Head larger than the reſt of his Members.

Longoſque ungues.] And his long Claws run bending.

88. *Fœdaque.*] Naſty looking Bird.

Luctûs venturi.] According to the Opinion of the Ancients the Owl was the Meſſenger of approaching Grief. So Book VI. Fab. 9. ver. 20.

——*Tectoque profanus,*
Incubuit Bubo, &c.

89. *Ignavus.*] Lazy.

FAB. IX. The *Syrens.*

The Syrens *were the Daughters of* Achelous *and the Muſe* Melpomene, *or according to others, of* Calliope *the faithful Companion of* Proſerpine.

pine. *They ſought for* Proſerpine, *but not finding her obtained a Grant from the Gods for being turned into Birds, that they might go in ſearch after her as well by Sea as Land. But their human Voice and virgin Face remained. After much Fatigue, they at laſt ſettled upon the Sea Coaſt, where, by the Melody of their Voice, they allured Seamen on Shore, who paſſed that Way, to their Deſtruction.* Ulyſſes, *however eſcaped them unhurt, having by the Direction of* Circe, *ſtopped his Ears againſt their Magic Incantations.*

Tamen hic poteſt commeruiſſe pœnam indicio linguâque. Acheloïdes, undè pluma pedeſque avium vobis, cùm geratis ora virginis? An quia, cùm Proſerpina legeret vernos flores, Sirenes eratis miſtæ in numero comitum? Quam poſtquàm quæſiſtis fruſtrà in toto orbe, protinùs optâſtis poſſe inſiſtere remis alarum ſuper fluctus, ut æquora ſentirent veſtram curam: que habuiſtis faciles Deos; & vidiſtis veſtros artus flaveſcere ſubitis pennis. Tamen ne ille canor natus ad mulcendos aures, que tanta dos oris deperderet uſum linguæ; virginei vultus, & humana vox remanſit.

HIC tamen indicio pœnam linguâque videri
Commeruiſſe poteſt. Vobis, Acheloïdes, undè
Pluma, pedeſque avium, cùm virginis ora geratis?
An quia, cùm legeret vernos Proſerpina flores,
In comitum numero miſtæ Sirenes eratis?
Quam poſtquàm toto fruſtrà quæſiſtis in orbe,
Protinùs, ut veſtram ſentirent æquora curam
Poſſe ſuper fluctus alarum inſiſtere remis
Optâſtis: facileſque Deos habuiſtis; & artus
Vidiſtis veſtros ſubitis flaveſcere pennis.
Ne tamen ille canor mulcendas natus ad aures,
Tantaque dos oris linguæ deperderet uſum;
Virginei vultus, & vox humana remanſit.

NOTES.

1. *Hic.*] *Aſcalaphus*, who was turned into an Owl.

Linguâque.] By the Talkativeneſs of his Tongue.

2. *Acheloïdes.*] The *Sirens*, the Daughters of *Achelous* and *Melpomene*. *Achelous* is a River of *Calydonia*, the Son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, who fought with *Herculus* for *Deianira*, but was overcome.

3. *Ora virginis.*] The Face of Virgin.

7. *Protinùs*, &c.] Wiſhed that ye might alſo ſeek *Proſerpine* by Sea.

8. *Remis alarum.*] By the Support of Wings.

9. *Facileſque.*] Kind. Inaſmuch as they granted what you aſked.

11. *Ne tamen*, &c.] The Cauſe why the *Sirens* were not totally turned into Birds, but retained their Virgin Countenance.

Canor.] The Faculty of Singing, that was inbred and given them by Nature.

Ad mulcendas.] To delight.

FAB. X. *Arethuſa* into a Fountain.

Jupiter *divided the Year, that* Proſerpine *ſhould dwell one Part of it with her Huſband, and the other Part with her Mother.* Ceres *being pacified and thus recovered from her Anxiety, requires of* Arethuſa *to give an Account of her Origin. To which* Arethuſa *replied, They called me the moſt beautiful of the* Naiad *Nymphs: And the River* Alpheus *falling in Love with me, taking upon him the Form of a Man, purſued me, I endeavoured to elude his Aſſault, and for that Purpoſe invoked* Diana *to aſſiſt me, whoſe Companion I was, and in whoſe Exerciſes I took Delight. She heard my Prayers, and covering me with a Cloud, that I might not be ſeen by*

by my Purſuer, I was turned into a Fountain. Alpheus *ſeeing my Waters, knew them, and aſſumed his proper Form of a River, that he might mingle himſelf with me. But* Diana *having broke through the Earth, opened for me Paſſage by a hidden Way into the Iſland* Ortygia, *lying near* Sicily: Alpheus, *however, did not forbear following me even thither through ſubterraneous Paſſages.*

AT medius fratriſque ſui mœſtæque ſororis
Jupiter, ex æquo volventem dividit annum.
Nunc Dea, regnorum Numen commune duorum
Cum matre eſt totidem, totidem cum conjuge menſes.
Vertitur extemplo facies & mentis & oris;
Nam, modò quæ poterat Diti quoque mœſta videri,
Læta Deæ frons eſt: ut Sol, qui tectus aquoſis
Nubibus antè fuit; victis ubi nubibus exit.
Exigit alma Ceres, natâ ſecura receptâ
Quæ tibi cauſa viæ? Cur ſis, Arethuſa, facer fons?
Conticuêre undæ: quarum Dea ſuſtulit alto
Fonte caput: virideſque manu ſiccata capillos,
Fluminis Elei veteres narravit amores.
Pars ego Nympharum, quæ ſunt in Achaïde, dixit,
Una fui; nec me ſtudioſiùs altera ſaltus
Legit, nec poſuit ſtudioſiùs altera caſſes.
Sed quamvis formæ nunquam mihi fama petita eſt,
Quamvis fortis eram, formoſæ nomen habebam.
Nec mea me facies nimiùm laudata juvabat.
Quâque aliæ gaudere ſolent, ergo ruſtica dote

At Jupiter medius ſui fratriſque mœſtæque ſororis, dividit volventem annum ex æquo. Nunc Dea, Numen commune duorum regnorum eſt totidem menſes cum matre, totidem menſes cum conjuge. Extemplò facies & mentis & oris vertitur; nam frons Deæ, quæ modò poterat videri mœſta quoque Diti, eſt læta; ut Sol qui antè tectus fuit aquoſis nubibus; ubi exit nubibus victis. Alma Ceres, ſecura natâ receptâ, exigit, Quæ cauſa viæ tibi? Cur, Arethuſa, ſis ſacer fons? Undæ conticuêre: quarum Dea ſuſtulit caput alto fonte: que ſiccata virides capillos manu, narravit veteres amores fluminis Elei. Dixit, Ego fui una pars Nympharum, quæ ſunt in Achaïde, nec altera legit ſaltus ſtudioſiùs me, nec altera poſuit caſſes ſtudioſiùs. Sed quamvis fama formæ nunquam eſt petita mihi, quamvis eram fortis, habebam nomen formoſæ. Nec mea facies nimiùm laudata juvabat me. Quâque aliæ ſolent gaudere, ego ruſtica

NOTES.

1. *Medius.*] *Jupiter*, acting as an Umpire between his Brother *Pluto* and Siſter *Ceres*, that he might diſpleaſe neither, divided the Year equally; ſo that *Proſerpine* is allowed to be ſix Months with her Mother, and as many with her Huſband.

2. *Ex æquo.*] He diſtributed into two equal Parts.

3. *Duorum regnorum.*] Of that below and that above. For as long as *Proſerpine* is with her Mother, ſhe is in the upper Kingdom; and ſo long as ſhe is with *Pluto*, ſhe is ſaid to reign in the lower. This Fable was invented, becauſe the Moon, which is the ſame as *Proſerpine*, ſhines as long above the Earth, as ſhe ſeems to lie hid under it.

4. *Cum matre.*] Of this, ſee *Faſt.* IV.

Et factura fuit, pactus niſi Jupiter eſſet,
Bis tribus ut cœlo menſibus illa foret.

5. *Vertitur.*] Is turned, is changed, *i. e.* is of a better Countenance: as ver. 40. Fab. viii.

Facies.] The Aſpect, rather Diſpoſition.

7. *Deæ.*] Of *Proſerpine.*

8. *Victis.*] Diſſipated. The Clouds are ſaid to be overcome by the Sun, when diſcuſſed.

9. *Exigit.*] Requires.

Secura.] Eaſy with regard to her Daughter's Fate.

10. *Sacer.*] All Fountains are ſaid to be Sacred to ſome particular Nymph.

14. *Achaide.*] In *Achaia.*

15. *Saltus.*] The Foreſts.

16. *Legit.*] Could traverſe, and examine into.

Poſuit caſſes.] Spread Nets. By which *Arethuſa* ſignifies that ſhe was a Huntreſs.

17. *Sed*, &c.] Although I never ſought for Fame and Glory by my Beauty.

18. *Formoſæ.*] ſc. *Tamen.*

19. *Juvabat.*] Did Delight.

20. *Quâque*, &c.] I was aſhamed of my Beauty, of which other Nymphs are proud; and I thought it a Crime to endeavour to pleaſe.

Corporis

erubui dote corporis; que putavi crimen placere. Loſſa revertebar (memini) Stymphalide ſylvâ: erat æſtus, que labor geminaverat magnum æſtum. Invenio aquas euntes perſpicuas ſinè vortice, ſinè murmure, per quas omnis calculus erat numerabilis alto imo; quas tu putares vix ire. Cana ſalicta, que populus nutrita undâ, dabant umbras natos ſuâ ſponte delivibus ripis. Acceſſi; que primùm tinxi veſtigia pedis: deindè poplite tenùs. Neque contenta eô, recingor: que impono mollia velamina curvæ ſalici, que nuda mergor in aquis. Quas dùm ferioque traboque labens mille modis, que jacto excuſſa brachia; ſenſi neſcio quod murmur ſub medio gurgite, que territa inſiſto margine propioris ripæ. Aretbuſa quò properas? Quò properas? Alpheus dixerat mihi iterum rauco ore ab ſuis undis. Sicut eram fugio ſinè veſtibus; altera ripa habuit meas veſtes. Tanto magis inſtat & ardet; & quia ſui nuda, viſa ſum paratior illi. Sic ego currebam; ſic illi ferus premebat me, ut columbæ fugere accipitrem trepidante pennâ, ut accipiter ſolet agitare trepidas columbas. Suſtinui currere uſque ſub Orchomenon, Pſophidaque, Cyllenenque, Mænalioſque ſinus, que gelidum Erimanthon & Elin. Nec ille velocior me. Sed ego impar viribus non poteram tolerare curſus diu: ille erat patiens laboris. Tamen cucurri per campos, per montes opertos arbore,

Corporis erubui; crimenque placere putavi.
Laſſa revertebar (memini) Stymphalide ſylvâ:
Æſtus erat, magnumque labor geminaverat æſtum.
Invenio ſinè vortice aquas, ſinè murmure euntes,
Perſpicuas imo, per quas numerabilis alto
Calculus omnis erat; quâs tu vix ire putares.
Cana ſalicta dabant, nutritaque populus undâ,
Sponte ſuâ natas ripis declivibus umbras.
Acceſſi; primùmque pedîs veſtigia tinxi:
Poplite deinde tenùs. Neque eô contenta, recingor:
Molliaque impono ſalici velamina curvæ,
Nudaque mergor aquis. Quas dùm ferioque trahoque
Mille modis labens, excuſſaque brachia jacto;
Neſcio quod medio ſenſi ſub gurgite murmur:
Territaque inſiſto propioris margine ripæ.
Quò properas Arethuſa? Suis Alpheus ab undis,
Quò properas? Iterum rauco mihi dixerat ore.
Sicut eram, fugio ſinè veſtibus; altera veſtes
Ripa meas habuit. Tanto magìs inſtat, & ardet;
Et quia nuda fui, ſum viſa paratior illi.
Sic ego currebam; ſic me ferus ille premebat,
Ut fugere accipitrem pennâ trepidante columbæ,
Ut ſolet accipiter trepidas agitare columbas,
Uſque ſub Orchomenon, Pſophidaque, Cyllenenque,
Mænalioſque ſinus, gelidumque Erymanthon & Elin
Currere ſuſtinui. Nec me velocior ille.
Sed tolerare diu curſus ego viribus impar
Non poteram: longi patiens erat ille laboris.
Per tamen & campos, per opertos arbore montes,

NOTES.

22. *Stymphalide ſylvâ.*] I returned out of the Wood near *Stymphalus*, which is a Mountain and City of *Arcadia* in *Peloponneſus*.

24. *Sine vortice.*] Without any Turnings.

25. *Perſpicuas.*] Clear.

Numerabilis.] Might be counted by reaſon of the Clearneſs of the Waters.

26. *Ire.*] To flow.

30. *Poplite.*] Unto the Knee.

33. *Mille modis.*] By various Ways. A finite Number for an infinite.

Labens,] Swimming.

Excuſſa.] Thrown out.

36. *Alpheus.*] A River of *Elis*.

37. *Quò properas.*] An Anaphora.

Rauco ore.] With a hoarſe Voice; like the Murmur of flowing Waters.

38. *Altera ripa.*] The Reaſon why ſhe fled without her Clothes; for they were left on the other Side of the River.

40. *Paratior.*] More acceſſible to ſuffer Violence.

41. *Premebat.*] He preſſed, followed me cloſe.

42. *Fugere.*] ſc. *Solent.* By theſe Similitudes the Swiftneſs of *Arethuſa* fleeing, and *Alpheus* purſuing her, is beautifully repreſented.

44 *Orchomenon*, &c.] Cities of *Arcadia*, not far from *Mantinea*.

Cyllenenque.] A Mountain of *Arcadia* where *Mercury* was born, thence called *Cyllenius*.

45. *Mænalioſque.*] A Mountain of *Arcadia*, ſacred to *Pan*.

Erymanthon.] A Mountain and Wood of *Arcadia*; alſo a River flowing into *Alpheus*.

Elin.] A Town of *Arcadia*.

Saxa

Saxa quoque & rupes, & quà via nulla, cucurri.
Sol erat à tergo: vidi præcedere longam
Antè pedes umbram; niſi timor illa videbat.
Sed certè ſonitùque pedum terrebar; & ingens
Crinales vittas afflabat anhelitus oris.
Feſſa labore fugæ, Fer opem, deprendimur, inquam,
Armigeræ, Dictyna, tuæ: cui ſæpè dediſti
Ferre tuos arcus, incluſaque tela pharetrâ.
Mota Dea eſt; ſpiſſiſque ferens è nubibus unam
Me ſuper injecit. Luſtrat caligine tectam
Amnis; & ignarus circùm cava nubila quærit.
Biſque locum, quo me Dea texerat, inſcius ambit:
Et bis, Io Arethuſa, Io Arethuſa, vocavit.
Quid mihi tunc animi miſeræ fuit? Anne quod agnæ eſt,
Si qua lupos audit circùm ſtabula alta frementes?
Aut lepori, qui vepre latens hoſtilia cernit
Ora canum, nulloſque audet dare corpore motus?
Non tamen abſcedit; neque enim veſtigia cernit
Longiùs ulla pedum. Servat nubemque locumque.
Occupat obſeſſos ſudor mihi frigidus artus;
Cœrulæque cadunt toto de corpore guttæ.
Quaque pedem movi, manat lacus; èque capillis
Ros cadit: & citiùs, quàm nunc tibi, fata renarro,
In Laticem mutor. Sed enim cognoſcit amatas
Amnis aquas, poſitoque viri, quod ſumpſerat, ore,
Vertitur in proprias, ut ſe mihi miſceat, undas,
Delia rumpit humum. Cœcis ego merſa cavernis
Advehor Ortygiam; quæ me cognomine Divæ
Grata meæ ſuperas eduxit prima ſub auras.

quoque ſaxa & rupes, & quà nulla via. Sol erat à tergo: vidi longam umbram præcedere antè pedes: niſi ſi timor videbat illa. Sed certè terrebar ſonitu pedum; & ingens anhelitus oris afflabat crinales vittas. Feſſa labore fugæ, inquam, Dictyna, deprendimur; fer opem tuæ armigeræ: cui ſæpè dediſti ferre tuos arcus, que tela incluſa pharetrâ. Dea eſt mota; que ferens unam è ſpiſſis nubibus, injecit ſuper me. Amnis luſtrat tectam caligine; & ignarus quærit circùm cava nubila. Que inſcius, ambit locum bis, quo Dea texerat me: & bis vocavit, Io Arethuſa, Io Arethuſa. Quid animi fuit tunc mihi miſeræ? Anne quod eſt agnæ, ſi qua audit lupos frementes circùm alta ſtabula? Aut lepori, qui latens vepre cernit hoſtilia ora canum, que audet dare nullos motus corpore? Tamen non abſcedit; neque enim cernit longiùs ulla veſtigia pedum. Servat nubemque locumque. Frigidus ſudor occupat artus obſeſſos mihi; que cæruleæ guttæ cadunt de toto corpore. Quaque movi pedem, lacus manat: que ros cadit è capillis: & mutor in laticem, citiùs quàm renarro fata tibi. Sed enim amnis cognoſcit amatas aquas, que ore viri poſito, quod ſumpſerat, vertitur in proprias undas, ut miſceat ſe mihi. Delia rumpit humum. Ego merſa cæcis cavernis advehor Ortygiam; quæ grata cognomine meæ Divæ, prima eduxit me ſub ſuperas auras.

NOTES

51. *Sol erat à tergo.*] The Sun ſhone on my back; and therefore caſt the Shadows before me.

52. *Niſi.*] Unleſs being in a Fright, I fancied I ſaw a Shadow.

55. *Feſſa.*] Spent with the Fatigue of my Flight, I begged of *Diana* to help me.

Deprendimur.] I am caught. *Deprehendi* is properly uſed of the apprehending Perſons who had done ſome ill thing.

56. *Armigeræ tuæ.*] To your Armour-bearer.

57. *Ferre.*] To carry.

58, *Dea.*] *Diana.*

59. *Me ſuper.*] An Anaſtrophe.

Luſtrat] Goes prying round about me.

60. *Ignarus.*] Not knowing where I was.

62. *Io arethuſa.*] An Anaphora.

65. *Latens vepre.*] Hid in a Buſh.

67. *Abſcedit.*] ſc. *Alpheus.*

68. *Servat,*] He watches about.

69. *Frigidus ſudor.*] A cold Sweat, proceeding from Fear.

73. *Laticem.*] Water.

74, *Poſitoque viri.*] Having diveſted himſelf of the Form and Shape of Man he had aſſumed.

76. *Delia.*] *Diana,* who was born in the Iſle *Delos.*

Cæcis cavernis.] In dark Caverns of the Earth.

77. *Divæ.*] Of *Diana*; for *Diana* is named *Delia* and *Ortygia,* from the ſame Iſland.

FAB. XI. *Lyncus* into a *Lynx*.

Ceres *gave* Triptolemus *a Chariot, drawn by Dragons, for the Purpoſe of being carried about to teach Mankind the Art of Huſbandry and propagating Fruit. Having paſſed over* Europe *and* Aſia, *he at laſt arrived in* Scythia; *and being entertained by King* Lyncus, *he acquainted him with the Occaſion of his coming; but* Lyncus *envying his having obtained ſo great an Honour, attempted to kill him when aſleep. The Goddeſs, mindful of her Meſſenger, whom ſhe had accounted worthy of Divine Honour, turned* Lyncus *into a* Lynx, *to prevent his killing* Triptolemus.

Hactenùs Arethuſa. Fertilis Dea admovit geminos angues curribus; que coërcuit ora frænis: & vecta eſt per medium aëra cœli terræque: atque miſit levem currum Triptolemo in Tritonida arcem; & juſſit ſpargere data ſemina humo partim rudi, partim recultæ poſt longa tempora. Jam juvenis erat vectus ſublimis ſuper terras Europen & Aſida; advertitur Scythicas oras: Lyncus erat rex ibi. Ille ſubit penates regis. Rogatus quà veniat, cauſamque viæ, nomenque, & patriam. Dixit, Claræ Athenæ eſt patria mihi; nomen eſt Triptolemus. Veni nec puppe per undas, nec pede per terras: pervius æther patuit mihi. Fero dona Cereris; que ſparſa per latos agros, reddant frugiferas meſſes, que mitia alimenta. Barbarus invidit, ut ipſe ſit auctor tanti muneris; recipit hoſpitio: que aggreditur gravatum omno ferro: Ceres fecit conantem figere pectus lynca; rurſuſque miſit Mopſopium juvenem per aëra ſagitare ſacros jugales.

HAC Arethuſa tenùs. Geminos Dea fertilis angues
Curribus admovit; frænisque coërcuit ora:
Et medium cœli terræque per aëra vecta eſt:
Atque levem currum Tritonida miſit in arcem
Triptolemo; partimque rudi data ſemina juſſit
Spargere humo, partim poſt tempora longa recultæ.
Jam ſuper Europen ſublimis, & Aſida terras
Vectus erat juvenis; Scythicas advertitur oras:
Rex ibi Lyncus erat. Regis ſubit ille penates.
Quà veniat, cauſamque viæ, nomenque rogatus,
Et patriam. Patria eſt claræ mihi, dixit, Athenæ;
Triptolemus nomen. Veni nec puppe per undas,
Nec pede per terras: patuit mihi pervius æther.
Dona fero Cereris; latos quæ ſparſa per agros
Frugiferas meſſes, alimentaque mitia reddant.
Barbarus invidit, tantique ut muneris auctor
Ipſe ſit; hoſpitio recepit: ſomnoque gravatum
Aggreditur ferro: Conantem figere pectus
Lynca Ceres fecit: rurſuſque per aëra miſit
Moſopium juvenem ſacros agitare jugales.

NOTES.

1. *Hac.*] Thus far *Arethuſa* had ſpoken.
Dea.] *Ceres*, the Goddeſs of Fruitfulneſs. See above, Fab. vi. ver. 2.
Prima dedit fruges, alimentaque mitia terris.
4. *Tritonida arcem.*] *Athens*, called *Tritonida* from *Pallas*, to whom this City was dedicated. See Book VII. ver. 1.
5. *Triptolemo.*] *Triptolemus* having learned of *Ceres* the Art of ſowing Corn, received of her a Chariot which was drawn by winged Dragons, in which, Being carried both over Sea and Land, he taught Mankind the new Art of tilling the Ground.
Rudi.] Untilled.
6. *Recultæ.*] Fallow, or which is tilled every ſecond or third Year.
7. *Aſida.*] *Aſia.*
8. *Juvenis.*] *Triptolemus.*
Scythicas oras.] Northward. For the *Scythians* are a northern People.
10 *Quà veniat.*] Through what Places, and how, he came.
13. *Pervius æther.*] The Air, paſſable.
14. *Dona Cereris.*] Corn.
18. *Ferro.*] With a Sword.
Figere.] To pierce.
19. *Lynca.*] A *Greek* Accuſative. A *Lynx* is a ſpotted Beaſt ſacred to *Bacchus*.
20. *Mopſopium.*] *Triptolemus* was an *Athenian*. *Mopſopus*, or *Mopſius*, reigned anciently at *Athens*.
Jugales.] The Dragons yoked together.

FAB.

FAB. XII. The *Pierides* into Magpies.

Calliope *having hitherto ſung of various Transformations, the Nymphs who were to decide the Controverſy, adjudged the Victory to the* Muſes. *The* Pierides *overcome, enviouſly reviled the Muſes, for which they were turned into Magpies.*

FINIERAT dictos è nobis maxima cantus.
At Nymphæ viciſſe Deas Helicona colentes
Concordi dixêre ſono. Convicia victæ
Cùm jacerent, Quoniam, dixit, certamine vobis
Supplicium meruiſſe datum eſt, maledictaque culpæ
Additis, & non eſt patientia libera nobis;
Ibimus in pœnas: &, quà vocat ira, ſequemur.
Rident Emathides, ſperuntque minacia verba;
Conatæque loqui, & magno clamore protervas
Intentare manus, pennas exire per ungues
Aſpexêre ſuos, operiri brachia plumis:
Alteraque alterius rigido concreſcere roſtro
Ora vident, volucreſque novas accedere ſylvis.
Dùmque volunt plangi; per brachia mota levatæ,
Aëre pendebant, nemorum convicia, picæ.
Nunc quoque in alitibus facundia priſca remanſit,
Raucaque garrulitas, ſtudiumque immane loquendi.

Maxima è nobis finierat dictos cantus. At Nymphæ dixêre concordi ſono, Deas colentes Helicona viciſſe. Cùm victæ jacerent convicia, Quoniam, dixit, parum eſt vobis meruiſſe ſupplicium certamine, que additis maledicta culpæ, & patientia non eſt libera nobis; ibimus in pœnas: & ſequemur quà ira vocat. Emathides rident, ſpernuntque minacia verba; conatæque loqui, & intentare protervas manus magno clamore, aſpexêre pennas exire per ſuos ungues, brachia operiri plumis: alteraque vident ora alterius concreſcere rigido roſtro, que novas volucres accedere ſylvis. Dùmque volunt plangi; levatæ per brachia mota pendebant aëre, picæ, convicia nemorum. Nunc quoque priſca facundia remanſit in alitibus, raucaque garrulitas, que immane ſtudium loquendi.

NOTES.

1. *Maxima.*] *Calliope*, to whom we committed the Deciſion of the Controverſy, as was ſaid above.

2. *Nymphæ.*] The *Naiades*, who were to decide the Controverſy, as is related above, in Fab. V. ver. 21.

Deas, &c.] The Muſes inhabiting Mount *Helicon*.

3. *Concordi ſono.*] By the joint Opinion of all; unanimous in their Suffrage.

Victæ.] The Daughters of *Pierus*.

4. *Dixit.*] ſc. *Calliope*.

5. *Maledictaque.*] Reproaches.

6. *Non eſt patientia.*] We cannot bear this Reviling.

7. *Ibimus in pœnas.*] We ſhall proceed to puniſh you.

8. *Emathides.*] The Grand-daughters of *Peon*. For *Evippe* was the Mother of *Peon*.

Spernuntque.] They deſpiſe.

10. *Intentare manus.*] Daring to ſtrike by holding out their hands, as Perſons who threaten others are wont to do.

13. *Accedere.*] To be added to.

14. *Dùmque plangi.*] And while they would beat their Breaſts with their Hands, they hang in the Air.

15. *Convicia nemorum.*] The Repoach of the Woods.

16 *Facundia priſca.*] Their former Talkativeneſs.

17. *Studiumque immane.*] An extraordinary Love for prating.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN LIBER VI.

FAB. I. The Contention of *Pallas* and *Arachne*.

The ARGUMENT.

Arachne *was the Daughter of* Idmon, *a Dyer of* Lydia. *Her Mother was born in the City* Hypæpis, *and had trained her up to working in Wool, in which she acquired the Fame of excelling all her Contemporaries. But not satisfied with this, she pretended to equal even* Minerva *herself. The Goddess, provoked at her Insolence, comes to her in the Habit of an old Woman, and dissuades her from giving Way to so ridiculous a Vanity; but finding her still persist, she accepts the Challenge, and each prepares for the Trial.*

Tritonia prbæuerat aurem talibus dictis; carminaque Aonidum, que probaverat justam iram. Tum dixit secum, Parum est laudare vindictam aliorum; etiam nos ipsæ laudemur ob similem.

PRæbuerat dictis Tritonia talibus aurem:
Carminaque Aonidum, justamq; probaverat iram.
Tùm secum, *Laudare parum est; laudemur & ipsæ:*

NOTES.

1. *Præbuerat.*] *Minerva* having heard the Contest of the Muses with the Daughters of *Pierus*, thereupon happened to consider the Punishment herself had inflicted upon *Arachne* the *Lydian* Maid; who boasted she was a better Artist at manufacturing Wool than *Minerva*.

Tritonia.] *Minerva* was so called from *Triton*, a River of *Bæotia*, where she first appeared in a Virgin's Habit.

2. *Probaverat.*] She approved.

3. *Tùm secum.*] sc. *dixit*, or *locuta est*.

Laudare parum.] It may not be enough to praise others, unless we ourselves seek also to be praised.

Numina

Numina nec ſperni ſinè pœnâ, noſtra ſinamus.
Mœoniæque animum fatis intendit Arachnes:
Quam ſibi lanificæ non cedere laudibus artis
Audierat. Non illa loco, nec origine gentis
Clara ſed arte, fuit Pater huic Colophonius Idmon,
Phocaïco bibulas tingebat murice lanas.
Occiderat mater; ſed & hæc de plebe, ſuoque
Æqua viro fuerat. Lydas tamen illa per urbes
Quæſierat ſtudio nomen memorabile; quamvis
Orta domo parvâ, parvis habitabat Hypæpis.
Hujus ut aſpicerent opus admirabile: ſæpè
Deſeruêre ſui Nymphæ vineta Tymoli:
Deſeruêre ſuas Nymphæ Pactolides undas.
Nec factas ſolùm veſtes ſpectare juvabat;
Tùm quoque, cùm fierent, *Tantus decor affuit arti.*
Sivè rudem primos lanam glomerabat in orbes:
Seu digitis ſubigebat opus; repetitaque longo
Vellera mollibat nebulas æquantia tractu.
Sivè levi teretem verſabat pollice fuſum;
Seu pingebat acu; ſcires à Pallade doctam.
Quod tamen ipſa negat: tantâque offenſa magiſtrâ,
Certet, ait, mecum; nihil eſt quod victa recuſem.
Pallas anum ſimulat: falſoſque in tempora canos
Addit, & infirmos baculo quoque ſuſtinet artus.
Tùm ſic orſa loqui: *Non omnia grandior ætas,*
Quæ fugiamus, habet. Seris venit uſus ab annis.
Conſilium ne ſperne meum. Tibi fama petatur
Inter mortales faciendæ maxima lanæ.
Cede Deæ: veniamque tuis temeraria dictis

nec ſinamus noſtra Numina ſperni ſinè pœnâ. Que intendit animum fatis Mœoniæ Arachnes: quam audierat non cedere ſibi laudibus lanificæ artis. Illa non fuit claro loco nec origine gentis, ſed arte. Colophonius Idmon pater huic, tingebat bibulas lanas Phocaico murice. Mater occiderat; ſed & hæc fuit de plebe, & æqua ſuo viro. Tamen illa quæſierat memorabile nomen ſtudio per Lydas urbes. Quamvis orta parvâ domo, habitabat parvis Hypæpis. Nymphæ deſeruêre ſæpè vineta ſui Tymoli: ut aſpicerent admirabile opus hujus: Pactolides Nymphæ deſeruêre ſuas undas. Nec juvabat ſolùm ſpectare factas veſtes; tùm quoque cùm fierent, Tantus decor affuit arti. *Sivè glomerabat rudem lanam in primos orbes: ſeu ſubigebat opus digitis; que mollibat vellera repetita longo tractu æquantia nebulas. Sive verſabat teretem fuſum levi pollice; ſeu pingebat acu; ſcires doctam à Pallade. Quod tamen ipſa negat: que offenſa tanta magiſtrâ, ait, Certet mecum; victa nihil eſt quod recuſem. Pallas ſimulat anum: que addit falſos canos in tempora, & quoque ſuſtinet infirmos artus baculo. Tùm ſic orſa loqui:* Grandior ætas non habet omnia quæ fugiamus. Uſus venit ab ſeris annis. *Nec ſperne meum conſilium. Maxima fama faciendæ lanæ petatur tibi inter mortales. Cede Deæ: que temeraria, roga veniam tuis dictis*

NOTES.

6. *Lanificæ.*] Of working Wool.

7. *Loco.*] So *Sall. Natus haud obſcuro* loco. *Locus* is often taken for Birth or Deſcent; but is properly ſaid of that which contains any other thing.

8. *Colophonius.*] A City of *Lydia* famous for the Oracle of *Apollo*.

9. *Murice.*] The Murex is a Fiſh, of the Blood of which a Purple Colour was made.

11. *Æqua.*] Equal, fit, a proper Match.

12. *Quæſierat ſtudio.*] Had got by her Induſtry and Diligence in working Wool.

15. *Tymoli.*] Of *Tymolus*, a Mountain of *Lydia*, planted with Vines.

16. *Pactolides.*] *Pactolus*, a River of *Lydia*, famous for golden Sands.

20. *Longo tractu.*] A great Length. For the Wool was drawn out ſo fine, that it ſeemed to be as a Cloud.

21 *Mollibat.*] Made ſoft.

22. *Verſabat.*] Did twiſt, *i. e.* formed Threads.

Aut ducunt lanas, aut ſtamina pollice verſant, Book IV. Ver. 35.

23. *Scires.*] You might think.

24. *Tantâ magiſtra.*] So great a Miſtreſs.

Offenſa.] Diſdaining.

25. *Nihil*, &c.] There is no Puniſhment I will refuſe to ſuffer, if I am overcome.

26. *Pallas.*] So called from the ſhaking of a Spear, becauſe ſhe is a Warrior; πάλλειν, in *Greek*, ſignifies to ſhake.

Falſoſque.] Counterfeit.

27. *Infirmos artus.*] Her feeble Limbs.

28. *Grandior ætas.*] Old Age.

29. *Uſus.*] Experience.

32. *Cede Deæ.*] Do not contend with the Goddeſs *Pallas*.

ſupplice voce. Illa dabit veniam roganti. Aſpicit hanc torvis oculis, que relinquit incepta fila; vixque retinens manum, confeſſaque iram vultibus, reſecuta eſt obſcuram Pallada talibus dictis: Venis, inops mentis, que confecta longa ſenectâ: & nocet vixiſſe nimiùm diù. Si qua nurus eſt tibi, ſi qua filia eſt tibi, audiat iſtas voces. Satis conſilii mibi eſt in me; neve putes profeciſſe monendo: eadem ſententia eſt nobis. Cur ipſa non venit; cur vitat hæc certamina? Tùm Dea, ait, Venit; que removit anilem formam; que exhibuit Pallada. Nymphæ, Mygdonideſque nurus venerantur Numina. Virgo ſola non eſt territa, ſed tamen erubuit; que ſubitus rubor notavit invita ora: rurſuſque evanuit. Ut aër ſolet fieri purpureus, cùm primùm Aurora movetur; & poſt breve tempus candeſcere ab ictu Solis. Perſtat in incepto, que cupidine ſtolidæ palmæ, ruit in ſua fata. Neque enim nata Jove recuſat; nec monet ulteriùs: nec jam differt certamina. Haud mora: ambæ conſtituunt diverſis partibus, & intendunt geminas telas gracili ſtamine. Tela eſt vincta jugo: arundo ſecernit ſtamen: ſubtemen inſeritur medium acutis radiis;

Supplice voce roga. Veniam dabit illa roganti.
Aſpicit hanc torvis, inceptaque fila relinquit;
Vixque manum retinens, confeſſaque vultibus iram,
Talibus obſcuram reſecuta eſt Pallada dictis:
Mentis inops, longâque venis confecta ſenectâ:
Et nimiùm vixiſſe diù nocet. Audiat iſtas,
Si qua tibi nurus eſt, ſi qua eſt tibi filia, voces.
Conſilii ſatis eſt in me mihi; neve monendo
Profeciſſe putes: eadem ſententia nobis.
Cur non ipſa venit; cur hæc certamina vitat?
Tum Dea, Venit, ait; formamque removit anilem;
Palladaque exhibuit. Venerantur Numina Nymphæ,
Mygdonideſque nurus. Sola eſt non territa virgo,
Sed tamen erubuit; ſubituſque invita notavit
Ora rubor: rurſuſque evanuit. Ut ſolet aër
Purpureus fieri, cùm primùm Aurora movetur;
Et breve poſt tempus candeſcere Solis ab ictu.
Perſtat in incepto, ſtolidæque cupidine palmæ
In ſua fata ruit. Neque enim Jove nata recuſat;
Nec monet ulteriùs: nec jam certamina differt.
Haud mora: conſtituunt diverſis partibus ambæ,
Et gracili geminas intendunt ſtamine telas.
Tela jugo vincta eſt; ſtamen ſecernit arundo:
Inſeritur medium radiis ſubtemen acutis;

NOTES.

34. *Torvis.*] ſc. *Oculis.*

35. *Vixque manum retinens.*] Scarcely holding her Hands from ſtriking the Goddeſs.

Confeſſaque.] Shewing indignant Emotions in her Face.

36. *Obſcuram.*] Diſſembling herſelf, and lying hid under another Form.

Reſecuta.] She anſwered.

37. *Mentis inops.*] Fooliſh and mad.

Confecta.] Spent, deſtitute of all Vigour in Body and Mind.

38. *Nimiùm vixiſſe.*] Signifying, that ſhe doated.

44. *Palladaque exhibuit.*] And ſhews herſelf to be *Pallas.*

45. *Mygdonideſque.*] Many Women were come out of *Phrygia* to ſee the Performance of *Arachne*, who all, except *Arachne*, did Reverence to *Pallas.*

Virgo.] *Arachne.*

46. *Invita.*] Againſt her Will.

47. *Evanuit.*] Went away.

48. *Aurora movetur.*] The Morning begins to appear.

49. *Candeſcere.*] To grow whiter.

50. *Perſtat.*] Perſevered in her Obſtinacy to contend with *Pallas.*

Stolidæque.] Of a fooliſh Victory.

51. *In ſua fata.*] To her deſtruction.

Nata Jove.] *Pallas.*

54. *Gracili.*] Slender, fine.

Intendunt.] They ſtretch out.

55. *Tela.*] He ſhews the wonderful Quickneſs of both. That Piece of Wood is called *jugum*, which Weavers roll their Warp upon. *Ovid* ſeems to expreſs the Form of the Beam under which, as a Diſgrace, thoſe who were conquered were made to paſs; Which was made of two Spears fixed in the Ground, and a third fixed at Top; and this was chiefly practiſed among the *Romans*, as often as their Enemies ſurrendered themſelves, giving up their Arms.

56. *Radiis.*] *Radius* is an Inſtrument with which Weavers ſhoot the Woof into the Warp, a Shuttle.

Subtemen, &c.] The Woof is inſerted into the Warp.

Quod

Quod digiti expediunt, atque inter ſtamina ductum
Percuſſo feriunt inſecti pectine dentes.
Utraque feſtinant: cinctæque ad pectora veſtes
Brachia docta movent, *Studio fallente laborem.*
Illic & Tyrium quæ purpura ſenſit ahenum
Texitur, & tenues parvi diſcriminis umbræ:
Qualis ab imbre ſolet percuſſis ſolibus arcus
Inficere ingenti longum curvamine cœlum;
In quo diverſi niteant cùm mille colores.
Tranſitus ipſe tamen ſpectantia lumina fallit.
Uſq; adeò quod tangit idem eſt; tamen ultima diſtant.
Illic & lentum filis immittitur aurum.
Et vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum.

quod digiti expediunt, atque ductum inter ſtamina, inſecti dentes feriunt percuſſo pectine. Utraque feſtinant: que veſtes cinctæ ad pectora movent docta brachia. Studio fallente laborem. *Illic purpura texitur, quæ ſenſit Tyrium ahenum, & tenues umbræ parvi diſcriminis: qualis arcus ſolibus percuſſis ab imbre, ſolet inficere longum cœlum ingenti curvamine; in quo cùm mille diverſi colores niteant, tamen ipſe tranſitus fallit ſpectantia lumina. Uſque adeò quod tangit eſt idem; tamen ultima diſtant. Illic & lentum aurum immittitur filis, & vetus argumentum deducitur in telâ.*

NOTES.

57. *Expediunt.*] Clear out and whiſk through.

Atque, &c.] A Periphraſis of the Woof, which is ſtruck into the Warp with the Teeth of a Comb (Reed).

58. *Pectine.*] The Slay, a Weaver's Inſtrument.

59. *Utraque.*] Both *Pallas* and *Arachne.*

Cinctæque.] Having their Garments tucked up, and that they might be tight, leſs embarraſſed.

60. *Studio.*] Deſire, Ambition.

Fallente.] Making leſs (lighter).

61. *Illic*, &c.] *Tyrian* Purple, or purple Thread, is woven. *Tyre* is an Iſland of *Phœnicia*, formerly remarkable for Purple Dyers.

Ahenum.] The Cauldron in which the Wool was dyed of a purple Colour.

63. *Qualis.*] By this Similitude is ſhewn, with how many various Colours the Web was diverſified.

63. *Imbre.*] After a Shower, *i. e.* Rain.

Solibus.] By the Rays of the Sun.

Arcus.] The Rainbow.

64. *Longum cœlum.*] A long Space of the Heavens. Of *Iris*, or the Rainbow, *Virgil* ſays, *Æneid* V.

Illa viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum.
Nulli viſa cito decurrit tramite Virgo.

66. *Tranſitus*, &c.] The Diſcriminations and Tranſition from one Colour to another are performed with ſo much Art as to deceive the Eye.

67. *Uſque adeò.*] So inſenſibly do the nearer Colours blend, though their extreme Parts differ.

68. *Lentum.*] Pliable (eaſily bending).

69. *Vetus argumentum.*] Some ancient Fable.

Deducitur.] Is formed, drawn. Thread are properly ſaid *deduci*, when they are drawn out in Length.

FAB. II. The Web of *Minerva.*

Minerva, *in her Web deſcribes her Contention with* Neptune, *about giving a Name to the City of* Athens. *She alſo expreſſes the Fate of King* Æmus, *and his Queen* Rhodope, *who for aſſuming the Name of* Jupiter *and* Juno, *were tranſformed into Mountains. Of* Pyas *alſo, turned into a Crane by* Juno. *Of* Antigone, *the Daughter of* Laomedon, *who had been debauched by* Jupiter; *for which* Juno *changed her into a Stork. And of the Daughter of* Cynara, *King of the* Aſſyrians, *who, for pretending to ſurpaſs* Juno, *was turned into the Stone-ſteps of her Temple.* Minerva *finiſhes her Work with the Olive-tree of her own producing.*

Pallas pingit ſcopulum Mavortis in Cecropiâ arce, & antiquam litem de nomine terræ. Bis ſex cœleſtes ſedent altis ſedibus, Jove medio, auguſtâ gravitate. Sua facies inſcribit quemque Deorum. Imago Jovis eſt regalis. Facit Deum pelagi ſtare, que ferire aſpera ſaxa longo tridente, & fretum exſiluiſſe è medio vulnere ſaxi; quo pignore vindicet urbem. At dat clypeum ſibi, dat haſtam acutæ cuſpidis: dat galeam capiti: pectus, defenditur ægide. Que ſimulat terram percuſſam de ſuâ cuſpide prodere fœtum canentis olivæ cum baccis. que Deos mirari. Victoria eſt finis operi. *Tamen ut æmula laudis intelligat exemplis, quod pretium ſperet pro tam furialibus auſis; addit quatuor certamina in quatuor partes, clara ſuo colore, diſtincta brevibus ſigillis. Unus angulus habet Threiciam Rhodopen & Hæmon; nunc gelidos montes, quondam mortalia corpora; qui tribuêre ſibi nomina ſummorum Deorum.*

CEcropiâ Pallas ſcopulum Mavortis in arce
Pingit, & antiquam de terræ nomine litem.
Bis ſex cœleſtes, medio Jove, ſedibus altis
Auguſtâ gravitate ſedent. Sua quemque Deorum
Inſcribit facies. Jovis eſt regalis imago.
Stare Deum pelagi, longoque ferire tridente
Aſpera ſaxa facit medioque è vulnere ſaxi
Exſiluiſſe fretum; quo pignore vindicet urbem.
At ſibi dat clypeum, dat acutæ cuſpidis haſtam:
Dat galeam capiti; defenditur ægide pectus.
Percuſſamque ſuâ ſimulat de cuſpide terram
Prodere cum baccis fœtum canentis olivæ:
Mirarique Deos. *Operi victoria finis.*
Ut tamen exemplis intelligat æmula laudis,
Quod pretium ſperet pro tam furialibus auſis;
Quatuor in partes certamina quatuor addit,
Clara colore ſuo, brevibus diſtincta ſigillis.
Threïciam Rhodopen habet angulus unus, & Hæmon;
Nunc gelidos montes, mortalia corpora quondam;
Nomina ſummorum ſibi qui tribuêre Deorum.

NOTES.

1. *Cecropiâ.*] An *Athenian* Tower, ſo called from *Cecrops* King of *Athens*.

Scopulum.] The *Areopagus*, which is called *Mars*'s Town, from Ἄρης *Mars* and πάγος a Town, is a Promontory of *Athens*, ſo called from *Mars*; becauſe he ſlew *Halirrothius* the Son of *Neptune* in that Place, upon Account of his Daughter *Alcippe*. The Poet firſt deſcribes *Pallas*'s Web, in the Beginning of which the *Areopagus* was repreſented, where the Gods ſat as Judges, whether *Pallas* or *Neptune* was to give Name to that City. The Gods decided the Matter thus; that whoever might ſet forth an invention the moſt beneficial for Mankind, ſhould name the City. Therefore when *Neptune* ſtruck the Earth with his Trident, a Horſe leaped out. But *Pallas* ſtriking the Earth with the Point of her Spear, brought forth an Olive-tree, which was adjudged of moſt Advantage to Mankind, and therefore obtained the Victory.

3. *Bis ſex.*] Twelve.

4. *Auguſtâ gravitate.*) With ſacred Majeſty.

Sua, &c.] Every one of the Gods was repreſented to the Life.

6. *Stare.*] She draws *Neptune* ſtanding.

8. *Fretum.*] A Source of Waters for forming the Sea; others read *ferum*, i. e. *equum*, an Horſe, as in *Virg. Æneid* II.

Inque ſeri curvam, &c.—

Perhaps *Neptune*, at the firſt Eſſay, having produced a Horſe, and *Pallas* an Olive-tree, being angry for the Loſs of the Victory, ſent a Flood of Waters.

8. *Vindicet.*] Affirms it to be his Right.

9. *At ſibi,* &c.] *Pallas* repreſents herſelf in the Web armed with her Shield, Spear, and Helmet.

10. *Ægide.*] *Ægis* is the Breaſt-armour of *Minerva*, having on it *Meduſa*'s Head, which ſhe makes uſe of, eſpecially in War.

12. *Prodere.*] To ſend forth.

Baccis.] The Fruit of the Olive-tree are properly called *baccæ*.

Canentis.] Which ſeem to be hoary and whitiſh.

13. *Operi victoria.*] *Pallas* deſcribed her Victory at the End of her Web.

14. *Tamen.*] Although the Victory of *Pallas* had concluded the Work, yet ſhe added in the four Corners of the Web Examples of ſome Perſons who had been impious againſt the Gods; by which *Arachne* might judge what Puniſhment ſhe was to expect.

15. *Quod pretium.*] What Puniſhment.

Speret.] She ought to expect.

Furialibus auſis.] For ſuch a mad attempt.

17. *Brevibus ſigillis.*] With little Signs.

20. *Deorum.*] Of *Jupiter* and *Juno*.

Altera Pygmææ fatum miſerabile matris
Pars habet: hanc Juno juſſit certamine victam
Eſſe gruem, populiſque ſuis indicere bellum.
Pingit & Antigonem auſam contendere quondam
Cum magni conſorte Jovis, quam regia Juno
In volucrem vertit: nec profuit Ilion illi,
Laomedonve pater, ſumptis quin candida pennis
Ipſa ſibi plaudat crepitante ciconia roſtro.
Qui ſupereſt ſolus Cinyran habet angulus orbum;
Iſque gradus templi natarum membra ſuarum
Amplectens, ſaxoque jacens lacrymare videtur.
Circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras.
Is modus eſt, operique ſuâ facit arbore finem.

Altera pars habet miſerabile fatum Pygmææ matris: Juno juſſit hanc victam certamine eſſe gruem, que indicere bellum ſuis populis. Pingit & Antigonem, quondam auſam contendere cum conſorte magni Jovis: quam regia Juno vertit in volucrem; nec Ilion profuit illi, Laomedonve pater, quin ſumptis pennis candida ciconia ipſa plaudat ſibi crepitante roſtro. Angulus qui ſolus ſupereſt, habet Cinyran orbum: iſque amplectens gradus templi qui ante fuerant *membra ſuarum natarum, que jacens ſaxo videtur lacrymare. Circuit extremas oras pacalibus oleis. Is eſt modus, que facit finem operi ſuâ arbore.*

NOTES.

21. *Altera.*] In the ſecond Corner of the Web, ſhe had delineated the Transformation of the *Pygmean* Mother into a Crane, for preferring her Beauty to *Juno*'s.

Pygmææ.] The Pygmies are a People inhabiting the mountainous Parts of *India*, the talleſt of which do not exceed two Feet, theſe are ſaid to be continually at War with the Cranes.

Miſerabile fatum.] The wretched Condition.

23. *Populiſque ſuis.*] With the Pygmies, from which ſhe derived her Origin.

29. *Cinyran.*] *Cinyras*, King of *Aſſyria*, had ſome very fair Daughters, who were ſo inſolent as to prefer their Beauty to *Juno*'s; which *Juno* being angry, turned them into the Steps of her Temple; and her Father embracing thoſe Steps as the Bodies of his Daughters, was alſo turned into Stone.

Orbum.] Bereaved of his Children, childleſs.

31. *Jacens.*] Cleaving to.

32. *Pacalibus.*] Emblems of Peace.

33. *Modus.*] The End.

Suâ arbore.] With her Olive-tree.

FAB. III. The Web of *Arachne*.

Arachne, *on her Part, wove the various Transformations of the Gods on account of their Miſtreſſes: of* Jupiter *into an Ox, for the Love of* Europa; *into an Eagle, for that of* Aſterie: *into a Swan, to obtain* Leda, *the Daughter of* Theſtius: *and into a Satyr, that he might enjoy the Daughter of* Nicteus: *into* Amphitryo, *for* Alcmena, *the Daughter of* Electryo: *into Gold, for* Danae, *the Daughter of* Acriſius: *into Fire, for* Aſopida: *into a Shepperd, for* Mnemoſyne: *and into a Serpent, for* Deoida. *She alſo repreſented the Amours of* Neptune, *who had turned himſelf into a young Bullock, to have* Arne, *the Daughter of* Æolus: *into* Enipeus, *to obtain* Iphimedia, *of which the* Aloïdæ *were born, and into a Ram, for* Biſaltes: *into a Horſe, for* Ceres; *into a winged Heorſe for the* Gorgon Meduſa, *of which the Horſe* Pegaſus *was reported to be produced: and into a Dolphin, for* Deucalion's *Daughter*, Melantho. *The Amours of* Apollo *were alſo inſerted in the ſame Web, ſhewing him to have been turned alternately into a Hawk, into a Lion, and into a ſhepherd, to decoy* Iſſe, *the Daughter of* Machara. *The Transformation alſo of* Bacchus *into a Bunch of Grapes that he might*

raviſh Erigone: *and of* Saturn *into a Horſe, that he might debauch* Phillyra, *the Daughter of* Oceanus, *of which he is ſaid to have begotten* Chiron *the Centaur.*

Mæonis deſignat Europen eluſam imagine tauri: putares taurum verum, freta vera. Ipſa videbatur ſpectare terras relictas, & clamare ſuas comites, que vereri tactum aſſilientis aquæ; que reducere timidas plantas. Fecit & Aſterien teneri aquilâ luctante; fecit Ledam recubare ſub olorinis alis. Addidit, ut Jupiter celatus imagine Satyri, implerit pulchram Nyctëïda gemino fœtu: fuerit Amphitryon, cùm cepit te Tirynthia. Ut aureus luſerit Danaën, igneus luſerit *Aſopida; paſtor luſerit Mnemoſynen: varius ſerpens* luſerit *Deoïda. Neptune, poſuit te quoque, mutatum torvo juvenco in virgine Æoliâ. Tu viſus Enipeus gignis Aloïdas; aries fallis Biſaltida. Et mitiſſima mater frugum, flava comas, ſenſit te equum: & mater volucris equi crinita colubris ſenſit te avem:*

MÆonis eluſam deſignat imagine tauri
Europen: verum taurum, freta vera putares.
Ipſa videbatur terras ſpectare relictas,
Et comites clamare ſuas, tactumque vereri
Aſſilientis aquæ: timidaſque reducere, plantas.
Fecit & Aſterien aquilâ luctante teneri:
Fecit olorinis Ledam recubare ſub alis.
Addidit, ut Satyri celatus imagine pulchram
Jupiter implêrit gemino Nyctëida fœtu:
Amphitryon fuerit, cùm te Tirynthia cepit.
Aureus ut Danaën, Aſopida luſerit igneus:
Mnemoſynen paſtor: varius Deoïda ſerpens.
Te quoque mutatum torvo, Neptune juvenco
Virgine in Æoliâ poſuit. Tu viſus Enipeus
Gignis Aloïdas; aries Biſaltida fallis.
Et te, flava comas, frugum mitiſſima mater
Senſit equum: te ſenſit avem crinita colubris

NOTES.

1. *Mæonis.*] *Arachne* the *Mæonian* or *Lydian*. The Poet here relates the Stories deſcribed in the Web of *Arachne*.

2. *Europen.*] The Daughter of *Agenor*, who, as we read before, was carried into *Crete* by *Jupiter*, transformed into a Bull.

5. *Timideſque.*] *Europa* ſeemed timorous, and to draw up her Feet, that ſhe might not touch the Water. See above, at the End of the Second Book.

6. *Aſterien.*] She added *Aſterie*, turned into a Quail, and carried away by *Jupiter* in the Form of an Eagle.

7. *Fecit.*] *Jupiter*, captivated with the Love of *Leda*, being turned into a Swan, obtained her. She is ſaid to have laid an Egg, of which *Caſtor*, *Pollux*, and *Helena*, are feigned to have had their Origin.

Olorinis ſub alis.] Under the Wings of a Swan.

8. *Addidit.*] *Jupiter*, in the Form of a Satyr, violated *Antiopa*, the Daughter of *Nycteus*, who is feigned to have brought forth the Twins *Amphyon* and *Zethus*.

10. *Amphitryon.*] *Jupiter*, captivated with the Love of *Alcmena*, turning himſelf into the Form of her Huſband *Amphytrion*, lay with her, and got *Hercules*.

Tirynthia.] *Alcmena* is called *Tirynthia*, of *Tirynthias* a City near *Argos*, in which *Hercules* being educated, was alſo called *Tirynthius*.

11. *Aureus ut Danaën.*] *Danaë*, a Daughter of *Acriſius*, King of the *Argives*, upon whom *Jupiter*, being turned into a Shower of Gold begat *Perſeus*, as is related above, *Book* IV.

Aſopida.] *Ægina*, the Daughter of *Aſopus*; for *Jupiter* turning himſelf into Fire, lay with *Ægina*, the Daughter of the River *Aſopus*, and begat *Æacus*.

12. *Mnemoſynen.*] For it is ſaid he lay with *Mnemoſyne* in the Habit of a Shepherd, and ſo begat the Nine Muſes.

Deoïda.] Some will have this to be *Proſerpine*.

14. *Virgine in Æoliâ.*] *Neptune*, being transformed into a young Bull, raviſhed *Arne*, the Daughter of *Æolus*. An Apoſtrophe to *Neptune*.

Enipeus.] Being turned into the River *Enipeus*, he begat *Otbus* and *Ephialtes* on *Iphimedia*, the Wife of *Aloeus*. Of *Enipeus*, ſee *Book* VII. *Ver.* 3.

15. *Aries.*] Turned into a Ram, he lay with *Theophane*, the Daughter of *Biſaltes*.

16. *Mater frugum.*] *Ceres*.

17. *Crinita.*] Having Snakes and Serpents inſtead of Hair.

Mater

Mater equi volucris: ſenſit Delphina Melantho,
Omnibus his faciemque ſuam, faciemque locorum
Reddidit. Eſt illic agreſtis imagine Phœbus:
Utque modò accipitris pennas, modò terga leonis
Geſſerit: ut paſtor Macareïda luſerit Iſſen.
Liber ut Erigonem falsâ deceperit uva:
Ut Saturnus equo geminum Chirona creârit.
Ultima pars telæ, tenui circumdata limbo,
Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos.

Melantho ſenſit Delphina, que reddidit ſuam faciem, faciemque locorum omnibus his. Et illic Phœbus agreſtis imagine. Utque modò geſſerit pennas accipitris, modò terga leonis: ut paſtor luſerit Macareïda Iſſen. Ut Liber deceperit Erigonem falsâ uvâ: ut Saturnus creârit geminum Chirona equo. Ultima pars telæ, circumdata tenui limbo habet flores intertextos hederis nexilibus.

NOTES.

18. *Mater equi volucris.*] *Meduſa*, the Mother of the winged horſe *Pegaſus*. See above, *Book* IV. *Fab.* 19. *Ver.* 34.

Melantho.] *Melantho* was the Daughter of *Deucalion*, by whom *Neptune*, turned into a Dolphin, had a Son, named *Delphus*.

20. *Agreſtis.*] *Apollo* being deprived of his Divinity for having ſlain the *Cyclopes* fed the Herds of *Admetus*, King of *Theſſaly*.

21. *Ut modò.*] *Apollo*, was repreſented, in *Arachne's* Web, turned ſometimes into a Hawk, and ſometimes into a Lion.

22. *Macareïda.*] *Iſſe*, the Daughter of *Macareus*, whom *Apollo* deflowered in the Habit of a Shepherd.

23. *Liber.*] *Baccbus* transformed into a Bunch of Grapes.

24. *Geminum.*] Who, ſeemed to be a Man before, and behind a Horſe.

25. *Limbo tenui.*] A very fine Selvedge; for *limbus* is a Sort of Border encompaſſing the outermoſt Part of a Garment. *Vir.*

Sidoniam picto chlamyden circumdata limbo.

FAB. IV. *Arachne* into a Spider.

Arachne, *having finiſhed her Web, being reproached by* Minerva, *hanged herſelf: But, becauſe ſhe had learned the Art of the Goddeſs, ſhe was afterwards turned into a Spider, that from her unprofitable Labour ſhe might receive no Benefit. The Poet relates more Works of* Arachne *than of* Minerva, *to intimate that* Minerva *performed her Part by Art, which is the more preferable, and* Arachne *by Labour.*

NON illud Pallas, non illud carpere Livor
Poſſit opus. Doluit ſucceſſu flava virago:
Et rupit pictas cœleſtia crimina veſtes.
Utque Cytoriaco radium de monte tenebat;
Ter quater Idmoniæ frontem percuſſit Arachnes.
Non tulit infelix: laqueoque animoſa ligavit
Guttura. Pendentem Pallas miſerata levavit,
Atque, ità, Vive quidem, pende tamen, improba, dixit:
Lexque eadem pœnæ, ne ſis ſecura futuri,
Dicta tuo generi, ſeriſque nepotibus eſto.

Pallas non poſſit, non Livor poſſit carpere illud opus. Flava virago doluit ſucceſſu: & rupit veſtes pictas cœleſtia crimina. Utque tenebat radium de Cytoriaco monte; percuſſit frontem Idmoniæ Arachnes ter quater. Non tulit infelix: que ligavit animoſa guttura laqueo. Pallas miſerata levavit pendentem, atque dixit ità, improba vive quidem, pende tamen: que ne ſis ſecura futuri, eadem lex pœnæ eſto dicta tuo generi, ſeriſque nepotibus.

NOTES.

1. *Illud opus.*] *Arachne's* Web.

2. *Flava virgo.*] Beautiful *Pallas.*

4. *Radium*, &c.] A Shuttle of Box. See *Book* IV.

5. *Ter quater.*] Very often, many times.

Idmoniæ.] See above:

—*Pater huic Colophonius Idmon.*

6. *Animoſa.*] Proud.

9. *Lex eadem*, &c.] And thy Poſterity ſhall ſuffer by the like Puniſhment.

10. *Dicta.*] Appointed.

Poſteà diſcedens ſpargit eam ſuccis Hecateïdos herbæ. Et extemplo comæ tactæ triſti medicamine defluxêre: que naris & auris cum his. Que caput ſit minimum Illius *parvæ toto corpore. Exiles digiti hærent in latere pro cruribus. Venter habet cætera, de quo tamen illâ remittit ſtamen; & aranea exercet antiquas telas.*

Poſteà diſcedens ſuccis Hecateïdos herbæ
Spargit. Et extemplo triſti medicamine tactæ
Defluxêre comæ: cumque his & naris & auris.
Fitque caput minimum toto quoque corpore parvæ.
In latere exiles digiti pro cruribus hærent.
Cætera venter habet, de quo tamen illa remittit
Stamen; & antiquas exercet aranea telas.

NOTES.

11. *Hecateïdos.*] A venomous Herb diſcovered by *Hecate*, the Daughter of *Perſa*: Some will have it to be *accnitum*, Wolfs-bane; others *cicuta*, Hemlock.

12. *Triſti.*] Hurtful.

15, *Exiles.*] Slender.

17. *Antiquas*, &c.] And works at her Web as formerly. *Aranea* are Webs, but *araneus* in the Maſculine Gender ſignifies a Spider.

FAB. V. *Niobe* into Marble.

Niobe, *the Daughter of* Tantalus, *born in* Sipylus, *a City of* Lydia, *becauſe of her Inſolence to* Apollo *and* Diana, *felt the Effects of their Power. Having had ſeven Sons and as many Daughters by* Amphion, *ſhe was wont to pride herſelf much on being attended by them; and once particularly, when* Manto, *the Daughter of* Tireſias, *had admoniſhed the* Thebans *to offer Incenſe and Prayers to* Latona *and her Children, ſhe was the only Perſon who would not be preſent at the Sacrifice, declaring that ſhe herſelf was more potent than that Goddeſs and her Children:* Latona *therefore begged her Children to revenge the Affront offered them.* Apollo *and* Diana *wrapped up in Clouds, as their Mother had commanded them, came to* Thebes, *and killed the Sons of* Niobe *with Arrows, while they were exerciſing in the Field on Horſeback. Their Names were* Iſmenus, Sipylus, Phædimus, Tantalus, Alphenor, Damaſicthon, Ilioneus. *The Father of* Amphion, *after the Death of his Sons, ſlew himſelf with a Sword. But the Violence of* Niobe's *Temper was not abated; which* Diana *reſenting, ſlew the Daughters in like manner. At laſt* Niobe *wept herſelf to Death, and was carried by a Whirlwind into her own Country* Sipylus, *and by* Apollo *and* Diana *turned into a Stone.*

Tota Lydia fremit. Rumor facti it per oppida Phrygiæ & occupat magnum orbem ſermonibus. Niobe cognoverat illam antè ſuos thalamos. Que tum cùm virgo colebat Mæoniam Sipylum.

LYdia tota fremit. Phrygiæque per oppida facti
Rumor it, & magnum ſermonibus occupat orbem.
Antè ſuos Niobe thalamos cognoverat illam;
Tum cùm Mæoniam virgo Sypylumque colebat.

NOTES.

3. *Niobe.*] *Niobe* knew *Arachne* before ſhe was married to *Amphion*, King of *Thebes*.

4. *Mæoniam.*] *Lydia.*
Sipylumque.] A Town of *Lydia.*

Nec

Nec tamen admonita eſt pœnâ popularis Arachnes
Cedere Cœlitibus, verbiſque minoribus uti.
Multa dabant animos. Sed enim nec conjugis artes,
Nec genus amborum, magnique potentia regni,
Sic placuêre illi (quamvìs ea cuncta placebant,)
Ut ſua progenies: & feliciſſima matrum
Dicta foret Niobe; ſi non ſibi viſâ fuiſſet.
Nam fata Tireſiâ venturi præſcia Manto
Per medias fuerat, divino concita motu,
Vaticinata vias: Iſmenides, ite frequentes:
Et date latonæ, Latonigeniſque duobus,
Cum prece thura piâ, lauroque innectite crinem.
Ore meo Latona jubet. Paretur: & omnes
Thebaïdes juſſis ſua tempora frondibus ornant.
Thuraque dant ſanctis; & verba precantia, flammis.
Eccè venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turbâ,
Veſtibus intexto Phrygiis ſpectabilis auro.
Et, quantùm ira ſinit, formoſa; movenſque decoro
Cum capite immiſſos humerum per utrumque capillos,
Conſtitit; utque oculos circumtulit alta ſuperbos;
Quis furor auditos, inquit, præponere viſis
Cœleſtes? Aut cur colitur Latona per aras; [auctor;
Numen adhuc ſinè thure meum eſt? Mihi Tantalus
Cui licuit ſoli Superorum tangere menſas;
Pleïadum ſoror eſt genitrix mihi: maximus Atlas
Eſt avus, ætherium qui fert cervicibus axem:
Jupiter alter avus. Socero quoque glorior illo.
Me gentes metuunt Phrygiæ: me regia Cadmi
Sub dominâ eſt; fidibuſque mei commiſſa mariti

Nec tamen admonita eſt parùm ſuæ popularis Arachnes, cedere Cælitibus, que uti minoribus verbis. Multa dabant animos. Sed enim nec artes conjugis, nec genus amborum, que potentia magni regni, ſic placuêre illi, (quamvìs cuncta ea placeant) ut ſua progenies: & Niobe foret dicta feliciſſima matrum; ſi non viſa fuiſſet ſibi. Nam Manto, fata Tireſiâ, preſcia fati venturi, concita divino motu, vaticinata fuerat per medias vias: Iſmenides ite frequentes: & date pia thura cum prece Latonæ, que duobus Latonigenis, que innectite crinem auro. Latona jubet hoc meo ore. Paretur: & omnes Thebaïdes ornant ſua tempora juſſis frondibus. Que dant thura, & precantia verba ſanctis flammis. Eccè Niobe venit celeberrima turbâ comitum, ſpectabilis Phrygiis veſtibus intexto auro. Et formoſa quantum ira ſinit: movenſque capillos immiſſos per utrumque humerum cum decoro capite, conſtitit utque alta circumtulit ſuperbos oculos; inquit, Quis furor, præponere cœleſtes auditos viſis? Aut cur Latona colitur per aras; meum Numen eſt adhuc ſinè thure? Tantalus auctor mihi, cui ſoli licuit tangere menſas Superorum; ſoror Pleïadum eſt genetrix mihi: maximus Atlas eſt avus, qui fert ætherium axem cervicibus: Jupiter alter avus. Quoque glorior illo ſocero. Phrygiæ gentes metuunt me: regia Cadmi eſt ſub me dominâ: que mœnia commiſſa fidibus mei mariti,

NOTES.

6. *Minoribus verbis.*] More becoming a mere Woman, more moderate.

7. *Multa.*] For many things contributed to make her proud.

Conjugis artes.] The Kingdom and Towers of her Huſband *Amphion*.

12 *Manto.*] She was the Daughter of the Prophet *Tireſias*, and very ſkilful, in her Father's Art; from which the City of *Mantua* in *Italy* took its Name.

14. *Iſmenides.*] So the *Theban* Women are called, from *Iſmenus*, a River of *Bœotia*.

15. *Date.*] Offer.

Latonigeniſque.] Both to *Apollo* and to *Diana*.

16. *Lauroque*, &c.] And crown your Head with Laurel.

17. *Ore meo.*] *Latona* ſpeaks from my Mouth, and commands you to do this.

18. *Thebaïdes.*] The *Theban* Women.

21. *Spectabilis.*] Remarkable.

24. *Superbos oculos.*] Her haughty Eyes.

25. *Auditos.*] Gods, only heard of, to be ſuch.

Præponere viſis.] To prefer before Gods that you ſee daily, *viz.* me and my Huſband.

27. *Thure.*] Worſhip, Sacrifice.

Auctor mihi.] My Father. For *Niobe* was the Daughter of *Tantalus*.

28. *Cui licuit*, &c.] The only Man who was permitted to ſit down at Table with the Gods.

29. *Pleïadum.*] *Taygeta*, one of the *Pleïades*, the Daughters of *Atlas*, was the Mother of *Niobe*.

30. *Ætherium axem.*] The Heavens. See above, *Book* IV.

31. *Alter avus.*] My other Grandfather. For *Tantalus* was the Son of *Jupiter* by *Plote*.

Socero illo.] For *Amphion* was the Son of *Jupiter* by *Antiopa*.

33. *Commiſſa.*] Brought together, built.

cùm populis, reguntur à me viroque. In quamcunque partem domûs adverto lumina, immenſæ opes ſpectantur. Facies digna Deâ accedit eôdem. Hùc adjice ſeptem natas, & totidem juvenes; & mox generoſque nuruſque. Quærite nunc quam cauſam noſtra ſuperbia habeat: que audete præferre mihi Latona Titanidâ, ſatam neſcio quo Cœo; cui Latonæ parituræ maxima terra quondam negavit exiguam ſedem. Dea veſtra nec recepta eſt cælo, nec humo, nec aquis, erat exul mundi; donec Delos, miſerata vagantem, dixit, Tu hoſpita erras terris, ego in undis, que dedit inſtabilem locum. Illa facta parens duobus: hæc eſt ſeptima pars noſtri uteri. Sum felix. Quis enim neget hoc? Que manebo felix. Quis quoque dubitet hoc? Copia fecit metutam. Sum major, quàm cui fortuna poſſit nocere. Que ut eripiat multa; relinquet mihi plura multò. Mea bona jam exceſſêre metum. Fingite aliquid poſſe demi huic populo meorum natorum. Non tamen ſpoliata redigar ad numerum duorum Latonæ. Quo quantum diſtat turba ab orbâ! Ite ſacris, properate ſacris; que ponite laurum capillis. Deponunt, & relinquunt ſacra infecta. Quodque ſolum licet, venerantur Numen tacito murmure. Dea eſt indignata; & locuta eſt cum geminâ prole talibus dictis in ſummo vertice Cynthi:

Mœnia cùm populis à meque viroque reguntur.
In quamcunque domûs adverto lumina partem,
Immenſæ ſpectantur opes. Accedit eôdem
Digna Deâ facies. Hùc natas adjice ſeptem,
Et totidem juvenes; & mox generoſque nuruſque:
Quærite nunc, habeat quam noſtra ſuperbia cauſam:
Neſcio quoque audere ſatam Titanid Cœo
Latonam præferre mihi; cui maxima quondam
Exiguam ſedem parituræ terra negavit.
Nec cœlo, nec humo, nec aquis Dea veſtra recepta eſt.
Exul erat mundi; donec miſerata vagantem,
Hoſpita tu terris erras, Ego, dixit, in undis,
Inſtabilemque locum Delos dedit. Illa duobus
Facta parens: uteri pars eſt hæc ſeptima noſtri.
Sum felix. Quis enim neget hoc? felixque manebo.
Hoc quoque quis dubitet? *Tutam me copia fecit.*
Major ſum, quàm cui poſſit fortuna nocere.
Multaque ut eripiat; multò mihi plura relinquet.
Exceſſêre metum mea jam bona. Fingite demi
Huic aliquid populo natorum poſſe meorum.
Non tamen ad numerum redigar ſpoliata duorum
Latonæ. Turba quo quantum diſtat ab orbâ!
Ite ſacris, properate ſacris: laurumque capillis
Ponite. Deponunt, & ſacra infecta relinquunt.
Quodque licet, tacito venerantur murmure Numen.
Indignata Dea eſt: ſummoque in vertice Cynthi,
Talibus eſt dictis geminâ cum prole locuta:

NOTES.

34. *Mœnia.*] *Amphion* is ſaid to have been ſuch an Artiſt in Muſick, that by it he compelled the very Stones to follow him. He was the firſt who fortified *Thebes*, in conjunction with his Brother *Zethus*.

35. *Adverto.*] I turn.

36. *Accedit eôdem.*] Add to this, and beſides theſe.

38. *Mox.*] To be expected in a little time.

40. *Cœo.*] *Latona* was the Daughter of the Giant *Cœus*, who being got with Child by *Jupiter*, brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana* at one birth.

Titanida.] The Grand-daughter of the *Titans*, from whom the Giants had their Origin.

43. *Nec cœlo.*] *Latona* could not find a Place to lie in at. For *Juno* by Oath, had enjoined all Countries, not to afford a Place to *Latona* to be delivered in.

Dea veſtra.] This is ſaid by *Niobe* with a deal of Contempt.

44. *Exul.*] She was baniſhed the whole World.

46. *Inſtabilemque locum.*] An unſtable Place: Becauſe *Delos* was infeſted with frequent Earthquakes; or becauſe this Iſland, which for a Time lay hid under Water, or as ſome ſay, then by the Command of *Neptune* firſt roſe out of it, to afford *Latona* a Place to be delivered in. It is above called *Delos Erratica*.

55. *Orbâ.*] From a Woman thas has no Children; for he is ſaid to be *Orbus*, who is deprived of any thing that is dear, as of Eyes or Children.

57. *Infecta.*] Unfiniſhed.

58. *Quodque licet.*] And what alone they durſt do.

59. *Summoque in vertice.*] Upon the high Top.

Cynthi.] Of Mount *Cynthus*, whence *Apollo* is called *Cynthius*; and *Diana*, *Cynthia*.

En! ego veſtra parens, vobis animoſa creatis,
Et niſi Junoni, nulli ceſſura Dearum,
An Dea ſim, dubitor: perque omnia ſæcula cultis
Arceor, ô nati, niſi vos ſuccurritis, aris.
Nec dolor hic ſolus: diro convicia facto
Tantalis adjecit; voſque eſt poſtponere natis
Auſa ſuis: & me (quod in ipſam recidat) orbam,
Dixit; & exhibuit linguam ſcelerata paternam.
Adjectura preces erat his Latona relatis;
Deſine, Phœbus ait, (pœnæ mora longa) querelas.
Dixit idem Phœbe. Celerique per aëra lapſu
Contigerant tecti Cadmeïda nubibus arcem.
Planus erat latèque patens propè mœnia campus,
Aſſiduis pulſatus equis; ubi turba rotarum,
Duraque mollierant ſubjectas ungula glebas.
Pars ibi de ſeptem genitis Amphione ſortes
Conſcendunt in equos, Tyrioque rubentia fuco
Terga premunt; auroque graves moderantur habenas.
Et quibus Iſmenos, qui matri ſarcina quondam
Prima ſuæ fuerat, dùm certum flectit in orbem
Quadrupedûm curſus, ſpumantiaque ora coërcet;
Hei mihi! conclamat; medioque in pectore fixa
Tela gerit; frænisque manu moriente remiſſis
In latus à dextro paulatim deſluit armo.
Proximus, audito ſonitu per inane pharetræ,
Fræna dabat Sipylus: veluti cùm præſcius imbres

O nati, en! ego veſtra parens, animoſa vobis creatis, & ceſſura nulli Dearum, niſi Junoni, dubitor an ſim Dea: que arceor aris cultis per omnia ſæcula, niſi vos ſuccurritis. Nec hic dolor ſolus; Tantalis adjecit convicia diro facto; que auſa poſtponere vos ſuis natis: & dixit me orbam (quod recidat in ipſam); & ſcelerata exhibuit paternam linguam. Latona erat adjectura preces his relatis; Phœbus ait, Deſine querelas (mora pœnæ eſt longa) Phœbe dixit idem. Que tecti nubibus, celeri lapſu per aëra, contigerant Cadmeïda arcem. Erat campus planus que patens latè propè mœnia pulſatus aſſiduis equis; ubi turba rotarum, duraque ungula mollierant ſubjectas glebas. Ibi pars de ſeptem genitis Amphioni conſcendunt in ſortes equos, que premunt terga rubentia Tirio fuco; que moderantur habenas graves auro. E quibus Iſmenos, qui quondam fuerat prima ſarcina ſuæ matri, dùm flectit in certum orbem quadrupedûm curſus, que coërcet ſpumantia ora; conclamat, Hei mihi! que gerit tela fixa in medio pectore; que frænis remiſſis moriente manu deſluit paulatim à dextro armo in latus. Sipylus proximus dabat fræna, ſonitu pharetræ audito per inane: veluti cùm rector præſcius imbres,

NOTES.

61. *En*, &c.] By this Speech *Latona* ſets *Apollo* and *Diana* upon taking Revenge on *Niobe* for the Affront.

Animoſa.] Proud.

66, *Tantalis.*] The Daughter of *Tantalus*, ſc. *Niobe*.

67. *Orbam.*] She called me childleſs. But *Niobe* ſaid not ſo, but that ſhe had born two. *Latona* however took this very heinouſly, and therefore aggravates her Crime by ſo ſaying.

68. *Paternam.*] Of her Father *Tantalus*, who was puniſhed for his tattling when, having been admitted to the Banquets of the Gods, he divulged their Secrets.

69. *Adjectura*, &c.] When *Latona* had related theſe Things, ſhe was about to uſe Entreaties.

70. *Pœnæ mora longa.*] The leaſt Delay of Puniſhment will be rather long.

71. *Phœbe.*] *Diana*, who is ſaid to be the ſame with the Moon.

72. *Cadmeïda.*] The Tower of *Thebes* built by *Cadmus*, or *Thebes* itſelf.

73. *Planus*, &c.] The Poet deſcribes the Place where the Sons of *Niobe* exerciſed themſelves.

74. *Aſſiduis equis.*] By the continual trampling of Horſes.

75. *Mollierant.*] Had ſoftened, reduced to duſt.

77. *Tyrioque fuco.*] *Tyrian* Purple: He intimates that the Horſe-Trappings were of Purple.

79. *Iſmenos.*] So called of *Iſmenus*, a River of *Bœotia*.

Sarcina.] The firſt Burden of her Womb; ſo he was her Firſt-born.

81. *Quadrupedum.*] Horſes.

84. *Deſluit.*] He fell down.

A dextro armo.] At the Right Shoulder of the Horſe.

85. *Per inane.*] Through the Air.

Pharetræ.] Of the Arrow.

86. *Dabat fræna.*] He gave the Horſes looſe Reins.

Nube

nube visâ fugit, & deducit undique pendentia carbasa, ne quâ levis aura effluat. Dabat fræna. Non evitabile telum consequitur cum dantem fræna: que sagitta tremens hæsit summâ cervice, & nudum ferrum extabat de gutture. Ille ut erat pronus, volvitur per colla admissa jubasque equi, & fœdat tellurem calido sanguine. Infelix Phædimus & Tantalus hæres aviti nominis, ut imposuêre finem solito labori, transierant ad juvenile opus nitidæ palæstræ: & jam contulerant luctantia pectora pectoribus arcto nexu; tùm sagitta concita tento cornu trajecit utrumque. sicut erant juncti. Ingemuêre simul; simul posuere membra incurvata dolore solo: simul jacentes versarunt suprema lumina, simul exhalârunt animam. Aspicit Alphenor, que plangens laniata pectora advolat ut allevet gelidos artus complexibus, que cadit in pio officio. Nam Delius rumpit intima præcordia illi fatifero ferro. Quod simùl eductum, pars pulmonis est eruta in hamis, que cruor est effusus in auras cum animâ. At non simplex vulnus afficit intonsum Damasicthona: erat ictus quà incepit esse & quà nervosus poples facit mollia internodia.

Nube fugit visâ, pendentiaque undique rector
Carbasa deducit, ne quà levis effluat aura.
Fræna dabat. Dantem non evitabile telum
Consequitur: summâque tremens cervice sagitta
Hæsit, & extabat nudum de gutture ferrum.
Ille, ut erat pronus, per colla admissa, jubasque
Volvitur, & callido tellurem sanguine fœdat.
Phædimus infelix, & aviti nominis hæres
Tantalus, ut solito finem imposuêre labori,
Transierant ad opus nitidæ juvenile palæstræ:
Et jam contulerant arcto luctantia nexu
Pectora pectoribus; cùm tento concita cornu,
Sicut erant juncti, trajecit utrumque sagitta.
Ingemuêre simul; simul incurvata dolore
Membra solo posuêre: simul suprema jacentes
Lumina versârunt; animam simul exhalârunt.
Aspicit Alphenor, laniataque pectora plangens
Advolat, ut gelidos complexibus allevet artus.
Inque pio cadit officio. Nam Delius illi
Intima fatifero rumpit præcordia ferro.
Quod simùl eductum est, pars & pulmonis in hamis
Eruta: cumque animâ cruor est effusus in auras,
At non intonsum simplex Damasicthona vulnus
Afficit: ictus erat quà crus esse incipit, & quà
Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples:

NOTES.

86. *Sipylus*] This is the Name of one of the Sons. Concerning *Sipylus*, a City of *Mœonia*, see Ver. 167.

Præscius imbres.] Prognosticating an impending Storm.

90. *Summâque cervice.*] On the upper Part of his Neck.

91. *Extabat.*] It stood out; by which he signifies the Arrow went quite through.

92. *Admissa.*] Stretched out.

96. *Nitidæ palæstræ.*] Of Wrestling, Called glistening from the Oil with which the Wrestlers used to anoint themselves. So *Martial*,

Sufficit in nonam nitidis octava palæstris.

Whence *Ovid*, in another Place, for the same Reason, has said.

——*Unctæ dona palestræ.*

Palæstra, in *Latin*, is a Wrestling-school, derived of τῆς παλης, *i. e.* the Dust with which, besides Oil the Bodies of the Wrestlers were daubed over.

97. *Et jam contulerant*, &c.] And they had began to wrestle.

Arcto nexu.] With a close Hug.

99. *Sagitta concita.*] A swift Arrow, shot.

Trajecit.] Pierced.

102. *Lumina versârunt.*] They rolled their Eyes as dying Persons do.

Exhalâ-unt animam.] They expired. Observe here is a Spondee in the fifth Place, by which ths Groan of a dying Person is judiciously expressed.

103. *Plangens pectora.*] Beating his Breast for the Death of his Brethren.

104. *Allevet.*] To lift up.

106. *Fatifero ferro.*] With a fatal Arrow.

Præcordia.] His Midriff.

108. *In hamis.*] With the bearded Arrow.

109. *Intonsum.*] Beardless.

110. *Afficit.*] Wounds.

Crus, &c.] He signifies that he was wounded in the Knee; for the Leg begins at the Knee, and reaches from the Knee to the Ancle, consisting of the Shank and the Calf.

111. *Nervosus poples.*] The Ham, connected by strong ligaments and tendons.

Internodia mollia.] Supple Joints.

Dùmque

Dùmque manu tentat trahere exitiabile telum;
Altera per jugulum pennis tenus acta ſagitta eſt;
Expulit hanc ſanguis, ſeque ejaculatus in altum
Emicat, & longè terebratâ profilit aurâ.
Ultimus Ilioneus non profectura precando
Brachia ſuſtulerat: Dîque ô communiter omnes,
Dixerat; (ignarus non omnes eſſe rogandos)
Parcite. Motus erat, cùm jam revocabile telum
Non fuit, Arcitenens. Minimo tamen occidit ille
Vulnere; non altè percuſſo corde ſagittâ
Fama mali, populique dolor, lacrymæque ſuorum,
Tam ſubitæ matrem certam fecêre ruinæ,
Mirantem potuiſſe, iraſcentemque quòd auſi
Hoc eſſent Superi, quòd tantum juris haberent.
Nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adacto,
Finierat moriens pariter cum luce dolorem.
Heu! quantùm hæc Niobe, Niobe diſtabat ab illâ!
Quæ modò Latoïs populum ſubmoverat aris:
Et mediam tulerat greſſus reſupina per urbem,
Invidioſa ſuis: at nunc miſeranda vel hoſti!
Corporibus gelidis incumbit: & ordine nullo
Oſcula diſpenſat natos ſuprema per omnes.
A quibus ad cœlum liventia brachia tollens,
Paſcere, crudelis, noſtro, Latona, dolore,
Paſcere, ait; ſatiaque meo tua pectora luctu,
[Corque ferum ſatia, dixit: per funera ſeptem]
Efferor; exulta, victrixque inimica, triumpha.
Cur autem victrix? Miſeræ mihi plura ſuperſunt,

Dùmque tentat trahere exitiabile telum manu; altera ſagitta eſt acta per jugulum pennis tenus: Sanguis expulit hanc, que ejaculatus ſe in altum emicat, & profilit longè aurâ terebratâ. Ilioneus ultimus ſuſtulerat brachia non profectura precando: que dixerat, O Dî omnes communiter; (ignarus non omnes eſſe rogandos) parcite. Arcitenens erat motus miſericordiâ, *cùm telum fuit jam non revocabile. Tamen ille occidit minimo vulnere; corde percuſſo non altè ſagittâ. Fama mali, que dolor populi, que lacrymæ ſuorum fecêre matrem certam tam ſubitæ ruinæ, mirantem potuiſſe, iraſcentem quòd Superi eſſent auſi hoc,* interficere tot ſuos filios *quòd haberent tantum juris. Nam Amphion pater, ferro adacto per pectus moriens finierat dolorem pariter cum luce. Heu! quantùm hæc Niobe diſtabat ab illâ Niobe, quæ modò ſubmoverat populum Latoïs aris: & reſupina tulerat greſſus per mediam urbem invidioſa ſuis: at nunc miſeranda vel hoſti! Incumbit gelidis corporibus: & diſpenſat ſuprema oſcula per omnes natos nullo ordine. Aquibus tendens liventia brachia ad cœlum, ait, Crudelis Latona paſcere noſtro dolore, paſcere, ſatiaque tua pectora noſtro luctu: [que dixit, ſatia ferum cor per ſeptem funera efferor; exulta, victrixque inimica, triumpha? Cur autem victrix? Plura ſuperſunt mihi miſeræ,*

NOTES.

112. *Tentat trahere.*] He endeavours to draw out.

Exitiabile.] Deſtructive.

113. *Pennis tenus.*] Up to the Feathers.

115. *Aurâ.*] Into the Air.

117. *Communiter.*] As though he ſaid with *Plautus, O Dii omnes Superi & Inferi & Mediocumi.*

118. *Ignarus non omnis.*] For *Latona*, only *Apollo* and *Diana* were to be appeaſed.

119.] *Motus erat.*] *Apollo* was moved at the Prayer of *Ilioneus*, the laſt of *Niobe*'s Sons; but had now ſhot an Arrow that could not be called back.

123. *Certam fecêre.*] They acquainted her, gave her Knowledge of.

124. *Mirantem.*] ſc. *Deos tot filios ſuos interfeciſſe.*

125. *Tantum juris.*] So much Power.

126. *Ferro adacto.*] A Sword which he thruſt through him.

127. *Luce.*] With Life.

128. *Heu.*] An Epiphonema.

Diſtabat.] Differed.

129. *Latoïs aris.*] From the Altars of *Latona.*

130. *Mediam.*] Compare herewith, Verſes 23 and 24 of this Fable.

131. *Invidioſa ſuis.*] Diſguſted by her own People.

Hoſti,] Even by Enemies.

132. *Gelidis corporibus.*] Upon their cold Bodies.

134. *Liventia.*] Black and blue by her beating them.

137. *Corque ferum.*] Your cruel Heart.

138. *Efferor.*] I in fact, am carrying to my Grave.

Victrixque.] Victorious, having obtained your Deſire.

Quàm

quàm tibi felici. Quoque vinco poſt tot funera. Dixerat: nervus inſonuit ab contento arcu; qui conterruit omnes præter Nioben unam: illa eſt audax malo. Sorores ſtabant cum atris veſtibus ante toros fratrum, crine demiſſo. Una à quibus, trahens tela inhærentia viſcere, moribunda relanguit ore impoſito fratri. Altera conata ſolari miſeram parentem, conticuit ſubitò, que eſt duplicata cæco vulnere: [Non preſſit ora, niſi poſtquàm ſpiritus exit.] Hæc fugiens fruſtrà collabitur, illa immoritur ſorori: hæc latet; videres illam trepidare ſex datis letho, que paſſis diverſa vulnera, ultima reſtabat: quam mater tegens toto corpore totâ veſte, clamavit, Relinque unam minimamque; poſco minimam de multis, & unam. Dumque rogat occidit pro quâ rogat. Orba reſedit, inter exanimes natos, nataſque, virumque; diriguitque malis. Aura movet nullos capillos, color in vultu eſt ſinè ſanguine, lumina ſtant immota mœſtis genis; nihil vivi eſt in imagine. Quoque lingua ipſa congelat interiùs duro palato, & venæ deſiſtunt poſſe moveri. Nec cervix poteſt flecti, nec brachia reddere geſtus, nec pes ire: quoque ſaxum eſt intrà viſcerâ: tamen flet, & circumdata turbine validi venti, eſt rapta in patriam. Ibi fixa cacumine montis, liquitur, & etiam nunc marmora manant lacrymas.

Quàm tibi felici. Poſt tot quoque funera vinco.
Dixerat: inſonuit contento nervus ab arcu:
Qui, præter Nioben unam, conterruit omnes.
Illa malo eſt audax. Stabant cum veſtibus atris
Ante toros fratrum demiſſo crine ſorores.
E quibus una, trahens hærentia viſcere tela,
Impoſito fratri moribunda relanguit ore.
Altera, ſolari miſeram conata parentem,
Conticuit ſubitò; duplicataque vulnere cæco eſt:
[Oraque non preſſit, niſi poſtquàm ſpiritus exit.]
Hæc fruſtrà fugiens collabitur; illa ſorori
Immoritur; latet hæc; illam trepidare videres.
Sexque datis letho, diverſaque vulnera paſſis,
Ultima reſtabat: quam toto corpore mater,
Totâ veſte tegens, unam, minimamque relinque,
De multis minimam poſco, clamavit, & unam.
Dùmque rogat, pro quâ rogat, occidit. Orba reſedit
Exanimes inter natos, nataſque virumque:
Diriguitque malis. Nullos movet aura capillos,
In vultu color eſt ſinè ſanguine; lumina mœſtis
Stant immota genis; nihil eſt in imagine vivi.
Ipſa quoque interiùs cum duro lingua palato
Congelat, & venæ deſiſtunt poſſe moveri.
Nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere geſtus,
Nec pes ire poteſt; intrà quoq; viſcera ſaxum eſt:
Flet tamen, & validi circumdata turbine venti
In patriam rapta eſt. Ibi fixa cacumine montis
Liquitur; & lacrymas etiam nunc marmora manant.

NOTES.

143. *Cum veſtibus atris.*] In Mourning in black.

144. *Toros.*] The Beds on which they were laid to be buried.

Demiſſo crine.] Their Hair hanging looſe, as was uſual in mourning Perſons.

145. *Viſcere.*] In her Bowels.

146. *Impoſito ore fratri.*] Whence it appears, ſhe died in kiſſing her Brother.

148. *Cæco.*] Bended down by a Wound, which did not appear.

149. *Oraque non preſſit.*] Did not reach her Mother's Lips, till her laſt breath left her.

150. *Sorori.*] ſc. *Inhærens.*

152. *Datis letho.*] Being ſlain.

155. *Minimamque.*] Supply *natu.*

156. *Dùmque*, &c.] But while ſhe begs, the Virgin for whom ſhe begs expires.

157. *Exanimes*, &c.] Her dead Sons, Daughters, and Huſband *Amphion.*

158. *Malis.*] By her Misfortunes, the bitter Death of her Children.

Nullos capillos.] Her Hair was not moved by the Wind, becauſe ſhe was turned into a Stone.

160. *Genis mœſtis.*] Upon her ſad Cheeks.

162. *Congelat.*] Becomes cold and hard.

Deſiſtunt poſſe moveri.] Ceaſe to be able to run with blood; for they have no Pulſation.

163. *Cervix.*] The Neck. A Synecdoche.

164. *Intrà*, &c.] Her Bowels alſo became ſtony.

165. *Flet tamen.*] Although *Niobe* was turned into a Stone, yet ſhe ſeemed to weep.

Turbine venti.] By the Force of a violent Wind. For *turbo* is properly a Hurricane which bears down every thing in its Way.

166. *Patriam.*] *Sipylus*, the Metropolis of *Mæonia*, which was before call'd *Tantalus.* See above, *Verſe* 4. *Fab.* V.

167. *Liquitur.*] She is bathed in Tears.

Lacrymas manant.] Flow with Tears.

FAB. VI. The Country Clowns into Frogs.

When Latona, *the Daughter of* Cœus, *was with Child by* Jupiter, Juno *was ſo enraged at the Adultereſs, that ſhe denied her a Place to be delivered in, and no Country would entertain her but* Delos. *Here ſhe brought forth* Apollo *and* Diana; *but was obliged to fly with her Twins from the Reſentment of the Queem of Heaven, who ſtill perſecuted her with bitter Hatred. At laſt ſhe came to* Lycia; *and being very thirſty, by reaſon of the Heat of the Sun and Fatigue of her Journey, was deſirous to drink at a Lake; but was hindered by the Country People, who were gathering Reeds and Bulruſhes near it. Highly provoked at their rude and unnatural Behaviour, ſhe intreated the Gods, that they might always live in the Water.* Jupiter *hearing her Prayers, transformed them into Frogs.*

TUNC verò cuncti manifeſtam Numinis iram
Fœmina virque timent; cultuque impenſiùs omnes
Magna gemelliparæ venerantur numina Divæ.
Utque fit, à facto propiore priora renarrant.
E quibus unus ait: Lyciæ quoque fertilis agris
Haud impunè Deam veteres ſprevêre coloni.
Res obſcura quidem eſt ignobilitate virorum;
Mira tamen: vidi præſens ſtagnumque lacumque
Prodigio notum. Nam me jam grandior ævo,
Impatienſque viæ genitor, deducere lectos
Juſſerat indè boves; gentiſque illius eunti
Ipſe ducem dederat: cum quo dum paſcua luſtro.
Eccè! lacûs medio ſacrorum nigra favillâ
Ara vetus ſtabat, tremulis circundata cannis.
Reſtitit; & pavido, Faveas mihi, murmure dixit
Dux meus: & ſimili, Faveas, ego murmure dixi.
Naïadum, Faunîne foret tamen ara rogabam,

Tunc verò cuncti, fœmina virque, timent manifeſtam iram Numinis: que omnes impenſiùs venerantur cultu magna numinæ gemelliparæ Divæ. Utque fit, renarrant priora à prepriore facto. Unus è quibus ait: Quoque veteres coloni Lyciæ fertilis agris haud impunè ſpreverunt Deam. Reiquidem eſt obſcura ignobilitate virorum; tamen mira: vidi præſens ſtagnum lacumque notum prodigio. Nam genitor grandior ævo, impatienſque viæ, juſſerat me deducere lectos boves indè; & ipſe dederat ducem gentis illius mihi eunti: cum quo dum luſtro paſcua, ecce! vetus ara ſtabat medio lacûs, nigra favillâ ſacrorum, circundata tremulis cannis. Meus dux reſtitit, & dixit pavido murmure, Faveas mihi; & ego dixi ſimili murmure, Faveas. Tamen rogabam ara foret Naïadum, Faunine,

NOTES.

1. *Tunc.*] The Poet elegantly introduces the Story of *Latona* and the *Lycian* Peaſants.

3. *Divæ.*] Of *Latona*, who, at one Birth, brought forth the Twins *Apollo* and *Diana*. So in his Vth Book of *Faſti*,

Scorpion immiſit tellus, fuit impetus illi,
Curva gemelliparæ ſpicula ferre Deæ.

And *Plautus* calls them who were born at the ſame Birth, *Gemelliticum fœtum.*

4. *Utque fit.*] And as it commonly happens.
Renarrant.] Recount, tell over again.

5. *Lyciæ.*] *Lycia* is a Country of *Aſia* bordering upon *Lydia*.

6. *Impunè.*] Nor without Puniſhment, for they were all turned into Frogs.

6. *Deam.*] *Latona.*
Sprevêre] They contemned.

7. *Ignobilitate.*] By the mean Condition. For Countrymen were the meaneſt of the People.

9. *Notum prodigio.*] Famous for the Miracle.

10. *Impatienſque viæ.*] Who could not bear the Fatigue of the Way, by reaſon of his old Age.

Lectos.] Choſen, choice.

12. *Dum luſtro.*] Whilſt I traverſe.

14. *Stabat.*] Was erected.

15. *Reſtitit.*] He ſtopt ſhort.

17. *Naïadum.*] Of the Nymphs of the Fountains, from ναω, *I flow*; becauſe they inhabit flowing Brooks.
Faunine.] Of a woodland God.

Indigenævè

Indigenævè alicujus Dei: cum hoſpes reddidit talia, O juvenis, non montanum Numen eſt in hâc arâ. Illa vocat hanc ſuam, cui quondam regia Juno interdixit orbe: quam vix erratica Delos accepit orantem, tunc cùm levis inſula nabat. Illîc Latona incumbens Palmæ cum arbore Palladis edidit geminos invitâ novercâ. Quoque puerpera fertur hinc fugiſſe Junonem, quæ portâſſe natos, duo Numina, in ſuo ſinu. Jamque cùm Sol gravis ureret arva, Dea feſſa longo labore in finibus Lyciæ Chimæriferæ, ſiccata collegit ſitim ab ſidereo æſtu: que avidi nati ebiberant lactantia ubera. Forte proſpexit lacum melioris aquæ in imis vallibus: agreſtes legebant illîc fruticoſa vimina cum juncis, que ulvam gratam paludibus. Titania acceſſit, que poſito genu preſſit terram; ut potura hauriret gelidos liquores: ruſtica turba vetant. Dea ſic affata vetantes: Quid prohibetis aquis? Uſus aquarum communis. Nec Natura fecit ſolem proprium, nec aëra, nec tenues undas. Veni ad publica munera, quæ tamen ut detis peto ſupplex. Ego non

Indigenævè Dei: cùm talia reddidit hoſpes.
Non hâc, ô juvenis, montanum Numen in arâ eſt:
Illa ſuam vocat hanc, cui quondam regia Juno
Orbe interdixit: quam vix erratica Delos
Orantem accepit, tunc cùm levis inſula nabat.
Illîc incumbens, cum Palladis arbore, palmæ,
Edidit invitâ geminos Latona novercâ.
Hinc quoque Junonem fugiſſe puerpera fertur,
Inque ſuo portâſſe ſinu duo Numina natos.
Jamque Chimæriferæ, cùm Sol gravis ureret arva,
Finibus in Lyciæ, longo Dea feſſa labore,
Sidereo ſiccata ſitim collegit ab æſtu,
Uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati.
Fortè lacum melioris aquæ proſpexit in imis
Vallibus: agreſtes illîc fruticoſa legebant
Vimina cum juncis, gratamque paludibus ulvam.
Acceſſit, poſitoque genu Titania terram
Preſſit, ut hauriret gelidos potura liquores:
Ruſtica turba vetant. Dea ſic affata vetantes,
Quid prohibetis aquis? Uſus communis aquarum.
Nec ſolem proprium Natura, nec aëra fecit,
Nec tenues undas. Ad publica munera veni.
Quæ tamen ut detis, ſupplex peto. Non ego noſtros

NOTES.

18. *Indigenæve.*] Or ſome native God of the Country.

Reddidit.] Anſwered.

19. *Montanum Numen.*] No Deity of the Mountains.

20. *Regia Juno.*] *Juno*, the Wife of the King of Gods and Men. *Juno* hearing that *Latona* had conceived, perſecuted her all over the Face of the Earth.

21. *Erratica.*] Wandering. *Delos* was ſaid to float upon the Sea, becauſe it was frequently infeſted with Earthquakes. See above, *Verſe* 46. *Fab.* V.

22. *Levis.*] Light.

Nabat.] It floated to and fro. Animated things are ſaid to ſwim; inanimate, to float.

23. *Arbore Palladis.*] An Olive-tree. It ſignifies her having been delivered graſping both an Olive and Palm-tree.

24. *Edidit.*] She brought forth.

Geminos.] *Apollo* and *Diana*.

Invitâ novercâ.] Againſt the Will of *Juno*, who ſeemed to be the Mother in Law of *Apollo*, and *Diana*, in that ſhe was the Wife of *Jupiter*.

25. *Puerpera.*] When ſhe had been delivered.

27. *Chimæriferæ.*] Monſter-breeding. *Chimæra* is a Mountain of *Lycia*, the Top of which was infeſted with Lions, the Middle affords Paſture for Goats, and the lower Part abounded with Dens of Serpents. Hence the Poets have fabled it to be a three-formed Monſter.

29. *Sidereo æſtu.*] By the Heat of the Sun. For although *Sidus* is properly a Conſtellation, conſiſting of many Stars, yet it is ſometimes uſed for the Sun.

30. *Ebiberant.*] Had ſucked dry.

Lactantia.] Giving Milk.

31. *Melioris aquæ.*] Of good Water.

32. *Frutieoſa.*] Small, ſuch as grow from Shrubs, which are of a middle Sort, between Plants and Trees.

Legebant.] They gathered.

33. *Juncis.*] Bulruſhes.

Gratamque.] Natural, growing in Marſhes.

36. *Ruſtica*, &c.] The Company of Peaſants hindered her.

38. *Proprium.*] A property in.

39. *Tenues undas.*] Running Waters.

Publica.] Which are not the Property of any one particular Perſon, but of all in general.

Abluere hìc artus, laſſataque membra parabam :
Sed relevare ſitim. Caret hos humore loquentis ;
Et fauces arent ; vixque eſt via vocis in illis.
Hauſtus aquæ mihi nectar erìt ; vitamque fatebor
Accepiſſe ſimul : vitam dederitis in undâ,
Hi quoque vos moveant, qui noſtro brachia tendunt
Parva ſinu. Et caſu tendebant brachia nati.
Quem non blanda Deæ potuiſſent verba movere ?
Hi tamen orantem perſtant prohibere, minaſque,
Ni procùl abſcedat, conviciaque inſuper addunt.
Nec ſatìs hoc. Ipſos etiam pedibuſque manuque
Turbavêre lacus : imoque è gurgite mollem
Huc illic limum ſaltu movêre maligno.
Diſtulit ira ſitim. Neque enim jam filia Cœi
Supplicat indignis ; nec dicere ſuſtinet ultrà
Verba minora Deâ : tollenſque ad ſidera palmas,
Æternum ſtagno, dixit, vivatis in iſto.
Eveniunt optata Deæ. Juvat îſſe ſub undas ;
Et modò tota cavâ ſubmergere membra palude :
Nunc proferre caput ; ſummo modô gurgite nare :
Sæpè ſuper ripam ſtagni conſidere : ſæpè
In gelidos reſilire lacus. Sed nunc quoque turpes
Litibus exercent linguas : pulſoque pudore,
Quamvìs ſint ſub aquâ, ſub aquâ maledicere tentant.
Vox quoque jam rauca eſt ; inflataq : colla tumeſcunt,
Ipſaque dilatant patulos convicia rictus.
Terga caput tangunt ; colla intercepta videntur ;
Spina viret ; venter, pars maxima corporis, albet ;
Limoſoque novæ ſaliunt in gurgite ranæ.

parabam abluere artus hìc laſſataque membra : ſed relevare ſitim. Os loquentis caret humore ; & fauces arent ; que vix via vocis eſt in illis. Hauſtus aquæ erit Nectar mihi, que ſimul fatebor accepiſſe vitam ; dederitis vitam in undâ. Hi quoque moveant vos, qui tendunt parva brachia noſtro ſinu. Et caſu nati tendebant brachia. Quem blanda verba Deæ non potuiſſent movere ? Tamen hi perſtant prohibere orantem, que addunt minas ni abſcedat procùl, que inſuper convicia. Nec hoc ſatìs. Turbavêre ipſos lacus pedibuſque manuque : que movêre mollem limum huc illuc è imo gurgite maligno ſaltu. Ira diſtulit ſitim. Neque enim jam filia Cœi ſupplicat indignis, nec Dea ſuſtinet minora verba ; tollenſque palmas ad ſidera, dixit, Vivatis æternum in iſto ſtagno, Optata Deæ eveniunt. Juvat îſſe ſub undas ; & modo ſubmergere tota membra cavâ palude : nunc proferre caput ; modo nare ſummo gurgite : ſæpè conſidere ſuper ripam ſtagni : Sæpè reſilire in gelidos lacus. Sed nunc quoque exercent turpes linguas litibus : que pudore pulſo, quamvis ſint ſub aquâ, tentant maledicere ſub aquâ. Quoque jam vox eſt rauca ; que colla inflata tumeſcunt, que convicia ipſa dilatant patulos rictus. Terga tangunt caput ; colla videntur intercepta ; ſpina viret ; venter, maxima, pars corporis, albet ; que novæ ranæ ſaliunt in gurgite limoſo.

NOTES.

42. *Relevare.*] To quench.
Os.] My Mouth, with which I ſpeak to you.
43. *Arent.*] Are dry.
Vix, &c.] And can ſcarce utter a Word.
44. *Hauſtus.*] A Draught of Water will be to me inſtead of Nectar, and the ſweeteſt thing in the World.
45. *Simul.*] Together with it.
Dederitis.] A Diaſtole.
46. *Hi quoque.*] *Latona* ſhewed them her Infants *Apollo* and *Diana*, that they might be moved with their tender Age.
Tendunt.] They ſtretch, they hold out.
Noſtro ſinu.] Out of my Boſom.
47. *Quem non.*] Whom would not theſe ſuppliant Words of the Goddeſs have moved ?
49. *Hi.*] The Countrymen.
Perſtant.] They perſevere and perſiſt.
53. *Movêre.*] They muddied.
53. *Maligno.*] Ill-natured.
54. *Ira*, &c.] Rage diſpelled her Thirſt for ſome time.
Filia.] *Latona*, above *Titania*, Ver. 34.
55. *Ultrà.*] Any longer.
56. *Minora.*] Degrading a Goddeſs, below the Majeſty of a Goddeſs.
57. *Æternum.*] Eternally, for ever. The Noun put for the Adverb.
59. *Et modò.*] The Poet elegantly deſcribes the Nature and Body of Frogs.
62. *Turpes.*] Filthy.
64. *Maledicere.*] The Croaking of Frogs is imitated in this Repetition, *ſub aquâ, ſub aquâ.*
66. *Patulos rictus.*] Their gaping wide Mouths.
67. *Intercepta.*] Cut off as it were in the Middle, or prodigiouſly ſhort.
68. *Spina viret.*] Their Back is green.

FAB. VII. The Tears of Satyrs, Nymphs, and Clowns into a River.

The Satyr Marſyas *vying with* Appollo *at playing on the Pipe (which* Minerva *is ſaid to have invented), for his Audaciouſneſs was hanged and flead. The Nymphs, Satyrs, and other Inhabitants of the Country, ſo lamented his fate, as being thereby deprived of the Amuſement of his Muſick, that their Tears were turned into a Flood, and called after his Name by our* Phrygian *Anceſtors.*

Sic ubi neſcio quis virorum retulit exitium de Lyciâ gente: alter reminiſcitur ſatyri Marſyæ: *quem victum Tritoniacâ arundine, Latoïs affecit pœnâ. Quid, inquit, detrabis me mihi? Ah piget: Ah, clamabat, tibia non eſt tanti. Cutis eſt direpta clamanti per ſummos artus, nec erat quicquam niſi vulnus. Cruor manat undique, que nervi detecti patent: que crepidæ venæ micant ſinè ullâ pelle. Poſſis numerare ſalientia viſcera & perlucentes fibras in pectore. Ruricolæ Fauni, Numina ſylvarum, & fratres Satyri, & tunc quoque clarus Olympus, & Nymphæ flerunt illum: & quiſquis pavit lanigeros greges, que bucera armenta illis montibus. Fertilis terra immaduit, que madefacta concepit caducas lacrymas, ac perbibit imis venis. Quas ubi fecit aquam, emiſit in vacuas auras. Indè petens rapidum æquor declivibus ripis, habet nomen Marſyæ, liquidiſſimus amnis Phrygiæ.*

SIC ubi neſcio quis Lyciâ de gente virorum
Retulit exitium: Satyri reminiſcitur alter:
Quem Tritoniacâ Latoïs arundine victum
Affecit pœna. Quid me mihi detrahis? inquit;
Ah piget: Ah non eſt, clamabat, tibia tanti.
Clamanti cutis eſt ſummos direpta per artus,
Nec quicquam, niſi vulnus erat. Cruor undique manat,
Detectique patent nervi, trepidæque ſinè ullâ
Pelle micant venæ. Salientia viſcera poſſis,
Et perlucentes numerare in pectore fibras.
Illum ruricolæ, ſylvarum Numina, Fauni,
Et Satyri fratres, & tunc quoque clarus Olympus,
Et Nymphæ flêrunt: & quiſquis montibus illis
Lanigeroſque greges, armentaque bucera pavit.
Fertilis immaduit, madefactaque terra caducas
Concepit lacrymas, ac venis perbibit imis,
Quas ubi fecit aquam, vacuas emiſit in auras.
Indè petens rapidum ripis declivibus æquor,
Marſya nomen habet, Phrygiæ liquidiſſimus amnis.

NOTES.

1. *Neſcio quis.*] I know not who; therefore he was a mean Perſon who related that Fable.

2. *Exitium.*] The calamatous Deſtruction.

Reminiſcitur.] Remembers.

3. *Tritoniacâ arundine.*] A Pipe firſt invented by *Tritonia*, i. e. by *Pallas*. Which *Pallas* flung away, becauſe, by blowing it, it welled her Cheeks, and deformed her Countenance; the Satyr *Marſyas* took it up, and challanged *Apollo* to play with him upon it. For ſo *Pallas* ſays, *Faſt.* IX.

Prima terebrato per rara foramina buxo,
Ut daret, effeci, tibia longa ſonos.
Inventam Satyrus primus miratur, & uſum
Neſcit, & afflatum ſentit habere ſonum.
Et modò dimittit digitos, modò concipit auras;
Jamque inter Nymphas arte ſuperbus erat.
Provocat & Phœbum: Phœbo ſuperante pependit:
Cæſa receſſerunt à cute membra ſuâ.

3. *Latoïs.*] *Apollo*, the Son of *Latona*.

4. *Affecit pœna.*] Puniſhed.

Quid, &c.] Why do you tear my Skin off?

5. *Non eſt tanti.*] It is not of ſo great Moment, I ſhould be puniſhed at this Rate.

9. *Micant.*] They ſtart out.

10. *Fibras.*] The ſmaller Veins.

12. *Olympus.*] The Name of a Satyr.

14. *Bucera armenta.*] The horned Herds, from βῦς an Ox, and κέρας, a Horn.

16. *Concepit.*] Received.

18. *Declivibus.*] Prone, inclining downwards.

19. *Liquidiſſimus.*] Cleareſt.

FAB. VIII. The Shoulder of *Pelops* from Fleſh turned into Ivory.

Tantalus, *who had been preſent at a Banquet of* Jupiter's, *was deſirous to try whether he knew future Events, and therefore invited him to an Entertainment with himſelf. Among other Dainties, he ſet before him the Bowels of his Son* Pelops, *who had been cooked for that Purpoſe. The Gods, enraged at* Tantalus *for his horrid Cruelty, caſt him into Hell, and in Compaſſion to his Son, reſtored his Limbs to him, and brought him to Life. But* Pallas *having eaten Part of his* Shoulder, *they ſupply the Loſs by furniſhing him with one of Ivory.*

TAlibus extemplò redit ad præſentia dictis
Vulgus: & extinctum cum ſtirpe Amphiona lugent.
Mater in invidiâ eſt: tamen hanc quoque dicitur unus
Flêſſe Pelops; humeroque ſuas ad pectora poſtquam
Deduxit veſtes, ebur oſtendiſſe ſiniſtro.
Concolor hìc humerus, naſcendi tempore, dextro,
Corporeuſque fuit. Manibus mox cæſa paternis,
Membra ferunt junxiſſe Deos: aliiſque repertis,
Qui locus eſt juguli medius, ſummique lacerti,
Defuit, impoſitum eſt non comparentis in uſum
Partis ebur; factoque Pelops fuit integer illo.

Vulgus extemplò redit ad præſentia talibus dictis: & lugent Amphiona extinctum cum ſtirpe. Mater eſt in invidia: tamen Pelops unus dicitur flêſſe hanc, quæ poſtquam deduxit ſuas veſtes humero ad pectora, oſtendiſſe ebur ſiniſtro. Hic humerus fuit concolor dextro, corporeuſque tempore naſcendi. Mox cæſa manibus paternis ferunt Deos junxiſſe membra: aliiſque repertis, locus qui eſt medius juguli, quæ ſummi lacerti, defuit, ebur impoſitum eſt in uſum partis non comparentis; quæ Pelops fuit integer illo facto.

NOTES.

1. *Præſentia.*] The recent Ills and Misfortunes of *Amphion* and *Niobe*.

3. *In invidiâ.*] *Niobe* however, remains an object of Hatred, becauſe her Pride was the Cauſe of her Children's Death.

4. *Pelops.*] This was *Niobe*'s Brother. For *Pelops* was the Son of *Tantulus*, who for his Impiety and Cruelty was caſt down into Hell, and ſuffered thirſt in the midſt of Water, and Hunger among the greateſt Plenty of Apples.

5. *Deduxit veſtes.*] Tore his Garment, or took off his Cloaths to change them for the Garb of Mourning.

7. *Corporeuſque.*] Of Fleſhy Subſtance.

Cæſa.] Cut to pieces, killed.

9. *Qui locus.*] The Shoulder, which is the middle Part between the Throat and the upper Part of the Arm.

10. *In uſum.*] Into the Place and Office.

11. *Patris.*] Of his Shoulder, which was not found.

Illo facto.] By that good Turn of the Gods.

FAB. IX. *Progne*, *Philomele*, *Tereus*, and *Itys*, into Birds.

Tereus, *King of* Thrace, *the Son of* Mars, *having aſſiſted many Kings, ſent alſo Aid to* Pandion *of* Athens, *when he was attacked by the neighbouring Cities, for which he gave him his Daughter* Progne *to Wife: After her Departure into her Huſband's Kingdom deſirous of enjoying the Company of her Siſter* Philomele, *ſhe entreated* Tereus *to take a Journey to* Athens, *and bring her Siſter along with him to be preſent at a ſolemn Sacrifice:* Tereus *went accordingly, and being kindly entertained in the Houſe of his Father-in-Law, fell in Love with* Philomele, *and brought*

her into Thrace, *according to his Wife's Deſire; but afterwards having unnaturally debauched her, ſhut her up in his Stables, that he might have frequent Acceſs to her, and cut out her Tongue, that ſhe might not be able to tell what had been done to her; deceiving his Wife at the ſame time by aſſuring her that her Siſter was dead. But* Philomele *working Letters in her Garment, ſent them to her Siſter, by which means* Progne *diſcovered her Huſband's Infidelity, and the Caſe of her Siſter. Upon this ſhe made an Appointment to perform ſacred Rites to* Bacchus, *and after the Manner of a* Bacchant *Woman enters the Stable and leads away her Siſter to Court. She alſo ſlew her Son* Itys, *and ſet him before his Father at a Banquet.* Tereus, *having plentifully dined, calls for his Son* Itys; *upon which his Mother threw his Head into his Lap, ſaying, What thou wanteſt further is within thee.* Tereus, *when he underſtood that one Villany had been revenged by another, perſecuted his Wife and Siſter, who were afterwards turned into Birds:* Progne *into a Swallow, and* Philomele *into a Nightingale.* Tereus *alſo underwent the ſame Metamorphoſis, being turned into a Lapwing, and* Itys *into a Pheaſant.* Pandion, *dying through Grief for the Loſs of his Daughter, left his Kingdom to his Son* Erectheus.

Finitimi proceres coëunt: que propinquæ urbes oravêre ſuos reges ire ad ſolatia. Argoſque, & Sparte, que Pelopeïades Mycenæ, & Calydon nondùm inviſa torvæ Dianæ, que ferax Orchomenos, & Corinthos nobilis ære, què ferox Meſſene, Patræque humileſque Cleonæ, & Pylos Nilea, Træzen nec adhuc Pittheïa. Quæque aliæ urbes clauduntur ab bimari Iſthmo: que ſitæ exteriùs ſpectantur ab bimari Iſthmo. Quis poſſit credere? Athenæ ſolæ ceſſatis. Bellum obſtitit officio; que Barbara agmina ſubvecta ponto

FInitimi proceres coëunt: urbeſque propinquæ
Oravêre ſuos ire ad ſolatia reges,
Argoſque, & Sparte, Pelopeîadeſque Mycenæ,
Et nondùm torvæ Calydon inviſa Dianæ,
Orchomenoſque ferax, & nobilis ære Corinthos,
Meſſeneque ferox, Patræque, humileſque Cleonæ,
Et Nelea Pylos, nec adhuc Pittheïa Trœzen.
Quæque urbes aliæ bimari clauduntur ab Iſthmo,
Exteriùſque ſitæ bimari ſpectantur ab Iſthmo,
Credere quis poſſit? Solæ ceſſatis Athenæ.
Obſtitit officio bellum; ſubvectaqua ponto

NOTES.

1. *Coëunt.*] They meet, are gathered together.

Urbes.] A Metonymy of the Subject.

2. *Oravêre.*] They entreated that they might go.

Solatia.] To comfort *Pelops* whoſe Siſter and all her Children were extinct.

3. *Argos.*] A famous City of *Peloponneſus.*

Sparte.] A Country of *Laconia.*

Pelopeïadeſque Mycenæ.] *Mycene* is a City of *Peloponneſus*, which *Pelops* is reported to have made conſiderable Additions to.

4. *Calydon.*] A City of *Ætolia.*

Nondùm inviſæ.] Not yet hated. See Book VIII. of the Boar ſent into the *Caledonian* Fields.

5. *Orchomenoſque.*] A Town of *Arcadia.*

Ferax.] Fertile.

Nobilis.] Famous for Veſſels of Braſs, called *Corinthian.*

6. *Meſſeneque.*] A City and Country of *Peloponneſus.*

Ferox.] Fierce, becauſe the *Meſſenians* were almoſt continually at War with the *Lâcedemonians* for Liberty and Empire. others read *ferax*, fertile.

Patræque.] A City of *Achaia.*

Humileſque Cleonæ.] A ſmall City of *Arcadia.*

7. *Pylos.*] Which *Nelus* the Father of *Neſtor* governed.

Træzen.] Which *Pittheus*, the Grandfather of *Theſeus* by the Mother's Side, had not yet under his Government,

8. *Iſthmo.*] *Iſthmus* is a narrow Neck of Land between two Seas.

11. *Subvectaque.*] The Kings of *Aſia* waged War againſt the *Athenians*, *Lacedemonians* and other People of *Greece*, and now had landed an Army againſt them.

Barbara

Barbara Mopſopios terrebant agmina muros.
Threïcius Tereus hæc auxiliaribus armis
Fuderat; & clarum vincendo nomen habebat.
Quem ſibi Pandion opibuſque viriſque potentem,
Et genus à magno ducentem fortè Gradivo,
Connubio Prognes junxit. Non pronuba Juno,
Non Hymenæus adeſt, non illi Gratia lecto.
Eumenides tenuêre faces de funere raptas:
Eumenides ſtravêre torum, tectoque profanus
Incubuit bubo, thalamique in culmine ſedit.
Hâc ave conjuncti progne, Tereuſque; parentes
Hâc ave ſunt facti; gratata eſt ſcilicet illis
Thracia: Dîſque ipſi grates egêre; diemque
Quâque data eſt claro Pandione nata tyranno,
Quâque erat ortus Itys, feſtam juſsêre vocari.
Uſque adeò latet utilitas. Jam tempora Titan
Quinque per autumnos repetiti duxerat anni,
Cùm blandita viro Progne: Si gratia, dixit,
Ulla mea eſt; vel me viſcendæ mitte ſorori,
Vel ſoror hùc veniat: redituram tempore parvo
Promittes ſocero. Magni mihi muneris inſtar
Germanam vidiſſe dabis. Jubet ille carinas
In freta deduci; veloque & remige portus
Cecropios intrat, Piræaque littora tangit.
Ut primùm ſoceri data copia, dextraque dextræ
Jungitur; infauſto committitur omine ſermo.

terrebant Mopſopios muros. Threïcius Tereus fuderat hæc auxiliaribus armis; & habebat clarum nomen vincendo. Quem potentem opibuſque viriſque, & fortè ducentem genus à magno Gradivo, Pandion junxit ſibi connubio Prognes. Juno non adeſt pronuba, non Hymenæus, non Gratia illi lecto, Eumenides tenuêre faces novæ nuptæ, *raptas de funere: Eumenides ſtravêre torum, que profanus bubo incubuit tecto, que ſedit in culmine thalami. Progne, Tereuſque conjuncti hâc ave, facti ſunt parentes hâc ave: Thracia ſcilicet gratata eſt illis: ipſi egêre grates Dîs; que juſsêre diem vocari feſtam, quâ nata Pandione data eſt claro tyranno, quâque Itys erat ortus.* Uſque adeò utilitas latet. *Titan jam duxerat tempora repetiti anni per quinque autumnos: cùm Progne blandita viro, dixit: Si mea gratia eſt ulla; vel mitte me viſcendæ ſorori: vel ſoror veniat hùc, promittes ſocero redituram parvo tempore. Dabis mihi inſtar magni muneris ſi feceris me vidiſſe germanam. Ille jubet carinas deduci in freta: que intrat Cecropios portus velo & remige, que tangit Piræa littora. Ut primùm data copia ſoceri, que dextra jungitur dextræ; ſermo committitur infauſto omine.*

NOTES.

13. *Threïcius.*] *Thracian.*

14. *Fuderat.*] Had routed.

15. *Pandion.*] King of the *Athenians.*

16. *Gravido.*] From *Mars*, who was called *Gradivus* by the *Latins*, from *Gradatim*, becauſe War is carried on Step by Step (gradually).

17. *Connubio.*] So *Virg. Æneid* I.
Connubio jungam ſtabili.

Non adeſt pronuba.] To them who were happily married, *Juno* was believed to be preſent as a Bride-maid. Hence a Conjecture was made what ſort of a Match that of *Tereus* and *Progne* ſhould be.

18. *Hymenæus.*] The God of Marriage.

Gratia.] The Graces are three Goddeſſes, and conſtant Companions of *Venus*, and are called by the *Greeks* χαριτες. and their Names are *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphroſyne.*

Illi lecto.] To that Marriage bed.

19 *Eumenides.*] The infernal Furies carried Torches before the new Bride, which they had ſnatched from a funeral Proceſſion.

20. *Profanus.*] Accurſed: For an Owl is held to be a Bird preſaging ſiniſter Events. See *Book* V. *Fab.* 8.

22. *Hâc ave.*] By this Augury of this Bird.

24. *Thracia*, &c.] The *Thracians* congratulated them.

Ipſi grates egêre.] *Tereus* and *Progne* gave Thanks to the Gods.

26. *Itys.*] The Son of *Tereus* and *Progne.*

27. *Uſque adeò.* &c.] An Epiphonema.

Jam, &c.] Five Years were now elapſed.

29. *Si gratia*, &c.] If I have any Influence over you.

33. *Germanam.*] My Siſter *Philomele.*

Ille.] *Tereus.*

35. *Cecropios.*] The *Athenians.*

Piræaque littora.] *Attica*, a Station for Ships and Port of the *Athenians.*

36. *Ut primùm*, &c.] As ſoon as *Tereus* had Admittance to his Father-in-Law *Pandion*, he ſhook Hands with him, and told him the Errand he was ſent upon by *Progne.*

Cœperat referre cauſam adventûs, mandata conjugis, & ſpondere celeres recurſus Philomelæ *miſſæ. Ecce! Philomela venit, dives magno paratu, divitior formâ. quales ſolemus audire Naïdas & Dryadas incedere mediis ſylvis, ſi modò des cultus, ſimileſque paratus illis. Tereus non ſecùs exarſit, conſpectâ virgine, quàm ſi quis ſupponat ignem canis ariſtis; aut frondem, que cremet poſitas herbas fœnilibus. Facies quidem digna; ſed & innata libido extimulat hunc, que genus pronum in Venerem illis regionibus, que flagrat vitio gentiſque ſuoque. Impetus eſt illi corrumpere curam comitum, que fidem nutricis, necnon ſollicitare ipſam ingentibus datis, que impendere totum regnum. Aut rapere & defendere raptam ſævo bello. Et nihil eſt quod non auſit captus effræno amore; nec pectora capiunt incluſas flammas. Jamque malè fert moras, que revertitur ad mandata Prognes cupido ore, & agit ſua vota ſub illâ. Amor faciebat facundum; quoties rogabat ulteriùs juſto; ferebat Prognen velle ita. Et addidit lacrymas, tanquàm mandaſſet & illas. Proh Superi!*

Cœperat adventûs cauſam, mandata referre
Conjugis, & celeres miſſæ ſpondere recurſus.
Ecce! venit magno dives Philomela paratu,
Divitior formâ: quales audire ſolemus
Naïdas, & Dryadas mediis incedere ſylvis,
Si modò des illis cultus, ſimileſque paratus.
Non ſecùs exarſit conſpectâ virgine Tereus,
Quàm ſi quis canis ignem ſupponat ariſtis,
Aut frondem, poſitaſque cremet fœnilibus herbas.
Digna quidem facies; ſed & hunc innata libido
Exſtimulat, ponumque genus regionibus illis
In venerem: flagrat vitio gentiſque ſuoque.
Impetus eſt illi comitum corrumpere curam,
Nutriciſque fidem, necnon ingentibus ipſam
Sollicitare datis; totumque impendere regnum:
Aut rapere, & ſævo raptam defendere bello.
Et nihil eſt, quod non effræno captus amore
Auſit; nec capiunt incluſus pectora flammas,
Jamque moras malè fert, cupidoque revertitur ore
Mandata ad Prognes, & agit ſua vota ſub illâ.
Facundum faciebat amor: quotieſque rogabat
Ulteriùs juſto; Prognen ita velle ferebat.
Addidit & lacrymas, tanquàm mandâſſet & illas
Proh Superi! *Quantùm mortalia pectora cæcæ*
Noctis habent! Ipſo ſceleris molimine Tereus
Creditur eſſe pius, laudemque à crimine ſumit.
Quid quòd idem Philomela cupit? Patrioſque lacertis
Blanda tenens humeros, ut eat viſura ſororem,

Quantùm cæcæ noctis mortalia pectora habent! *Tereus creditur eſſe pius ipſo molimine ſceleris, quo ſumit laudem à ſcelere. Quid quòd Philomela optat idem? que blanda tenens patrios humeros lacertis, illa petit ut eat viſura ſuam ſororem.*

NOTES.

39. *Celeres recurſus.*] A quick return.
Miſſæ.] ſc. *Philomel.*
40. *Paratu.*] In Apparel.
41. *Formâ.*] In Beauty.
42. *Naïdas.*] The Nymphs, which are very beautiful.
44. *Virgine.*] *Philomele.*
45. *Canis.*] With yellow, dry.
46. *Cremet.*] Should burn.
Poſitaſque fœnilibus herbas.] Or Hay laid up in Stacks.
47. *Digna, &c.*] *Philomele* was indeed worthy to be beloved by any Body, but *Tereus* was violently inflamed by his own vicious Diſpoſition, and the libidinous Climate of his Country.
48. *Pronumque.*] The *Thracians* were greatly addicted to luſt, and upon that Account married two Wives.
50. *Illi.*] To *Tereus.*
50. *Curam comitum.*] Her Attendants.
51. *Ingentibus datis.*] With great Gifts.
54. *Effræno.*] Unreſtrained, unbridled.
55. *Capiunt.*] Contain. For the Love of *Tereus* for *Philomele* diſcovered itſelf.
56. *Cupidoque ore.*] With eager Mouth. He returns again to diſcourſe of the Meſſage of *Progne.*
57. *Agit, &c.*] *Tereus* endeavours to accompliſh his Deſire, under Pretence of its being the Will of *Progne.*
58. *Facundum.*] Eloquent. He is ſaid to be *facundus*, who has his Words at Command.
69. *Ulteriùs juſto.*] Beyond what was honeſt, too much.
61. *Quantùm, &c.*] In what Ignorance are the Minds of Men involved. An Epiphonema.
62. *Ipſo molimine.*] By the very Attempt towards being wicked.
65. *Sororem.*] *Progne.*

Perque

Perque ſuam, contraque ſuam, petit illa ſalutem.
Spectat eam Tereus, præcontrectatque videndo,
Oſculaque, & collo circundata brachia cernens,
Omnia pro ſtimulis, facibuſque ciboque furoris
Accipit: &, quoties amplectitur illa parentem,
Eſſe parens vellet; neque enim minùs impius eſſet.
Vincitur ambarum genitor prece: gaudet agitque
Illa patri grates, & ſucceſſiſſe duabus
Id putat infelix, quod erat lugubre duabus.
Jam labor exiguus Phœbo reſtabat: equique
Pulſabant pedibus ſpatium declivis Olympi.
Regales epulæ menſis, & Bacchus in auro
Ponitur: hinc placido tradunt ſua corpora ſomno.
At rex Odryſius, quamvis ſeceſſit ab illâ;
Æſtuat: & repetens faciam, motuſquê, manûſque,
Qualia vult ſingit, quæ nondùm vidit, & ignes
Ipſe ſuos nutrit, curâ removente ſoporem.
Lux erat: & generi dextram complexus euntis
Pandion, comitem lacrymis commendat obortis:
[Et voluêre ambæ, voluiſti tu quoque Tereu:]
Hanc ego, care gener, quoniam pia cauſa coëgit,
Do tibi: perque fidem, cognataque pectora ſupplex,
Per ſuperos oro, patrio ut tuearis amore;
Et mihi ſollicitæ lenimen dulce ſenectæ,
Quamprimùm (omnis erit nobis mora longa) remittas,
Tu quoque quamprimùm (ſatis eſt procùl eſſe ſororem)
Si pietas ulla eſt, ad me Philomela redito.
Mandabat, pariterque ſuæ dabat oſcula natæ:

perque ſuam, contraque ſuam ſalutem. Tereus ſpectat eam præcontrectatque videndo, & cernens oſcula, & brachia circundata collo, accipit omnia pro ſtimulis facibuſque ciboque furoris: & quoties illa amplectitur parentem, vellet eſſe parens: neque enim minùs impius eſſet. Genitor vincitur prece ambarum, quæ illa gaudet agitque grates patri, & infelix putat id ſucceſſiſſe duabus, quod erat lugubre duabus. Jam exiguus labor reſtabat Phœbo: equique pulſabant ſpatium declivis Olympi pedibus. Regales epulæ menſis, & Bacchus ponitur in auro: hinc tradunt ſua corpora placido ſomno. At rex Odryſius, quàmvis ſeceſſit ab illâ; æſtuat: & repetens faciem, motuſque, manuſque, fingit quæ nondùm vidit qualia vult, & ipſe nutrit ſuos ignes, curâ removente ſoporem. Lux erat: & Pandion complexus dextram generi euntis, commendat illi *comitem lacrymis obortis: [& ambæ voluêre, tu Tereu quoque voluiſti:] Care gener, ego do hanc tibi: quoniam pia cauſa coëgit, quæ ſupplex oro per fidem, cognataque pectora, per Superos, ut tuearis* eam *patrio amore; & remittas mihi dulce lenimen ſollicitæ ſenectæ, quamprimùm (omnis mora erit longa nobis), Tu quoque Philomela redito quamprimùm ad me, ſi eſt ulla pietas (ſatis eſt* tuam *ſororem* Progne *eſſe procùl). Mandabat, pariterque dat oſcula ſuæ natæ.*

NOTES.

66. *Contra ſalutem.*] Becauſe ſhe was not only raviſhed by *Tereus*, but had alſo her Tongue cut out.

67. *Præcontrectatque*] He feeds beforehand his lewd Deſires by the very Sight of her.

72. *Ambarum.*] Of *Tereus* and *Philomele*.

Genitor.] The Father. viz. *Pandion*.

73. *Succeſſiſſe.*] And ſhe, the unhappy Being thinks that had ſucceeded happily, which in fact was likely to be otherwiſe.

Duabus.] To herſelf and her Siſter *Progne*.

74. *Lugubre.*] Fatal, a Cauſe of Mourning

75. *Jam labor.*] The End of the Day came.

Phœbo.] *Apollo* who in the Day-time is commonly believed to be employed in directing the Courſe of the Sun, and to reſt at Night.

Equique, &c.] The Horſes of the Sun had now come to the Weſtern Part of Heaven.

76. *Spatium.*] The Part.

Olympi.] Of the declining Heaven, whither when the Horſes of the Sun come, they ſeem to gow down in the Sea.

77. *Bacchus.*] Wine, the Inventor for the thing Invented. A Metonymy of the Efficient.

79. *Odryſius.*] *Thracian:* The *Odriſi* are a People of *Thrace*, and *Odryſæ* is their City.

80. *Æſtuat.*] He burns.

82. *Curâ.*] Love driving away Sleep.

83. *Lux erat.*] The Day was come.

Generi euntis.] Of *Tereus* departing.

86. *Quoniam*, &c.] It is a kind Action to ſend one Siſter to ſee another.

88. *Tuearis.*] Mayeſt thou defend and keep.

89. *Sollicitæ.*] Anxious, becauſe of the Abſence of my Daughter.

Lenimen.] The Comfort.

91. *Satis.*] It is enough that *Progne* is far from me.

93. *Mandabat.*] He gave Commands, &c,

& mites lacrymæ cadebant inter mandata. Popoſcit utraſque dextras ut pignus fidei, que junxit datas inter ſe, quæ rogat natamque Prognen *nepotemque* Ityn *ſalutent pro ſe memori ore: que vix dixit ſupremam vale ore pleno ſingultibus, que timuit præſagia ſuæ mentis. Ut ſimul Philomela eſt impoſita pictæ carinæ, que fretum admotum remis. telluſque eſt repulſa: Barbarus exclamat, Vicimus; mea vota feruntur mecum; [Exultatque, & vix differt ſua gaudia animo.] Et nuſquam detorquet lumen ab illâ. Non aliter quàm cùm ales Jovis prædator depoſuit leporem in alto nido obuncis pedibus. Nulla fuga eſt capto* lepori; *raptor ſpectat ſua præmia. Jamque iter eſt effectum, Jamque exierant è feſſis puppibus in ſua littora; cùm rex trahit natam Pandione in alta ſtabula, obſcura vetuſtis ſylvis. Atque ibi includit pallentem, trepidamque, & timentem cuncta, & jam rogantem cum lacrymis, ubi germana ſit; que faſſus nefas ſuperat & virginem & unam vi, parente ſæpè clamato fruſtrà, ſæpè ſuâ ſorore, magnis Divis ſuper omnia. Illa tremit velut pavens agna, quæ ſaucia excuſſa ore cani lupi, nondùm videtur ſibi tuta; utque columba plumis madefactis ſuo ſanguine, adhuc horret, que timet avidos ungues quibus hæſerat. Mox ubi mens rediit, laniata paſſos capillos,*

Et lacrymæ mites inter mandata cadebant.
Ut pignus fidei dextras utraſque popoſcit,
Inter ſeque datas junxit, natamque nepotemque
Abſentes pro ſe memori, rogat, ore ſalutent:
Supremumque vale pleno ſingultibus ore,
Vix dixit, timuitque ſuæ præſagia mentis.
Ut ſimùl impoſita eſt pictæ Philomela carinæ,
Admotumque fretum remis, telluſque repulſa eſt:
Vicimus, exclamat, mecum mea vota feruntur;
[Exultatque, & vix animo ſua gaudia dìffert];
Barbarus, & nuſquam lumen detorquet ab illâ.
Non aliter, quàm cùm pedibus prædator obuncis
Depoſuit nido leporem Jovis ales in alto;
Nulla fuga eſt capto: ſpectat ſua præmio raptor,
Jamque iter effectum eſt, jamque in ſua littora feſſis
Puppibus exierant; cùm rex Pandione natam
In ſtabula alta trahit, ſylvis obſcura vetuſtis.
Atque ibi pallantem, trepidamque & cuncta timentem,
Et jam cum lacrymis, ubi ſit germana rogantem,
Includit: faſſuſque nefas, & virginem, & unam
Vî ſuperat; fruſtrà clamato ſæpè parente,
Sæpe ſorore ſuâ, magnis ſuper omnia Divis.
Illa tremit velut agna pavens, quæ ſaucia cani
Ore excuſſa lupi, nondùm ſibi tuta videtur;
Utque columba ſuo madefactis ſanguine plumis
Horret adhuc, avidoſque timet, quibus hæſerat, ungues.
Mox ubi mens rediit, paſſos laniata capillos.

NOTES.

95. *Utraſque.*] Both of *Tereus* and *Philomele.*

96. *Natamque nepotemque.*] Both *Progne* and *Ityn.*

97. *Pro ſe.*] In his Name and Words.

Memori.] Mindful.

98. *Supremumque, &c.*] And laſt of all he could ſcarce ſay farewel, for *Pandion* was ſo interrupted with Sobs, that he could ſcarce ſpeak.

99. *Præſagia.*] The Forebodings; for the Mind preſages Evil.

101. *Admotumque.*] An Hypallage. For the Oars are put to the Sea, and not the Sea to the Oars; and *remi* are then ſaid *admoveri mari* when they row, and the Ship ſails forward. And ſo in the following, *Telluſque repulſa eſt.*

104. *Lumen.*] His Eyes.

106. *Jovis ales.*] An Eagle, which, becauſe it is never hurt by Lightning, is ſaid to be under the Tutelage of *Jupiter.*

108. *Effectum eſt.*] Is performed, finiſhed. For they were now come into *Thrace.*

109. *Rex.*] *Tereus.*

Pandione natam.] *Philomele*, the Daughter of *Pandion.*

113. *Faſſuſque nefas.*] Now making known his baſe Luſt.

Unam.] And alone committing to his Truſt.

115. *Super omnia.*] More eſpecially, in a more particular Manner. So Book VIII.

——— *Super omnia vultus*
Acceſſeri boni, nec iners, pauperque voluntas.

116. *Illa.*] *Philomele.*

117. *Excuſſa.*] Eſcaped out of.

Cani lupi.] For Wolves ſeem to be hoary with Age.

119. *Horret adhuc.*] Still quakes with fear, though ſhe had ſlipped from the Hawk.

Avidos.] Ravenous.

120. *Mox.*] By and by, when ſhe was come to herſelf. So in Book IX.

Mens tamen ut rediit.—
Iſthoc verbo animus mihi rediit. Ter.

[Lugenti

[Lugenti ſimilis, cæſis plangore lacertis,]
Intendens palmas. Pro diris Barbare factis!
Pro crudelis! ait. Nec te mandata parentis
Cum lacrymis movêre piis, nec cura ſororis,
Nec mea virginitas, nec conjugalia jura?
Omnia turbaſti; pellex ego facta ſorori,
Tu geminis conjux [non hæc mihi, debita pœna.]
Quin animam hanc (ne quod facinus tibi perfide, reſtet)
Eripis? Atque utinam feciſſes ante nefandos
Concubitus! Vacuas habuiſſem criminis umbras.
Si tamen hoc Superi cernunt, ſi Numina Divûm
Sunt aliquid, ſi non perierunt omnia mecum:
Quandocunque mihi pœnas dabis. Ipſa pudore
Projecto tua facta loquar; ſi copia detur,
In populos veniam; ſi ſylvis clauſa tenebor,
Implebo ſylvas, & conſcia ſaxa movebo.
Audiat hæc æther, & ſi Deus ullus in illo eſt.
Talibus ira feri poſtquàm commota tyranni,
Nec minor hâc metus eſt, causâ ſtimulatus utraque,
Quo fuit accinctus, vaginâ liberat enſem,
Arreptamque comâ, flexis poſt terga lacertis
Vincla pati cogit: jugulum Philomela parabat,
Spemque ſuæ mortis viſo conceperat enſe.
Ille indignanti, & nomen patris uſque vocanti,
Luctantique loqui, comprenſam forcipe linguam
Abſtulit enſe ferox. Radix micat ultima linguæ.

(ſimilis lugenti, lacertis cæſis plangore,) intendens palmas, ait, Prob Barbare diris factis? prob crudelis! Nec mandata parentis cum piis lacrymis movêre te, nec cura ſororis, nec mea virginitas, nec conjugalia jura? Turbaſti omnia, ego facta pellex ſorori, Tu geminis conjux, [hæc pœna non debita mihi.] Quin eripis hanc animam, perfide? (ne quod facinus reſtet perpetrandum tibi) atque utinam feciſſes ante nefandos concubitus? Habuiſſem umbras vacuas criminis tamen ſi Superi cernunt hoc, ſi numina Divumſunt aliquid, ſi omnia non perierunt mecum: quandocunque dabis pœnas mihi. ipſa loquar tua facta pudore projecto, ſi copia detur, veniam in populos; ſi tenebor clauſa in ſylvis, implebo ſylvas, & movebo conſcia ſaxa. Æther audiat hæc, & ſi ullus Deus eſt in illo. Poſtquam ira feri tyranni commota talibus vocibus, *nec metus eſt minor hâc, quæ ſtimulatus utrâque cauſâ* ira & timore, *liberat enſem vaginâ, quo fuit accinctus, quæ cogit arreptam comâ pati vincla, lacertis flexis poſt terga: Philomela parabat jugulum, quæ conceperat ſpem ſuæ mortis enſe viſo. Ille ferox abſtulit linguam comprenſam forcipe indignanti* illi, *& uſque vocanti nomen patris, quæ luctanti loqui. Ultima radix linguæ micat.*

NOTES.

120. *Paſſos capillos.*] Her diſhevelled Hair. It was cuſtomary for Women to tear their Hair through Grief.

121. *Cæſis lacertis.*] Beating her Arms.

122. *Diris factis.*] In the moſt accurſed Villanies.

125. *Conjugalia jura.*] The Laws of Matrimony, by which it is unlawful to have Communication with two Siſters.

126. *Omnia turbaſti.*] Thou haſt confounded all Laws, human and divine.

Pellex.] She is properly called *Pellex* that has criminal Commerce with a married Man.

127. *Tu geminis.*] Thou art a Huſband to two, to me and my Siſter.

Debita mihi.] Due to me, *viz.* in being a Harlot in regard to my Siſter.

128. *Quin*, &c.] Why do you not take away my Life.

Ne quod, &c.] That no Crime may be uncommitted by you upon me.

130.) *Vacuas criminis.*] I ſhould have been guiltleſs.

134. *Projecto.*] Shameleſs.

Si copia.] If I am able.

137. *Æther.*] Heaven.

139. *Nec minor*, &c.] His Fear of being betrayed by his Siſter *Philomele* was as great as his Anger.

Stimulatus.] Spurred on by Anger and Fear.

140. *Quo*, &c.] This is related after the ſame Manner as above, concerning *Pyramus.*

Quoque erat accinctus demiſit in ilia ferrum.

242. *Jugulum*, &c.] She of her own accord voluntarily offered her Throat to the Sword, that ſhe might be the ſooner ſlain.

143. *Spemque.*] Hopes; for *Philomele* deſired to die.

144. *Ille.*] *Tereus.*

Uſque.] Inceſſantly.

145. *Luctantique.*] Endeavouring.

Forcipe.] With Pincers; a Smith's Inſtrument, for the more eaſy catching up and holding Iron.

146. *Abſtulit.*] Cut out.

Ferox.] Fierce and cruel, as he was.

Ipſa

Ipſa lingua *jacet, que tremens immurmurat terræ atræ* ſanguine ipſius. *Utque cauda mutilatæ colubræ ſolet ſalire, palpitat; & moriens quærit veſtigia domini. Quoque poſt hoc facinus (vix auſim credere) fertur ſæpè repetiſſe lacerum corpus ſuâ libidine. Suſtinet reverti ad Prognen poſt talia facta; quæ conjuge viſo quærit germanam: at ille dat fictos gemitus, que narrat commenta funera. Et lacrymæ* Terei *fecêre fidem* ut mors ſuæ ſororis eſſet vera. *Progne deripit velamina fulgentia lato auro ex humeris, que induitur atras veſtes; & conſtituit inane ſepulchrum: que infert piacula falſis manibus: & luget fata ſororis non lugendæ ſic.* Apollo, *Deus* lucis *duſtraverat bis ſex ſigna anno acto. Quid Philomela faciat? Cuſtodia claudit fugam, ſtructa mœnia ſtabulorum rigent ſolido ſaxo: metum os caret indice facti.* Ingenium doloris eſt grande, que ſolertia venit miſeris [rebus. *Callida ſuſpendit ſtamina Barbaricâ telâ, que intexuit purpureas notas albis filis, indicium ſceleris, que tradidit perfecta uni* ex famulis, *que rogat ut ferat dominæ, Illa rogata pertulit ad Prognen, nec ſcit quid tradat in illis. Matrona ſævi tyranni evolvit veſtes,*

Ipſa jacet, terræque tremens immurmurat atræ.
Utque ſalire ſolet mutilatæ cauda colubræ,
Palpitat; & moriens dominæ veſtigia quærit.
Hoc quoque poſt facinus (vix auſim credere) fertur
Sæpè ſuâ lacerum repetiſſe libidine corpus.
Suſtinet ad Prognem poſt talia facta reverti;
Conjuge quæ viſo germanam quærit: at ille
Dat gemitus fictos, commentaque funera narrat.
Et lacrymæ fecêre fidem. Velamina Progne
Deripit ex humeris auro fulgentia lato:
Induiturque atras veſtes; & inane ſepulchrum
Conſtituit: falſiſque piacula manibus infert:
Et luget, non ſic lugendæ, fata ſororis.
Signa bis Deus ſex acto luſtraverat anno.
Quid faciat Philomela? Fugam cuſtodia claudit,
Structa rigent ſolido ſtabulorum mœnia ſaxo:
Os mutum facti caret indice. GRANDE *doloris*
Ingenium eſt, miſeriſque venit ſolertia rebus.
Stamina barbaricâ ſuſpendit callida telâ,
Purpureaſque notas filis intexuit albis,
Indicium ſceleris, perfectaque tradidit uni,
Utque ferat dominæ, geſtu rogat. Illa rogata
Pertulit ad Prognen, nec ſcit quid tradat in illis.
Evolvit veſtes ſævi matrona tyranni,

NOTES.

146. *Micat.*] Has a Motion.

147. *Ipſa.*] The Tongue being cut off.

148. *Mutilatæ colubræ.*] Or a Serpent cut ônto two parts. They are ſaid to be *mutilati* who have had ſome Member cut off.

149. *Palpitat.*] Leaps, writhes.

150. *Poſt hoc facinus.*] After her Tongue was cut out.

151. *Lacerum.*] Maimed of her Tongue.

152. *Suſtinet.*] He dares, he has the Confidence.

153. *Germanam.*] Her Siſter *Philomele.*

154. *Cemmentaque funera.*] The feigned Death of *Philomele.*

155. *Lacrymæ fecêre fidem.*] His Tears made *Progne* believe that the Death of *Philomele* was real.

157. *Atros.*] Black, Mourning.

Inane.] Without a Corpſe, which the *Greeks* call *Cenothaphium.*

158. *Falſiſque manibus.*] To her pretended Shade; *Philomele* being not yet dead.

159. *Non ſic.*] She was not to be mourned for as dead, but to be revenged and ſet at Liberty.

159. *Luſtraverat.*] Had paſſed through the twelve Signs of the Zodiac; that is, twelve Months were paſt.

161. *Quid faciat.*] What ſhould ſhe do?

Cuſtodia.] The Keepers ſet there by *Tereus.*

162. *Rigent.*] Were ſtrongly built of Stone, ſo that there was no going out but at the Door.

Mœnia.] The Walls.

163. *Os mutum.*] Her dumb Mouth was not able to declare the Wickedneſs.

164. *Miſeriſque. rebus.*] In Adverſity Men are quick at invention, and ingenious.

166. *Purpureaſque notas.*] Purple Letter.

167. *Sceleris.*] The Wickedneſs committed by *Tereus.*

Uni.] To one of the waiting Maids.

170. *Evolvit.*] She unfolds, and examines into.

Veſtes.] The White Cloth in which the Purple Letters were inwrought, and ſent by *Philomele* to her Siſter.

Matrona.] *Progne,* Wife to the cruel *Tereus.* The Wives of Princes and great Men are called *Matronæ,* Matrons.

Germanæque

Germanæque ſuæ carmen miſerabile legit.
Et (mirum potuiſſe) filet: dolor ora repreſſit,
Verbaque quærenti fatìs indignantia linguæ
Defuerant; nec flere vacat; ſed faſque nefaſque
Confuſura ruit, pœnæque in imagine tota eſt.
Tempus erat, quo ſacra ſolent Trieterica Bacchi
Sithoniæ celebrare nurus. Nox conſcia ſacris.
Nocte ſonat Rhodope tinnitibus æris acuti.
Nocte ſuâ eſt egreſſa domo regina; Deique
Ritibus inſtruitur; furialiaque accipit arma.
Vite caput tegitur: lateri cervina ſiniſtro
Vellera dependent: humero levis incubat haſta,
Concita per ſylvas, turbâ comitante ſuarum,
Terribilis Progne, furiiſque agitata doloris.
Bacche, tuas ſimulat. Venit ad ſtabule avia tandem,
Exululatque, Evoëque ſonat, portaſque refringit;
Germanamque rapit: raptæque inſignia Bacchi
Induit, & vultus hederarum frondibus abdit,
Attonitamque trahens intrà ſua limina ducit.
Ut ſenſit tetigiſſe domum Philomela nefandam,
Horruit infelix, totoque expalluit ore.
Nacta locum Progne, ſacrorum pignora demit,
Oraque develat miſeræ pudibunda ſorori,
Amplexuque petit. Sed non attollere contrà
Suſtinet hæc oculos, pellex ſibi viſa ſororis
Dejectoque in humum vultu. Jurare volenti,

que legit miſerabile carmen ſuæ germanæ. Et filet (mirum potuiſſe): dolor repreſſit ora, que verba, ſatìs indignantia defuerant quærenti linguæ, nec vacat flere; ſed ruit confuſura omne *faſque nefaſque, que eſt tota in imagine pœnæ* quo afficiat maritum. *Erat tempus, quo Sithoniæ nurus ſolem celebrare ſacra Trieterica Bacchi. Nox conſcia ſacris. Rhodope ſonat nocte tinnitibus acuti* ſonantis *æris. Regina eſt egreſſa ſuâ domo nocte; que inſtruitur ritibus Dei, que accipit furialia arma. Caput tegitur vite: cervina vellera dependent ſiniſtro humero: levis haſta incubat humero. Progne terribilis concita per ſylvas, turbâ ſuarum commitante, agitata furiis doloris, ſimulat tuas furias, Bacche. Tandem venit ad avia ſtabula, exululatque, que ſonat Evoë, que refringit portas; que rapit germanam: que induit inſignia Bacchi raptæ, & abdit vultus frondibus hederarum, que trahens attonitam ducit intrà ſua limina. Philomela, ut ſenſit tetigiſſe nefandam domum, infelix horruit, quæ expalluit toto ore. Progne nacta locum* ſecretum *demit pignora ſacrorum, que develat pudibunda ora ſimeræ ſorori, que petit* illam *amplexu. Sed contrà hæc non ſuſtinet attollere oculos que vultu dejecto in humum viſa ſibi pellex ſororis, Manus fuit pro voce volenti jurare,*

NOTES.

171. *Miſerabile carmen.*] The mournful Story that laid open her Misfortune.

172. *Potuiſſe.*] ſc. *ſilere* remain ſilent.

Repreſſit.] Checked.

174. *Nec vacat flere.*] Nor had ſhe Time to weep.

Sed faſque, &c.] But ſhe is in Rage, and ready to throw every thing into Confuſion and do all manner of Miſchief.

175. *Pœnæque in imagine.*] In imagining the Puniſhment ſhe ſhould inflict on her Huſband.

176. *Trieterica.*] The Trietrics, or ſacred Rites dedicated to *Bacchus* every three Years, which in the *Greek* are called τριετηρικα.

177. *Sithoniæ.*] *Sithonia* is a Country of *Thrace.*

Nox conſcia.] The ſacred Rites of *Bacchus* were performed in the Night.

178. *Rhodope*, a Mountain of *Thrace.*

Acuti.] Shrill,

180. *Ritibus.*] According to the Rites of *Bacchus.*

Furialia arma.] *Bacchant* Arms, ſuch as they who celebrated the Rites of *Bacchus* wore.

181. *Cervina vellera.*] Deer ſkins.

182. *Levis haſta.*] A light Spear; which, when adorned with Vine-Leaves, was called *Thyrſus.* See *Book* III.

185. *Tuas.*] The Furies which thou inſpireſt.

Avia.] Lonely, out of the Way, and hidden in the Woods.

186. *Evoë.*] She makes uſe of the Cries of the Bacchants.

187. *Germanam.*] Her Siſter *Philomele.*

Inſignia Bacchi.] The Habit of the *Bacchants.*

188. *Abdit vultus.*] She hides her Face, that ſhe might not be known.

191. *Horruit.*] She is terrified by the Remembrance of what ſhe ſuffered from *Tereus.*

Teſtarique

Teſtarique Deos, per vim ſibi dedecus illud
Illatum, pro voce manus fuit. Ardet & iram
Non capit ipſa ſuam Progne: fletumque ſororis
Corripiens, Non eſt lacrymis hoc, inquit, agendum
Sed ferro; ſed, ſi quid habes, quod vincere ferrum
Poſſit. In omne nefas ego me germana paravi.
Aut ego cùm facibus regalia tecta cremaro,
Artificem mediis immittam Terea flammis,
Aut linguam, aut oculos, & quæ tibi membra pudorem
Abſtulerint, ferro rapiam; aut per vulnera mille
Sontem animam expellam. Magnum eſt, quodcunq; pa-
Quid ſit, adhuc dubito. Peragit dùm talia Progne,
Ad matrem veniebat Itys. Quid poſſit, ab illo
Admonita eſt oculiſque tuens immitibus, Ah! quàm
Es ſimilis patri! dixit. Nec plura locuta
Triſte parat facinus, tacitâque exæſtuat irâ,
Ut tamen acceſſit natus, matriſque ſalutem
Attulit, & parvis adduxit colla lacertis,
Miſtaque blanditiis puerilibus oſcula junxit;
Mota quidem eſt genetrix; infractaque conſtitit ira.
Invitique oculi lacrymis maduêre coactis.
Sed ſimùl ex nimiâ matrem pietate labare
Senſit: ab hôc iterum eſt ad vultus verſa ſororis:

teſtarique Deos illud dedecus illatum ſibi per vim. Progne ardet, & ipſa non capit ſuum iram: que corripiens fletum ſororis, inquit, Hoc non eſt agendum lacrymis, ſed ferro; ſed, ſi habes quod poſſit vincere ferrum. Germana, ego paravi me in omne nefas. Aut ego cùm cremâro regalia tecta facibus, immittam Terea artificem mediis flammis, aut rapiam linguam, aut oculos & membra quæ abſtulerint pudorem tibi ferro; aut expellam ſontem animam per mille vulnera. Quodcunque paravi eſt magnum. Quid ſit, adhuc dubito. Dùm Progne peragit talia, Itys veniebat ad matrem. Admonita eſt ab illo quid poſſit, que tuens immitibus oculis, dixit, Ah! quam ſimili es patri. Nec locuta plura parat triſte facinus, que exæſtuat tacitâ irâ. Tamen ut natus acceſſit, que attulit ſalutem matri, & adduxit colla parvis lacertis, que junxit oſcula miſta puerilibus blanditiis; genetrix quidem eſt mota; que ira conſtitit infracta: que inviti oculi maduêre coactis lacrymis. Sed ſimùl ſenſit matrem labare ex nimiâ pietate: verſa eſt ad vultus ororis iterum ab hôc:

NOTES

191. *Pignora ſacrorum.*] The Inſignia, or Badges uſed in the Sacrifices of *Bacchus*.

197. *Teſtarique.*] To call to witneſs.

Illud dedecus.] That Diſgrace.

198 *Pro voce.*] She ſignified with her Hand, which ſhe could not do by her Voice.

Ardet.] Is in a Rage.

200. *Corripiens.*] Reprimanding her Siſter for Weeping.

202. *In omne nefas.*] To commit all manner of Miſchief.

204. *Artificem.*] *Tereus* the Author of ſuch a Villany.

205. *Pudorem.*] Virginity.

206. *Abſtulerint.*] A Syſtole.

207. *Sontem*, &c.] I will drive the guilty wicked Soul of *Tereus* out of his Body.

Magnum.] ſc. *Supplicium* or *malum*.

208. *Quid ſit.*] ſc. *futurum*. I have not yet come to Reſolution what Puniſhment to inflict upon *Tereus*.]

Peragit, &c.] While *Progne* is ſpeaking and threatning theſe Things.

210. *Admonita eſt.*] By the coming of *Itys* ſhe reſolved on her mode of Puniſhment; for ſhe intended to kill him.

212. *Triſte.*] To ſlay her Son, to boil him, and ſet him before his Father to be eaten.

Tacitâ.] Concealed; for ſhe diſſembled her Intention.

213. *Acceſſit.*] He came nigh.

214. *Adduxit.*] He embraced. So *Book* IX. *Adductaque bracbia ſolvit.*

216. *Infracta conſtitit.*] The Anger which *Progne* had conceived againſt her Son was mollified by his endearing Careſſes. (Without doubt, it ſhould be *concidit*, inſtead of *conſtitit*, for it would be ridiculous to ſay, *illam infractâ irâ conſtitiſſe*, whom he had affirmed to have been moved by the affectionate Words of *Itys*.

217. *Invitique.*] Unwilling. Our Poet here puts *matrem* for the Motherly Affection of *Progne*. So *Lib.* XIII. concerning *Agamemnon*: *Poſtquam pietatem, publica cauſa, Rexque Patrem vicit*, *Rex* denotes the Office of a King, *Pater* paternal Affection.

218. *Labare.*] To ſtagger, and to be moved to Pity.

219. *Ab hô..*] From the Sight of *Ity*.

Inque vicem ſpectans ambos; Cur admovet, inquit,
Alter blanditias? Raptâ ſilet altera linguâ.
Quam vocat hic matrem, cur non vocat illa ſororem?
Cui ſis nupta vide, Pandione nata, marito:
Degeneras. Scelus eſt pietas in conjuge Tereo.
Nec mora: traxit Ityn: veluti Gangetica cervæ
Lactantem fœtum per ſylvas tigris opacas.
Utque domûs altæ partem tenuêre remotam,
Tendentemque manus, & jam ſua fata videntem,
Et *Mater*, *Mater*, clamantem, & colla petentem
Enſe ferit Progne, lateri quà pectus adhæret,
Nec vultum avertit: ſatis illi ad fata vel unum
Vulnus erat. Jugulum ferro Philomela reſolvit,
Vivaque adhuc, animæque aliquid retinentia membra
Dilaniant. Pars indè cavis exultat ahenis,
Pars verubus ſtridet; manant penetralia tabo.
His adhibet conjux ignarum Terea menſis:
Et patrii moris ſacrum mentita, quod uni
Fas ſit adire viro, comites famuloſque removit.
Ipſe ſedens ſolio Tereus ſublimis avito,
Veſcitur; inque ſuam ſua viſcera congerit alvum.
Tantaque nox animi eſt, Ityn hùc accerſite, dixit.
Diſſimulare nequit crudelia gaudia Progne,
Jamque ſuæ cupiens exiſtere nuncia cladis,
Intùs habes, quod poſcis, ait. Circumſpicit ille,

que ſpectans ambos in vicem, inquit, Cur alter admovet blanditias? Altera linguâ raptâ ſilet. Quam hic vocat matrem, cur illa non vocat ſororem? Nata Pandione vide cui matrito ſis nupta; degeneras à priſtina charitate. *Scelus eſt pietas in conjuge Tereo. Nec eſt mora: traxit Ityn: veluti Gangetica tigris* rapit *lactantem fœtum cervæ per opacas ſylvas. Utque tenuêre remotam partem altæ domus, Progne ferit* puerum *enſe quâ pectus adhæret lateri tendentem manus, & jam videntem ſua fata, & clamantem* Mater, Mater. *Nec avertit vultum; vel unum vulnus erat ſatis illi ad fata. Philomela reſolvit jugulum ferro, que dilaniant membra adhuc viva, que retinentia aliquid animæ. Indè pars exultat cavis ahenis; pars ſtridet verubus; penetralia manant tabo. Conjux addibet Terea ignarum* cædis filii *his menſis, & mentita ſacrum patrii moris, quod fas ſit uni viro adire, removit comites famuloſque. Tereus ipſe ſedens ſublimis avi to ſolio, veſcitur: que congerit ſua viſcera in ſuam alvum. Tantaque eſt nox animi, dixit, Accerſite Ityn hùc. Progne nequit diſſimulare crudelia gaudia, jamque cupiens exiſtere nuncia ſuæ cladis, ait, Habes intùs* teipſum *quod poſcis. Ille circumſpicit,*

NOTES.

220. *Inque vicem.*] And again by Turns.

223. *Pandione nata.*] *Progne* ſpeaks to herſelf. *q. d. Ego nata ſum è Pandione viro generoſiſſimo, omnique virtute prædito rege.*

Cui marito.] *q. d.* The moſt baſe, the moſt wicked of all Men.

224. *Degeneras.*] You degenerate from your Kindred, if you ſuffer ſuch Wickedneſs long.

Conjuge Tereo.] In regard to ſuch a Man, as her Huſband *Tereus*.

225. *Nec mora, &c.*] As ſoon as ſhe had ſaid it was Wickedneſs to ſhew any Duty of Affection to *Tereus*, ſhe dragged *Ityn* into a private Apartment of the Houſe.

Gangetica.] *Indian*, from the great River *Ganges* in *India*.

Cervæ.] A Periphraſis of a Hind.

228. *Tendentem manus.*] Supplicating her.

230. *Adhæret.*] Joins. *Ityn* was wounded by his Mother between the Side and the Breaſt.

231. *Ad fata.*] To Death.

234. *Exultat.*] Boils; the Fleſh of *Ityn* was part boiled and part roaſted.

235. *Penetralia manant.*] The inner Parts of the Houſe flow with the Blood of *Ityn*.

236. *Ignarum.*] Ignorant of the Murder of his Son.

His menſis.] To this Feaſt. The Thing containing, for the Thing contained.

237. *Sacrum.*] *An Athenian* Sacrifice.

Uni.] To none but her Huſband.

238. *Removit.*] She ſent away.

239. *Solio avito.*] In the Seat of his Anceſtors.

240. *Sua viſcera.*] His own Fleſh, meaning that of his Son *Ityn*.

241. *Nox.*] Blindneſs. So above.

Prob Superi, quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ
Noctis habent!

Accerſite.] Call hither.

242. *Nequit diſſimulare.*] She cannot hide.

Crudelia gaudia.] Her Joy for the cruel Murder of her Son, whom his Father had eaten.

243. *Jamque.*] And preſently.

244. *Intùs,*] Within thyſelf.

Ille.] *Tereus.*

Atque

atque quærit ubi ſit. Philomela, ſicut erat, capillis ſparſis furiali cæde, proſiliit quærenti & iterum vocanti; que miſit cruentum caput Ityos in ora patris: nec maluit ullo tempore poſſe loqui, & teſtari gaudia meritis dictis. Thracius Rex *repellit menſas ingenti clamore, que ciet vipereas ſorores de Stygiâ valle: & geſtit, ſi modò poſſit, pectore reſerato, egere diras dapes indè, ſemeſaque viſcera. Modò flet, que vocat ſe miſerabile buſtum nati; nunc ſequitur genitas Pandione nudo ferro. Putares corpora Cecropidum pendere pennis; pendebant pennis. Altera quarum petit ſylvas, altera ſubit tecta. Neque notæ cædis adhuc exceſsêre de pectore, que pluma eſt ſignata ſanguine. Ille velox ſuo dolore, que cupidine pœnæ, vertitur in volucrem; cui criſtæ ſtant in vertice; immodicum roſtrum prominet pro longâ cuſpide. Numen volucri Epops; facies videtur armata. Hic dolor miſit Pandiona antè diem, & extrema tempora longæ ſenectæ, ad Tartareas umbras.*

Atque ubi ſit, quærit. Quærenti, iterumq; vocanti,
Sicut erat ſparſis furiali cæde capillis,
Proſiliit, Ityoſque caput Philomela cruentum
Miſit in ora patris: nec tempore maluit ullo
Poſſe loqui, & meritis teſtari gaudia dictis
Thracius ingenti menſas clamore repellit,
Vipereaſque ciet Stygiâ de valle ſorores:
Et modò, ſi poſſit reſerato pectore, diras
Egerere indè dapes, ſemeſaque viſcera geſtit;
Flet modò, ſeque vocat buſtum miſerabile nati;
Nunc ſequitur nudo genitas Pandione ferro.
Corpora Cecropidum pennis pendere putares;
Pendebant pennis. Quarum petit altera ſylvas,
Altera tecta ſubit. Neque adhuc de pectore cædis
Exceſsêre notæ, ſignataque ſanguine pluma eſt.
Ille dolore ſuo, pœnæque cupidine velox,
Vertitur in volucrem; cui ſtant in vertice criſtæ;
Prominet immodicum pro longâ cuſpide roſtrum,
Nomen Epops volucri; facies armata videtur.
Hic dolor antè diem, longæque extrema ſenectæ
Tempora, Tartareas Pandiona miſit ab umbras.

NOTES.

245. *Ubi ſit.*] Where *Itys* can be.

249. *Meritis dictis.*] In Words ſhe deſerved to be able to utter, and now more particularly, as ſuitable to the Wrongs ſhe had received.

250. *Thracius.*] *Tereus*, the *Thracian* Tyrant.

Repellit.] Overturns.

251. *Ciet.*] He calls.

Stygiâ de valle.] From the Regions below.

Sorores.] The Furies which are ſaid to have Vipers inſtead of Hair. Concerning theſe, Mention has often been made before.

252. *Reſerato pectore.*] By tearing open his Boſom.

253. *Egerere.*] To caſt out, to vomit up.

Semeſaque.] The Bowels of his Son half eaten.

Geſtit.] He deſires earneſtly.

254. *Buſtum.*] The Sepulchre of his Son, for he had the Fleſh of his Son in his Stomach.

255. *Nunc ſequitur.*] Sometimes he purſues.

Nudo ferro.] With a drawn Sword.

256. *Cecropidum.*] Of the *Athenian* women, *Progne* and *Philomele*.

Putares, &c.] One would think they were poiſed in the Air by Wings, for they were now turned into Birds.

257. *Quarum altera.*] *Philomele*, who was turned into a Nightingale.

258. *Altera.*] *Progne*, who was turned into a Swallow.

259. *Notæ.*] Signs, Marks, Spots.

Signataque, &c.] And the Feathers were ſpotted with Blood.

260. *Ille.*] *Tereus.*

Pœnæque.] Of Revenge upon *Progne* and *Philomele*.

261. *Stant.*] Stand up, are raiſed.

262. *Immodicum.*] Very great.

Pro longâ cuſpide.] For the long Sword with which he followed them.

265. *Umbras.*] To the Regions below, *i. e. Pandion*, the Father of *Progne*, died for Grief.

FAB. X. *Zethes* and *Calais* into Birds.

Boreas *falling in Love with* Orithya, *the Daughter of* Erechtheus, *and not able by any Entreaties to obtain her of her Parents, made uſe of Force; and coming to* Athens, *ſtole her away, and carried her into* Thrace;

Thrace, *where he got her with Child, and had by her* Zethes *and* Calais, *who afterwards had Wings growing out of their Shoulders like thoſe of their Father.*

SCeptra loci, rerumque capit moderamen Erechtheus.
Juſtitiâ dubium, validiſne potentior armis.
Quatuor ille quidem juvenes, totidemque creârat
Fœmineæ ſortis; ſed erat par forma duarum.
E quibus Æolides Cephalus te conjuge fœlix,
Procri, fuit; Boreæ Tereus Thraceſque nocebant:
Dilectâque diu caruit Deus Orithyiâ;
Dùm rogat, & precibus mavult quàm viribus uti.
Aſt ubi blanditiis agitur nihil, horridus irâ;
Quæ ſolita eſt illi, nimiùmque domeſtica vento;
Et, Meritò, dixit: Quid enim mea tela reliqui,
Sævitiam, & vires, iramque animoſque minaces,
Admovique preces, quarum me dedecet uſus?
Apta mihi vis eſt. Vi triſtia nubila pello,
Vi freta concutio, nodoſa robora verto,
Induroque nives, & terras grandine pulſo.
Idem ego cùm fratres cœlo ſum nactus aperto,
(Nam mihi campus is eſt) tanto molimine luctor;
Ut medius noſtris concurſibus intonet æther;
Exiliantque cavis eliſi nubibus ignes.
Idem ego, cùm ſubii convexa foramina terræ,
Suppoſuique ferox imis mea terga cavernis;
Sollicito manes, totumque tremoribus orbem.
Hâc ope debueram thalamos petiiſſe: ſocerque
Non orandus erat, ſed vi faciendus Erectheus.

Erechtheus capit ſceptra loci, que moderamen rerum. Dubium fueritne potentior juſtitiâ, validiſne armis. Quidem ille creârat quatuor juvenes, totidemque fœmineæ ſortis; ſed formæ duarum erat par. E quibus Cephalus Æolides fuit felix te conjuge, Procri: Tereus, que Thraces nocebant Boreæ: que Deus caruit diu dilectâ Orithyiâ; dùm rogat, & mavult uti precibus quàm viribus. Aſt ubi nihil agitur blanditiis, horridus irâ; quæ eſt ſolita, nimiùmque domeſtica vento: Et dixit, Merito quid enim reliqui mea tela. Sævitiam & vir es, iramque, que minaces animos, admovique preces, uſus quarum dedecet me? Vis eſt apta mihi: pello triſtia nubila vi, concutio freta vi, verto nodoſa robora vi. Que induro nives, & pulſo terras grandine. Ego idem cùm nactus ſum fratres aperto cœlo, (nam is eſt campus mihi) luctor tanto molimine; ut medius æther intonet noſtris concurſibus; que ignes eliſi cavis nubibus exiliant. Ego idem, cum ſubii convexa foramina terræ, que ferox ſuppoſui mea terga imis cavernis; ſollicito manes, totumque orbem tremoribus. Debueram petiiſſe thalamos hâc ope, que Erectheus non erat orandus ſocer mihi, ſed faciendus vi.

NOTES.

1. *Sceptra.*] The Empire of the *Athenians.*
Moderamen.] The Government of the Kingdom
4. *Par forma.*] He ſays, that of four Daughters two were equal in Beauty: *Procris,* who married *Cephalus,* the Son of *Deioneus:* and *Oritbya,* who is ſaid to be carried away by the Wind *Boreas.*
5. *Æolides.*] The Grandſon of *Æolus:* For *Æolus* was the Father of *Deioneus.*
7. *Deus.*] *Boreas.*
9, *Horridus.*] Terrible with Indignation. He deſcribes the Nature of *Boreas:* For it is a very impetuous and violent Wind.
11. *Et meritò.*] *Boreas* confeſſes that he deſerved to go without *Oritbya,* becauſe he uſed fair Speeches and not Force.
13. *Admovi.*] Added.
13. *Quarum,* &c.] Which it is unbecoming me to uſe.
17. *Fratres.*] The Winds. So *Book* I.
——*Tanta eſt diſcordia fratrum.*
Cælo aperto.] In the open Air, in which, Winds, as it were, fight with one another.
18. *Tanto.*] I reſiſt with ſo great Force.
19. *Medius.*] *Ovid* follows the Opinion of Naturaliſts, who ſay Thunder is produced by the Colliſion of Clouds.
20. *Ignes eliſi.*] Fire daſhad out from, *i. e.* Lightning.
21. *Foramina.*] Earthquakes, according to the Opinion of ſome Naturaliſts, are cauſed by Winds pent up in the Caverns of the Earth, which ſtruggling for Vent, cauſe thoſe violent Concuſſions: But the true cauſe is from a Vapour excited by the breaking in of a ſubterraneous Fire upon a ſubterraneous Water. That Vapour is equal to all the Phenomens of Thunder.

Hæ

Boreas locutus hæc, aut non inferiora his, excussit pennas. Jactatibus quarum omnis tellus est afflata, quæ latum æquor perhorruit. Que trahens pulveream pallam per summa cacumina verrit humum. que tectus caligine, amans amplectitur Orithyian pavidam metu, fulvis alis. Dum volat; ignes agitati arserunt fortiùs: nec raptor suppressit habenas aërii cursûs prius quàm tenuit populos & mœnia Ciconum. Et illîc Actæa facta est conjux gelidi tyranni, & genitrix, que enixa gemellos partu, qui haberent pennas genitoris, cætera matris. Tamen non memorant has natas unà cum corpore: que Calais puer Zethesque fuerunt implumes, dùm barba aberat subnixa rutilis capillis. Mox pennæ cœpêre cingere utrumque latus pariter. Ritu volucrum, malæ flavescere pariter. Ergò ubi puerile tempus concessit juventæ, petiêre vellera radiantia nitido villo primâ carinâ cum Minyis, per mare non notum primâ petiêre carinâ.

Hæc Boreas, aut his non inferiora locutus,
Excussit pennas. Quarum jactatibus omnis:
Afflata est tellus, latumque perhorruit æquor.
Pulvereamque trahens per summa cacumina pallam,
Verrit humum, pavidamque metu caligine tectus
Orithyian amans fulvis amplectitur alis.
Dùm volat; arserunt agitati fortiùs ignes,
Nec priùs aërii cursûs suppressit habenas,
Quàm Ciconum tenuit populos, & mœnia, raptor.
Illîc & gelidi conjux Actæa tyranni,
Et genitrix facta est, partuque enixa gemellos,
Cætera qui matris, pennas genitoris, haberent.
Non tamen has unâ memorant cum corpore natas:
Barbaque dùm rutilis aberat subnixa capillis,
Implumes Calaisque puer Zetheſque fuerunt.
Mox pariter ritu pennæ cœpère volucrum
Cingere utrumque latus, pariter flavescere malæ.
Ergò ubi concessit tempus puerile juventæ,
Vellera cum Minyis nitido radiantia villo,
Per mare non notum primâ petiêre carinâ.

NOTES.

29. *Pulvereamque pallam.*] A dusty Garment, which is elegantly attributed to *Boreas*, because when that Wind blows, a violent Dust is raised; that being a dry Wind.

32. *Ignes.*] Love.

33. *Nec priùs*, &c.] Nor did he leave off flying, till he came to the *Cicones*, a City of *Thrace*.

Aërii.] Of his high Flight.

35. *Actæa.*] *Athenian Orithya*, from King *Actæus*.

Gelidi tyranni.] The North Wind, which is the coldest of all.

37. *Pennas.*] The Wings of his Father *Boreas*.

36. *Rutilis capillis.*] With yellow Hairs.

40. *Implumes.*] Without Feathers and Wings.

42. *Flavescere.*] Becomes yellow, the Down growing.

43. *Ergò*, &c.] After they became young Men, they sailed with the rest of the *Argonauts* to carry off the Golden Fleece.

Concessit.] Gave place.

44. *Vellera.*] The Golden Fleece of the Ram.

Minyis.] A people of *Thessaly* the Principal of the *Argonauts*.

45. *Primâ.*] In the first Ship, called *Argo*, but this will be seen more fully in the following Book.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN LIBER VII.

FAB. I. *Jaſon* obtains the Golden Fleece by the Aſſiſtance of *Medea*.

The ARGUMENT.

Jaſon, *the Son of* Æſon, *being ſent to* Colchos *by* Peleus *the Son of* Neptune, *with the* Grecian *Nobility, to carry off the Golden Fleece, arrived at the Court of* Æëtas, *the Son of* Sol, *by the Aſſiſtance of* Juno *and* Minerva. *Here having captivated* Medea *by his comely Form, he drew her off from her Duty to her Father, and prevailed upon her rather to conſult his Intereſt than her Father's.* Medea *having made* Jaſon *promiſe to marry her, gave him Potions and Enchantments, by which he compelled the Bulls that breathed out Fire, and the Dragon that kept the Temple, to be obedient to him. So that having cauſed the Ground to open, it produced Serpents Teeth, from which a Company of armed Men ſprung up; among which, as he had been commanded by* Medea, *throwing a Flint Stone, he ſet them a fighting; and they killed each other.* Jaſon *having performed theſe Exploits, went off with* Medea *to* Colchos.

JAmque fretum Minyæ Pagaſæâ puppe ſecabant,
Perpetuâque trahens inopem ſub nocte ſenectam
Phineus viſus erat: juveneſque Aquilone creati

Jamque Minyæ ſecabant fretum Pagaſæâ puppe, quæ Phineus viſus erat trahens inopem ſenectam, ſub perpetuâ nocte; juveneſque creati Aquilone

NOTES.

1. *Minyæ.*] A People of *Theſſaly*.
Pagaſæâ.] In the Ship *Argo*, built under *Pagaſa*, a Promontory and Town of *Theſſaly*.
2. *Sub nocte.*] Blindneſs.
3. *Phineus.*] A King of *Arcadia*, who, for his Impiety towards *Plexippus* and *Pandion*, Sons of *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Boreas* and *Orithyia*, was puniſhed by the Gods, who ſent Harpies, to devour and foul the Meat which was ſet before him.
3. *Juveneſque.*] *Calais* and *Zethes*.

fugârant virgineas volucres ore miſeri ſenis. Que perpeſſi multa ſub claro Iaſone, tandem contigerant rapidas undas limoſi Phaſidos. Dùmque adeunt regem, que poſcunt Phryxea vellera, que vox horrenda magnorum laborum datur Minyis: intereà Æëtias concipit validos ignes, & ratione luctata diu, poſtquàm non poterat vincere furorem, Medea ait, Repugnas fruſtrà: quis neſcio Deus obſtat; que mirum niſi hoc eſt aut certè aliquid ſimile huic, quod vocatur amare. Nam cur juſſa patris videntur nimium dura mihi? Quoque ſunt nimis dura. Denique cur timeo ne pereat, quem vidi modò? Quæ cauſa tanti timoris? Infelix ſi potes, excute flammas conceptas virgineo pectore. Si poſſem, eſſem ſanior; ſed, Nova vis trahit invitam, que cupido ſuadet aliud, mens aliud. Video meliora proboque; ſequor deteriora. Quid regia virgo ureris in hoſpite?

Virgineas volucres miſeri ſenis ore fugârant.
Multaque perpeſſi claro ſub Iaſone; tandem
Contigerant rapidas limoſi Phaſidos undas.
Dùmque adeunt regem, Phryxeaque vellera poſcunt,
Voxque datur Minyis magnorum horrenda laborum:
Concipit intereà validos Æëtias ignes.
Et luctata diu, poſtquàm ratione furorem
Vincere non poterat; Fruſtrâ. Medea repugnas;
Neſcio quis Deus obſtat, ait; mirumque niſi hoc eſt:
Aut aliquid certè ſimile huic, quod amare vocatur.
Nam cur juſſa patris nimiùm mihi dura videntur!
Sunt quoque dura nimis. Cur, quem modò deniq; vidi
Ne pereat timeo? Quæ tanti cauſa timoris?
Excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammas,
Si potes infelix. Si poſſem, ſanior eſſem:
Sed *trahit invitam nova vis: aliudque cupido,*
Mens aliud ſuadet. Video meliora, proboque;
Deteriora ſequor. Quid in hoſpite, regia virgo,

NOTES.

4. *Virgineas.*] Harpies, which had the Faces of Virgins. See *Virg. Æneid.* III.

7. *Regem.*] *Phineus.*

Phryxeaque vellera.] The Golden Fleece, which *Phryxus* had carried into *Colchos*. What others have variouſly conjectured and related about the Golden Fleece, whether it was a Ram, having his Fleece of Gold, or a Golden Vial, having the Figure of a Ram embоſſed upon it, or a Temple adorned with Gold built by *Phryxus*; I am of Opinion, that the Riches of the *Colchians*, are pourtrayed under the Name of this Golden Fleece, and the Golden Mines alſo, which were not to be come at without immenſe Labour. Therefore *Jaſon*, with his Companions, went to *Colchos*, as the *Spaniards* did of latter Times into *America*. If I am not miſtaken, a great Man, in his *Notes* on *Catullus*, has very ingeniouſly found out the Original of this Fable. He conjectures, that the precious Furs of *Zibellines* or *Ermines* were anciently imported from *Colchos* to *Greece* by the Merchants. The *Grecians* knowing no Fleeces but thoſe of Sheep, and having never ſeen that Animal alive, could have no proper Idea of the Form of it. And nobody, that knows the Situation of thoſe Countries, will deny, that they might be eaſily carried out of *Iberia*, and the northern Parts of *Colchis*.

8. *Voxque*, &c.] And an Anſwer is given by *Æëta*, that there was great Difficulty in obtaining the Golden Fleece.

Magnorum laborum.] Upon Account of the Number of great and hazardous Adventures the Enterpriſe would require.

9. *Æëtias.*] *Medea*, Daughter of *Æëtas*, King of *Colchos*.

Concipit, &c.] She falls violently in love with.

10. *Luctata.*] And after ſhe had long ſtruggled againſt her Love.

Furorem.] The Rage of Love.

11. *Medea*, &c.] *Medea* ſpeaks to herſelf.

14. *Nam cur*, &c.] *Medea* concludes that ſhe is in Love with *Jaſon*, becauſe ſhe thought the Commands of *Æëta*, to be ſo hazardous, and becauſe ſhe was in ſo much Pain for *Jaſon*, whom ſhe had but juſt ſeen.

Nimiùm dura.] For what *Æëtas* had commanded *Jaſon* to do, was very hard to be performed, *viz.* to yoke together thoſe untameable Oxen which breathed Fire out of their Noſtrils, to withſtand the Attack of ſo many armed Men, and to overcome the watchful Dragon,

15. *Modò.*] But lately, juſt now.

16. *Tanti timoris.*] Of ſo great Sollicitude.

17. *Excute.*] Caſt off.

19. *Nova vis.*] The Power of Love which I never experienced before.

Aliudque, &c.] Love perſuades one thing, and Reaſon another.

20. *Video meliora, proboque.*] I ſee and approve of that which is right. Theſe Words are in the *Medea* of *Euripedes*.

21. *Deteriora ſequor.*] Yet purſue that which is Wrong. whence in another Place,

Ureris?

Ureris? Et thalamos alieni concipis orbis?
Hæc quoq; terra poteſt quod ames dare. Vivat, an ille
Occidat, in Dîs eſt. Vivat tamen. Idque precari
Vel ſinè amore licet. Quid enim commiſit Iaſon?
Quam niſi crudelem, non tangat Iaſonis ætas,
Et genus, & virtus? Quam non, ut cætera deſint,
Forma movere poteſt? Certè mea pectora movit.
At, niſi opem tulero, taurorum afflabitur ore:
Concurretque ſuæ ſegeti, tellure creatis
Hoſtibus: aut avido dabitur fera præda draconi.
Hoc ego ſi patiar, tùm me de tigride natam,
Tùm ferrum, & ſcopulos geſtare in corde fatebor.
Cur non & ſpecto pereuntem? Oculoſque videndo
Conſcelero? Cur non tauros exhortor in illum?
Terrigenaſque feros, inſopitumque draconem?
Dî meliora velint! Quanquam non iſta precanda,
Sed facienda mihi. Prodamne ego regna parentis?
Atque ope neſcio quis ſervabitur advena noſtrâ?
Ut, per me ſoſpes, ſinè me det lintea ventis,
Virque ſit alterius; pœnæ Medea relinquar?
Si facere hoc, aliamve poteſt præponere nobis,
Occidat ingratus. Sed non is vultus in illo,
Non ea nobilitas animo eſt, ea gratia formæ;

Et concipis thalamos alieni orbis? Hæc quoque terra poteſt dare quod ames. Eſt in Dîs, an ille vivat an occidat. Tamen vivat. Idque licet precari ſinè amore. Quid enim Iaſon commiſit? Quam, niſi crudelem, ætas Iaſonis, & genus, & virtus, non tangat? Quam, non forma poteſt movere, ut cætera deſint? Certè movit mea pectora. At niſi tulero opem, afflabitur ore taurorem: concurretque ſuæ ſegeti, boſtibus creatis tellure: aut dabitur fera præda avido draconi. Si ego patiar hoc, tùm fatebor me natam tigride, tùm geſtare ferrum & ſcopulos in corde. Cur non & ſpecto pereuntem? Que conſcelero oculos videndo? Cur non exhortor tauros in illum, que terrigenas feros, que inſopitum draconem? Dî velint meliora? Quanquam iſta non precanda ſed facienda mibi. Prodamne ego regna parentis? Atque neſcio quis advena ſervabitur noſtrâ ope? ut ſoſpes per me, det lintea ventis ſinè me, que ſit vir alterius; ego interim *Medea relinquar pœnæ? Si poteſt facere hoc, ve præponere aliam nobis, occidat ingratus. Sed non is vultus in illo, non ea nobilitas eſt animo, ea gratia formæ;*

NOTES.

Odi, nec poſſum cupiens non eſſe quod odi:
Heu quàm, quod ſtudeas ponere, ferre grave eſt!
And,
Quod ſequitur fugio, quod fuit ipſe ſequor:

21. *Quid in boſpite.*] Why, being a King's Daughter, are you ſo much enflamed with the Love of a Stranger? Our Poet very finely expreſſes here, and in the following Lines the Conflict in *Medea*'s Mind between Reaſon and Love.

Regia virgo.] The Daughter of a King.

22. *Thalamos.*] Marriage. *Thalamus* is properly the Chamber of a Bride and Bridegroom.

Alieni orbis.] Of another Country.

24. *In Dîs.*] In the Hands and Power of the Gods.

25. *Quid*, &c.] What Evil has he done?

26. *Tangat.*] Move.

27. *Virtus.*] His Courage and Strength of Body.

Ut cætera deſint.] Though I grant other Qualifications are wanting to him.

28. *Movere.*] Captivated.

29. *Taurorum ore.*] For *Jaſon* was obliged to yoke together the Oxen that breathed Fire out of their Noſtrils.

30. *Concurretque.*] And to fight with the armed Men that ſprung out of the Earth from the Dragons Teeth.

30. *Suæ.*] Sowed by him.

31. *Avido.*] Inſatiable.

32. *Hoc ego*, &c.] If I can ſuffer *Jaſon* to be expoſed to the Dragon.

Tùm me, &c.] Then I will confeſs myſelf to be the cruelleſt Perſon living.

35. *Conſcelero.*] Why do not I profane my Eyes with the diſmal Scene? An Irony, by which *Medea* argues the Impoſſibility of ſuch Things.

Exhortor, &c.] Do I not animate the Bulls againſt him.

36. *Terrigenas.*] Men ſprung out of the Earth.

Inſopitumque.] Wakeful, which never ſleeps.

39. *Neſcio quis.*] As though ſhe ſhould ſay, a Stranger I know nothing of.

40. *Ut per me*, &c.] That ſaved by my Aſſiſtance, he ſhou'd return into his own Country and leave me behind.

Det lintea.] That he ſhould ſail back; for *dare lintea & vela ventis*, is to ſail.

41. *Pœnæ.*] Either to Grief, for the Love I bear him, or to the Puniſhment I ſhall ſuffer from my Father.

43. *Occidat ingratus.*] Let the ungrateful Man periſh.

Non is.] Not ſuch.

ut timeam fraudem, que oblivia noſtri meriti. Et dabit fidem ante quàm juvero eum me futuram uxorem ſibi, *que cogam Deos eſſe teſtes in fœdera. Quid times, tuta? Accingere; & pelle omnem moram. Iaſon debebit ſe ſemper tibi. Junget ſe tibi ſolenni face, que celebrabere ſervatrix per Pelaſgas urbes turbâ matrum. Ergo ego ablata ventis relinquam germanam, fratremque, patremque, Deoſque, & natale ſolum! Nempè pater* eſt *ſævus, nempè mea tellus eſt barbara, frater adhuc infans: vota ſororis ſtant mecum. Maximus' Deus eſt intrà me. Non relinquam magna, ſequar magna: titulum ſervatæ pubis Achivæ, que notitiam melioris loci, & oppida, fama quorum viget hìc quoque, cultuſque arteſque virorum; que Æſonidem, quem nolim mutaſſe cum rebus quas totus orbis poſſidet; quo conjuge ferar, felix & cara Dîs, & tangam ſydera vertice. Quid quod neſcio qui montes dicuntur concurrere mediis undis? que Charybdis inimica ratibus, nunc ſorbere fretum, nunc reddere; que rapax Scylla cinctа ſævis*

Ut timeam fraudem, meritique oblivia noſtri. 45
Et dabit ante fidem, cogamque in fœdera teſtes
Eſſe Deos. Quid tuta times? Accingere; & omnem
Pelle moram. Tibi ſe ſemper debebit Iaſon.
Te face ſolenni junget ſibi, perque Pelaſgas
Servatrix urbes matrum celebrabere turbâ. 50
Ergo ego germanam, fratremque, patremque, Deoſq;
Et natale ſolum ventis ablata relinquam?
Nempè pater ſævus, nempè eſt mea barbara tellus,
Frater adhuc infans: ſtant mecum vota ſororis,
Maximus intrà me Deus eſt. Non magna relinquam,
Magna ſequar; titulum ſervatæ pubis Achivæ, 56
Notitiamque loci melioris, & oppida, quorum
Hìc quoque fama viget, cultuſque, arteſq; virorum:
Quemque ego cum rebus, quas totus poſſidet orbis,
Æſonidem mutâſſe nolim; quo conjuge felix, 60
Et Dîs cara ferar, & vertice ſydera tangam.
Quid quòd neſcio qui mediis concurrere in undis
Dicuntur montes? ratibuſque inimica Charybdis,
Nunc ſorbere fretum, nunc reddere; cinctaque ſævis

NOTES.

46. *Ante fidem.*] And before I give him my Aſſiſtance, he ſhall promiſe me, upon Oath, to make me his Wife. *Dare fidem* is to promiſe any thing religiouſly.

47. *Accingere.*] Prepare thyſelf to aſſiſt *Jaſon.*

48. *Tibi*, &c.] *Jaſon* will owe his whole remaining Life to thee.

49. *Face ſolenni.*] By lawful Matrimony, ſignified by five Torches, which, according to the *Roman* Cuſtom, were carried before the new-married Bride. See Book IX. Ver. 60.

50. *Servatrix*, &c.] Thou ſhalt be extolled as the Preſerver of the *Grecian* Youth.

51. *Ergo ego.*] *Medea* hitherto followed the Rent of her Love, ſhe now returns to the Duty ſhe owed her Father and Country; but ſoon again relinquiſhes that Thought.

Germanam.] My Siſter *Chalciope.*

Fratremque.] *Abſyrtus.*

52. *Natale ſolum.*] This is a known Expreſſion:

Neſcio quâ natale ſolum, &c.

Ablata ventis.] Wafted hence by the Winds.

Relinquam.] Can I leave. She complains in a Letter which ſhe ſent to *Jaſon*, that ſhe had generouſly done this for him: Læſe *pater*, uſque ad *Perdomuiſſe virum.* Again, in the ſame Epiſtle:

Redde torum pro quo tot res inſana reliqui,
Adde fidem dictis auxiliumque refer.

53. *Nempè.*] *Medea* anſwers her Objections and reſolves to aſſiſt *Jaſon*, and make him her Huſband.

Nempè.] Indeed.

54. *Stant mecum.*] My Siſter *Chalciope* is of my Opinion. *Chalciope* was alſo a Favourer of *Jaſon.*

55. *Deus.*] *Cupid.*

56. *Titulum.*] Glory.

57. *Melioris loci.*] Of a more civilized Place.

58. *Hic.*] Whoſe Fame even here is great.

Cultuſque.] The Improvements of Life.

59. *Quemque*, &c.] Whom I would not exchange for all the World.

61. *Vertice ſydera tangam.*] And I ſhall think myſelf the happieſt Woman in the World. *Hor.*

Sublimi feriam ſydera vertice.

An hyperbolical Exaltation.

62. *Quid quòd*, &c.] *Medea* combats other Reaſons againſt following *Jaſon*; for though ſhe might ſee a great many ſtrange and dangerous Things, as the *Cyanean* Rocks called *Symplegades*, ſaid to fight with one another: yet againſt theſe and other Dangers ſhe encourages herſelf, by having the Object of her Love along with her.

63. *Charybdis.*] A dangerous Whirlpool in the Bay of *Sicily.*

64. *Reddere.*] Throws it out again.

Cinctaque.] Encompaſſed with furious Dogs, for her Thighs are ſaid to be turned into Dogs.

Scylla rapax canibus, Siculo latrare profundo?
Nempè tenens quod amo, gremioque in Iaſonis hærens,
Per freta longa ferar. Nihil illum amplexa verebor;
Aut ſi quid metuam, metuam de conjuge ſolo.
Conjugiumne putas, ſpecioſaque nomina culpæ
Imponis, Medea, tuæ? Quin aſpice quantum
Aggrediare nefas; & dùm licet, effuge crimen.
Dixit, & antè oculos rectum, pietaſque, pudorque,
Conſtiterant, & victa dabat jam terga Cupido,
Ibat ad antiquas Hecates Perſeïdos aras:
Quas nemus umbroſum, ſecretaque ſylva tegebant:
Et jam fractus erat, pulſuſque reſederat ardor.
Cùm vidit Æſonidem, extinctaque flamma revixit,
Erubuêre genæ, totoque recanduit ore.
Ut ſolet à ventis alimenta reſumere, quæque
Parva ſubinductâ latuit ſcyntilla favillâ
Creſcere; & in veteres agitata reſurgere vires.
Sic jam lentus amor, quem jam languere putares,
[Ut videt juvenem, ſpecie præſentis inarſit.]
Et caſu, ſolito formoſior, Æſone natus
Illâ luce fuit. Poſſes ignoſcere amanti.
Spectat: & in vultu, veluti tùm denique viſo,
Lumina fixa tenet, nec ſe mortalia demens
Ora videre putat: nec ſe declinat ab illo.
Ut verò cœpitque loqui, dextramque prehendit
Hoſpes, & auxilium ſubmiſſâ voce rogavit,
Promiſitque torum; lacrymis ait illa profuſis:
Quid faciam video, nec me ignorantia veri

canibus latrare Siculo profundo? Nempè ferar perlonga freta, tenens quod amo, que hærens in gremio Iaſonis. Amplexa illum verebor nihil; aut ſi metuam quid, metuam de conjuge ſolo. Putas ne conjugium, Medea, imponiſq; ſpecioſa nomina tuæ culpæ? Quin aſpice quantum nefas aggrediare; & dùm licet, effuge crimen. Dixit, & rectum pietaſque pudorque conſtiterant ad reſiſtendum amori *antè oculos, & Cupido jam dabat terga victa. Ibat ad antiquas aras Perſeidos Hecates: quas umbroſum nemus ſecretaque ſylva tegebant: & jam ardor fractus erat, que pulſus reſederat. Cùm videt Æſonidem, extinctaque flamma revixit, genæ erubuêre, que recanduit toto ore. Que ut parva ſcyntilla quæ ſubinductâ favillâ latuit, ſolet reſumere alimenta à ventis; creſcere; & agitata reſurgere in veteres vires. Sic jam lentus amor, quem jam putares languere, [ut videt juvenem, inarſit ſpecie præſentis.] Et natus Æſone, fuit caſu, formoſior ſolito illâ luce. Poſſes ignoſcere amanti. Spectat, & tenet lumina fixa in vultu, veluti tum denique viſo, nec demens putat ſe videre mortalia ora: nec declinat ſe ab illo. Verò ut hoſpes cœpit loqui, que prehendit dextram, & rogavit auxilium ſubmiſſâ voce, que promiſit torum; illa ait lacrymis profuſis: Video quid faciam, nec ignorantia veri*

NOTES.

69. *Conjugiumne putas.*] Another Objection.
Specioſa.] Plauſible.
70. *Quin.*] Nay but.
Aſpice.] Conſider.
71. *Dùm licet.*] Whilſt thou may'ſt.
72. *Rectum.*] Honeſtly, Honour.
Pietaſque.] Love to Parents and Country.
73. *Victa.*] *Cupid* was overcome by a Senſe of Honour and filial Duty.
74. *Antiquas aras.*] An old Temple.
Hecates.] This was *Hecate*, the Daughter of *Perſa*, who was the Brother of *Æëtes*.
76. *Reſederat.*] Had abated.
Ardor.] The Violence of her Love.
77. *Æſonidem.*] *Jaſon*, the Son of *Æſon*.
Extincta flamma.] The extinguiſhed Flame. It is a common Expreſſion among the *Romans*, to ſay of a Flame *vivere*, or *mori*, and the ſame Form is uſed by the *Engliſh*, living or dead Coals.
83. *Specie præſentis.*] With the Appearance of *Jaſon* before her Eyes. Although *Minellius* would willingly agree with *Heinſius* to take away this Verſe, yet as the Senſe is lame without it, he rather chooſes to ſay it is corrupt, than ſpurious; for it is very far from the Elegance of *Ovid*'s Style.
84. *Et caſu*, &c.] And perhaps *Jaſon* looked handſomer that Day than before.
85. *Poſſes.*] Every one who has been in love, may forgive *Medea*.
86. *Tùm denique.*] Never before then, the firſt Time.
88. *Nec ſe declinat ab illo.*] Nor does ſhe turn away from him.
90. *Submiſſâ voce.*] with a low Voice; leſt what he ſaid might be heard by others.
91. *Torum.*] His Bed, or Marriage.

decipiet me, ſed amor. Servabere noſtro munere: ſervatus dato promiſſa. Ille jurat per ſacra triformis Deæ, que Numen quod foret in illo luco, perque patrem futuri Soceri, cernentem cuncta, que ſuos eventus, per tanta pericula. Creditus, protinùs accepit cantatas herbas, que edidicit uſum earum, que lætus receſſit in tecta. Poſtera Aurora depulerat micantes ſtellas, populi conveniunt in ſacrum arvum Mavortis, conſiſtuntque jugis. Rex ipſe reſedit medio agmine, purpureus, que inſignis eburno ſceptro. Ecce! Æripedes tauri eſflant Vulcanum adamanteis naribus, que herbæ tectæ vaporibus ardent. Utque pleni camini ſolent reſonare, aut ubi ſilices ſoluti terrena fornaci concipiunt ignem aſpergine liquidarum aquarum: ſic pectora volventia flammas clauſas intus, gutturaque uſta ſonant. Tamen natus Æſone it obvius illis; truces vertêre terribiles vultus ad ora venientis, que cornua præfixa ferro, que pulſavêre pulvereum ſolum biſculo pede; que implevêre locum fumificis mugitibus. Minyæ diriguêre metu. Ille ſubit, nec ſentit anhelatos ignes (medicamina poſſunt tantum); que mulcet pendula palearia audaci dextra: que cogit tauros ſuppoſitos ducere grave pondus aratri jugo,

Decipiet, ſed amor. Servabere munere noſtro:
Servatus promiſſa dato. Per ſacra triformis
Ille Deæ, lucoque foret quod numen in illo.
Perque patrem Soceri, cernentem cuncta, futuri.
Eventuſque ſuos, per tanta pericula jurat.
Creditus, accepit cantatas protinùs herbas,
Edidicitque uſum; lætuſque in tecta receſſit.
Poſtera depulerat ſtellas Aurora micantes:
Conveniunt populi ſacrum Mavortis in arvum,
Conſiſtumque jugis. Medio Rex ipſe reſedit
Agmine purpureus, ſceptroque inſignis eburno,
Ecce! adamanteis Vulcanum naribus efflant
Æripedes tauri: tactæque vaporibus herbæ
Ardent. Utque ſolent pleni reſonare camini,
Aut ubi terrenâ ſilices fornace ſoluti
Concipiunt ignem liquidarum aſpergine aquarum:
Pectora ſic intùs clauſas volventia flammas,
Gutturaque uſta ſonant. Tamen illis Æſone natus
Obvius it: vertere truces venientis ad ora
Terribiles vultus, præfixaque cornua ferro.
Pulvereumque ſolum pede pulſavere biſulco;
Fumificiſque locum mugitibus implevere.
Diriguere metu Minyæ; ſubit ille, nec ignes
Sentit anhelatos, (tantùm medicamina poſſunt):
Pendulaque audaci mulcet palearia dextrâ:
Suppoſitoſque jugo pondus grave cogit aratri

NOTES.

94. *Triformis.*] Of *Hecate*, who is believed to be the Moon, *Diana*, and *Proſerpine*.

95. *Numen.*] ſc. *per. i. e.* By the Deity of *Hecate*, the Daughter of *Perſa*, who was worſhipped in that Grove.

96. *Patrem*, &c.] The Sun, the Father of *Æëtas*, whom *Jaſon* deſired to have for his Father-in-Law.

Cernentem cuncta.] Beholding all Things.

97. *Pericula.*] By the Hardſhips he was to undergo.

98. *Cantatas.*] Enchanted.

101. *Arvum Mavortis.*] For in that Field the Golden Fleece was kept by a wakeful Dragon.

102. *Medio.*] In the Midſt of the Multitude.

Rex.] *Æëta.*

103. *Purpureus.*] Clad in Purple. We call that *purpureum*, which is made wholly of Purple, and that *purpuratum*, which is adorned with Purple.

104. *Adamanteis.*] Of Adamant, or Diamond.

104. *Vulcanum.*] Fire, a Metonymy of the Efficient.

105. *Æripedes.*] Having Feet, not armed or covered with Braſs, but of ſolid Braſs, which *Vulcan* had made.

106. *Pleni camini.*] Furnaces full of burning Coals.

107. *Silices.*] Flints, of which Chalk is made.

110. *Uſta.*] Scorched by the Flame paſſing through them.

111. *Truces.*] The grim Bulls.

Venientis.] Of *Jaſon*.

112. *Præfixaque*, &c.] Having their Horns tipped with Iron.

113. *Biſulco pede.*] With cloven Hoofs, as Oxen have.

114. *Fumificis.*] Smoaky.

115. *Diriguêre.*] Trembled, grew pale.

116. *Anhelatos ignes.*] Spirit or Force of the Flame breathed upon him.

117. *Pendulaque palearia.*] Their hanging Dewlaps.

Ducere,

Ducere, & inſuetum ferro proſcindere campum.
Mirantur Colchi; Minyæ clamoribus augent.
Adjiciuntque animos. Galeâ tùm ſumit ahenâ
Vipereos dentes; & aratos ſpargit in agros.
Semina mollit humus valido prætincta veneno,
Et creſcunt, fiuntque ſati nova corpora dentes.
Utque hominis ſpeciem maternà ſumit in alvo
Perque ſuos intùs numeros componitur infans;
Nec niſi maturus communes exit in auras:
Sic ubi viſceribus gravidæ telluris imago
Effecta eſt hominis, fœto conſurgit in arvo:
Quodque magis mirum eſt, ſimùl edita concutit arma.
Quos ubi viderunt præacutæ cuſpidis haſtas
In caput Hæmonii juvenis torquere parentes;
Demisêre metu vultumqua animumque Pelaſgi.
Ipſa quoque extimuit, quæ tutum fecerat illum;
Utque peti vidit juvenem tot ab hoſtibus unum,
Palluit; & ſubitò ſinè ſanguine frigida ſedit.
Neve parum valeant à ſe data gramina, carmen
Auxiliare canit; ſecretaſque advocat artes.
Ille gravem medios ſilicem jaculatus in hoſtes,
A ſe depulſum Martem converit in ipſos.
Terrigenæ pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres;
Civilique cadunt acie. Gratantur Achivi:
Victoremque tenent, avidiſque amplexibus hærent.
Tu quoque victorem complecti, barbara velles:
[Obſtitit incepto pudor: at complexa fuiſſes;]

& proſcindere inſuetum campum ferro. Colchi mirantur; Minyæ augent adjiciuntque animos clamoribus. Tum ſumit vipereos dentes abenâ Galeâ; & ſpargit in aratos agros. Humus prætincta valido veneno mollit ſemina, & creſcunt, que ſati dentes fiunt nova corpora. Utque infans ſumit ſpeciem hominis in maternâ alvo, que componitur intùs per ſuos numeros; nec niſi maturus exit in communes auras: ſic ubi imago hominis eſt effecta viſceribus gravidæ telluris, conſurgit in fœto arvo; que quod eſt magis mirum, concutit arma ſimùl edita. Quos ubi Pelaſgi viderunt parantes torquere haſtas præacutæ cuſpidis in caput Hæmonii juvenis: demiſêre vultum animumque metu. Ipſa quoque, Medea, quæ fecerat illum tutum, extimuit; utque vidit juvenem unum peti ab tot hoſtibus, palluit; & ſubito ſedit frigida ſinè ſanguine. Neve gramina data à ſe parum valeant, canit auxiliare carmen que advocat ſecretas artes. Ille jaculatus gravem ſilicem in medios hoſtes, convertit Martem depulſum à ſe in ipſos. Terrigenæ fratres pereunt per mutua vulnera, que cadunt civili acie. Achivi gratantur: que tenent victorem, quæ hærent avidis amplexibus. Tu quoque barbara Medea, velles complecti victorem: [pudor obſtitit incepto: at fuiſſes complexa:]

NOTES.

119. *Ferro.*] With a Plough-ſhare.

120. *Mirantur.*] Are aſtoniſhed at the Novelty of the Thing.

Colchi.] A People of *Scythia*.

122. *Vipereos dentes.*] The Teeth of that Dragon which was ſlain by *Cadmus*, for *Pallas* and *Mars* ſent to *Æeta* ſome of its Teeth.

Spargit.] He ſows.

123. *Prætincta.*] Impregnated.

124. *Nova corpora.*] New Bodies of armed Men.

125. *Utque hominis.*] The Poet ſhews by this Similitude how the Serpents Teeth aſſumed human Shape.

126. *Perque ſuos numeros.*] In all its Parts.

Componitur.] Is framed.

129. *In fœto arvo.*] In the fruitful Field, which had brought forth ſo many armed Men.

130. *Simùl edita.*] Born together with the Men.

132. *Æmonii juvenis.*] Of *Jaſon*.

Torquêre haſtas.] To throw their Spears.

133. *Pelaſgi.*] The *Theſſalian Minyæ* are below called *Achivi*.

134. *Ipſa.*] *Medea.*

136. *Sinè ſanguine.*] Pale. For by Fear the Blood is ſaid to fly back to the Heart. Of this, in another Place, our Poet writes thus:

Ipſa ego, quæ dederam medicamina, pallida ſedi.
Cùm vidi ſubitos arma tenere viros.

137. *Gramina.*] The Herbs.

Auxiliare.] Helping the Inchantment.

138. *Secretas artes.*] Secret magical Arts.

139. *Ille.*] *Jaſon.*

140. *Martem.*] War.

141. *Terrigenæ.*] Born of the Earth.

142. *Civili acie.*] And fall, as Citizens, engaged in War againſt each other.

Gratantur.] Rejoice, and felicitate *Jaſon* as Conqueror.

143. *Victoremque tenent.*] And embrace him as Conqueror.

ſed reverentia famæ tenuit te, ne faceres. Quod licet, lætaris tacito affectu: agiſque grates carminibus, & Dîs auctoribus horum. Supereſt ſopire pervigilem draconem herbis: qui præſignis criſtâ que tribus linguis, & horrendus uncis dentibus, erat cuſtos aurei arietis. Poſtquàm ſpargit hunc gramine Lethæi ſucci; & dixit ter verba facientia placidos ſomnos, que ſiſtunt turbatum mare, quæ concita flumina; ſomnus ſubrepit in ignotos oculos, & Æſonius heros potitur auro, vellera aurea; *que ſuperbus ſpolio, portans auctorem muneris, altera ſpolia, ſecum victor tetigit Iolciacos portus cum conjuge.*

Sed te, ne faceres, tenuit reverentia famæ.
Quod licet, affectu tacito lætaris: agiſque
Carminibus grates, & Dîs auctoribus horum.
Pervigilem ſupereſt herbis ſopire draconem:
Qui criſtâ, linguiſque tribus, præſignis & uncis
Dentibus horrendus, cuſtos erat arietis aurei.
Hunc poſtquàm ſparſit Lethæi gramine ſucci;
Verbaque ter dixit placidos facientia ſumnos,
Quæ mare turbatum, quæ concita flumina ſiſtunt;
Somnus in ignotos oculos ſubrepit, & auro
Heros Æſonius potitur; ſpolioque ſuperbus,
Muneris auctorem ſecum ſpolia altera portans,
Victor Iolciacos tetigit cum conjuge portus.

NOTES.

147. *Affectu tacito.*] In ſilent Pleaſure.

148. *Dîs.*] To the infernal Gods, and chiefly to *Hecate.*

149. *Supereſt.*] There only now remained of what *Æëtes* had commanded.

Herbis.] By the Virtue of Herbs.

Sopire.] To lay aſleep.

Pervigilem.] Wakeful. So in another Place.

Pervigil ecce draco ſquamis crepitantibus horrens,
Sibilat, & toto corpore verrit humum.

150. *Præſignis.*] Adorned.

151. *Aurei arietis.*] Of the Golden Fleece, which hung from a Beech-Tree, and was watched by a Dragon of monſtrous Size.

152. *Lethæi ſucci.*] Of a Juice that cauſes Sleep and Forgetfulneſs. *Lethe* is a River of Hell, which has its Name from τῆς λήθης, *i. e.* Forgetfulneſs; for whoſoever taſtes of its Waters, forgets every thing that is paſt.

153. *Verbaque facientia.*] Verſes cauſing Sleep.

154. *Quæ ſiſtunt.*] Which would ſtill.

155. *Ignotos.*] The Dragon never ſlept before.

156. *Æſonius heros.*] *Jaſon*, the Son of *Æſon.*

157. *Auctorem.*] *Medea*, who was the Author and Cauſe of *Jaſon*'s obtaining the Golden Fleece.

158. *Victor.*] Victorious, having obtained his Deſire.

Iolciacos portus.] A Town of *Theſſaly.*

FAB. II. Of the renewing of *Æſon*'s Youth.

After Jaſon *had carried away* Medea *into* Greece, *and married her according to his Promiſe, having had Experience of her Art in many Things, he deſired her to reſtore his Father* Æſon *to Youth, who was now far advanced in Age.* Medea, *who ſtill retained her former Love for* Jaſon, *could not deny him any thing. She therefore in a Cauldron, boiled different Sorts of Herbs, procured from various Countries. When ſhe perceived the Stick with which ſhe ſtirred them to be turned into an Olive-branch, which by Chance fell on the Ground, thinking it to be the proper Time ſhe put* Æſon, *who had been killed, into the moiſt Herbs, and ſo reſtored him from Old Age to his former Vigour.*

Hæmoniæ matres grandævique patres ferunt dona pro gnatis receptis; que liquefaciunt thura congeſta, flammâ;

HÆmoniæ matres pro gnatis dona receptis,
Grandævique ferunt; patres congeſtaque flammâ

NOTES.

1. *Hæmoniæ. Theſſalian.*

Dona.] ſc. *Templis:* For they offered Sacrifice to the Gods, for the ſafe Return of their Sons.

Thura

Thura liquefaciunt; inductaque cornibus aurum
Victima vota cadit. Sed abeſt gratantibus Æſon,
Jam propior letho, feſſuſque ſenilibus annis.
Tunc ſic Æſonides, O cui debere ſalutem
Confiteor, conjux, quanquam mihi cuncta dediſti,
Exceſſitque fidem meritorum ſumma tuorum:
Si tamen hoc poſſunt (quid enim non carmina poſſunt?)
Deme meis annis; & demptos adde parenti.
Nec tenuit lacrymas. Mota eſt pietate rogantis;
Diſſimilemque animum ſubiit pater Æëta relictus,
Non tamen affectus tales confeſſa: Quod, inquit,
Excidit ore pio, conjux, ſcelus? Ergo ego cuiquam,
Poſſe tuæ videor ſpatium tranſcribere vitæ?
Non ſinat hoc Hecate, nec tu petis æqua; ſed iſto,
Quod petis, experiar majus dare munus, Iaſon.
Arte meâ ſoceri longum tentabimus ævum,
Non annis revocare tuis. Modò Diva triformis
Adjuvet; & præſens ingentibus annuat auſis,
Tres aberant noctes, ut cornua tota coïrent,
Efficerentque orbem. Poſtquàm pleniſſima fulſit,
Et ſolidâ terras ſpectavit imagine Luna,
Egreditur tectis veſtes induta recinctas,
Nuda pedem, nudos humeris infuſa capillos,
Fertque vagos mediæ per muta ſilentia noctis
Incomitata gradus. Homines, volucreſque, feraſque,
Solverat alta quies; nullo cum murmure ſepes;
Immotæque ſilent frondes; ſilet humidus aër,

que vota victima inducta aurum cornibus cadit. Sed Æſon abeſt gratantibus, jam propior letho, feſſuſque ſenilibus annis. Tunc Æſonides ait ſic, O conjux, cui confiteor debere ſalutem, quanquam dediſti cuncta mihi, que ſumma tuorum meritorum exceſſit fidem: tamen ſi poſſunt hoc, (quid enim carmina non poſſunt?) Deme meis annis; & adde demptos parenti. Nec tenuit lacrymas. Medea mota eſt pietate rogantis; que pater Æëta relictus ſubiit diſſimilem animum. Tamen non confeſſa tales affectus: inquit, Conjux, quod ſcelus excidit pio ore? Ergo ego videor poſſe tranſcribere ſpatium tuæ vitæ cuiquam? Hecate non ſinat hoc, nec tu petis æqua: ſed Iaſon, experiar dare majus munus iſto, quod petis. Tentabimus revocare longum ævum ſoceri meâ arte, non tuis annis. Modò triformis Diva Hecate *adjuvet, & præſens annuat ingentibus auſis. Tres noctes aberant, ut tota cornua coïrent efficerentque orbem. Poſtquàm Luna fulſit pleniſſima, & ſpectavit terras ſolidâ imagine, Medea egreditur tectis, induta recinctas veſtes, nuda pedem, infuſa nudos capillos humeris, que incomitata fert vagos gradus per muta ſilentia mediæ noctis. Alta quies ſolverat homines, volucreſque, feraſque; ſepes cum nullo murmure; que frondes immotæ ſilent: humidus aër ſilet,*

NOTES.

3. *Inducta aurum.*] Having gilded Horns, ſuch as the greater Sacrifices had. So *Lib.* X.

——*Inductæ cornibus aurum,*
Conciderant ictæ nivea cervice juvencæ.

4. *Vota.*] Devoted, or promiſed.

Gratantibus.] Did not appear among thoſe who give Thanks to the Gods, or were congratulating *Jaſon* upon account of his ſafe Return.

5. *Jam propior letho.*] Being now near his Death.

Feſſuſque, &c.] Well ſtricken in years. So *Venus*, *Æneid* II. ſays of *Anchiſes*, *Feſſus ætate.*

6. *Æſonides.*] *Joſon*, the Son of *Æſon*, ſc. *dixit.*

12. *Diſſimilem.*] Undutiful towards her Father. For *Medea* had betrayed her ancient Father, and forſaken him.

13. *Non tamen.*] Nevertheleſs *Medea* made no Profeſſion of the Senſe of her Dutifulneſs to her Father *Æëta.*

14. *Cuiquam.*] To any body that is dearer to me than thee.

15. *Tranſcribere.*] To make over. An elegant Metaphor, taken from thoſe who tranſfer Money, or endorſe Bills, to other Creditors. So *Terence*,

Jube illud autem tranſcribi denuò.

16. *Æqua.*] A fair Demand.

18. *Soceri.*] Of *Æſon.*

19. *Diva.*] *Hecate.* An infernal Deity, the Goddeſs of Enchantreſſes.

20. *Præſens.*] Favourable.

Annuat.] Agree to, favour.

21. *Cornua.*] ſc. *Lunæ.*

Coïrent.] Might come in Contact in order to form a Full Moon.

22. *Poſtquàm, &c.*] A Periphraſis of a Full-Moon.

25. *Humeris.*] Her Hair hanging looſe about her Shoulders.

28. *Solverat alta.*] It was the dead Time of the Night, or Midnight, when all Animals are diſpoſed to reſt.

Sidera.

ſidera ſola micant. Ad quæ tendens ſua brachia, convertit ſe ter; irroravit crinem, ter aquis ſumptis, flumine, et ſolvit ora ternis ululatibus; & poplite ſummiſſo in durâ terrâ, ait, Nox, fidiſſima arcanis, quæ aurea aſtra, quæ ſucceditis diurnis ignibus cum Lunâ; que tu tricepts Hecate, quæ conſcia noſtris cœptis, venis adjutrix; que Tellus quæ cantuſque arteſque magarum, que magas inſtruis pollentibus herbis, auræque & venti, monteſque, amneſque, lacuſque, que omnes Dî nemorum, que omnes Dî noctis adeſte, ope quorum, cùm volui, amnes redière in ſuos fontes ripis mirantibus: que ſiſto concuſſa. concutio ſtantia freta cantu; pello nubila, que induco nubila: que abigo ventos, vocoque; rumpo vipereas fauces verbis & carmine: vivaque ſaxa, que robora convulſa ſuâ terrâ, & moveo ſylvas; que jubeo montes tremiſcere. & ſolum mugire, que manes exire ſepulchris. Quoque Luna traho te; quamvis Temeſæa æra minuant tuos labores. Currus quoque avi pallet noſtro carmine; Aurora pallet noſtris venenis Vos O ſucci hebetâſtis flammas taurorum mihi, & preſſiſtis collum haud patiens oneris unco aratro. Vos dediſtis ſerpentigenis fera bella in ſe, que ſopiſtis cuſtodem rudem ſomno, & miſiſtis aurum,

Sidera ſola micant, Ad quæ ſua brachia tendens,
Ter ſe convertit, ter ſumptis flumine crinem
Irroravit aquis, ternis & ululatibus ora
Solvit: & in durâ ſummiſſo poplite terrâ,
Nox, ait, arcanis, fidiſſima, quæque diurnis
Aurea cum Lunâ ſucceditis ignibus aſtra;
Tuque triceps Hecate, quæ cœptis conſcia noſtris,
Adjutrixque venis; cantuſque arteſque magarum,
Quæque magas, Tellus, pollentibus inſtruis herbis,
Auræque, & venti, monteſque, amneſque, lacuſque,
Diique omnes nemorum, Diique omnes noctis adeſte;
Quorum ope cùm volui, ripis mirantibus, amnes
In fontes redière ſuos: concuſſaque ſiſto,
Stantia concutio cantu freta; nubila pello,
Nubilaque induco: ventos abigoque, vocoque;
Vipereas rumpo verbis & carmine fauces:
Vivaque ſaxa, ſuâ convulſaque robora terrâ,
Et ſylvas moveo; jubeoque tremiſcere montes,
Et mugire ſolum, manesque exire ſepulchris.
Te quoque Luna traho; quamvis Temeſæa labores
Æra tuos minuant. Currus quoque carmine noſtro
Pallet, avi; pallet noſtris Aurora venenis.
Vos mihi taurorum flammas hebetâſtis, & unco
Haud patiens oneris collum preſſiſtis aratro.
Vos ſerpentigenis in ſe fera bella dediſtis,
Cuſtodemque rudem ſomno ſopiſtis: & aurum

NOTES.

32. *Irroravit.*] She ſprinkled.

Ternis, &c.] She opened her Mouth three Times.

33. *Summiſſo poplite.*] With bended Knee.

34. *Nox*, &c.] The Poet deſcribes the Invocations and Prayers of *Medea*, ſuch as are moſt befitting an Enchantreſs.

Diurnis ignibus.] To the Sun.

36. *Triceps Hecate.*] Τριπρόσωπος, who has on the right Side the Head of a Horſe, on the left that of a Dog; in the Middle that of a Woman. She is alſo ſaid to be the ſame as the Moon, of *Proſerpine*. See *Horace*, Sat. 8. Book. I. Of the Witches *Canidia* and *Sagana*.

37. *Cantuſque.*] Enchantments.

40. *Adeſte.*] Be preſent to aſſiſt me.

42. *Concuſſaque ſiſto.*] I make thoſe Things which ſhake, to ſtand ſtill.

43. *Stantia freta.*] The quiet calm Sea.

49. *Trabo.*] I draw down from Heaven, I allure; for Witches are ſaid to draw down the Moon from Heaven by their Incantations.

Carmina vel cœlo poſſunt deducere Lunam.

49. *Temeſæa.*] A Town of the *Brutians* very famous for Braſs.

50. *Æra.*] Brazen Veſſels. The common People believed that the Moon, when in an Eclipſe, was made faint by the Incantations of Enchantreſſes. To prevent which they uſed to make a tinkling Noiſe on Veſſels of Braſs.

Currus quoque, &c.] As well of the Sun as of thee; for the Moon is ſaid to be carried in a Chariot as well as the Sun.

52. *Mihi.*] For my Sake, in Favour of me.

Hebetâſtis.] You have blunted the Fire, made harmleſs, ſo as not to have the Faculty of burning.

54. *Serpentigenis.*] To Men born of the Serpents Teeth.

In ſe.] Againſt themſelves, one another.

55. *Rudem ſomno.*] Wakeful. *Rudis* not only governs a Genitive Caſe, but alſo an Ablative. *Ovid. Triſt.* II.

Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis.

Aurum.] The Golden Fleece.

Vindico

Vindice decepto Graïas miſiſtis in urbes.
Nunc opus eſt ſuccis, per quos renovata ſenectus
In florem redeat, primoſque recolligat annos.
Et dabitis: neque enim micuerunt ſidera fruſtrà:
Nec fruſtrà volucrum tractus cervice draconum
Currus adeſt. Aderat demiſſus ab æthere currus.
Quò ſimùl aſcendit; frænataque colla draconum
Permulſit, manibuſque leves agitavit habenas;
Sublimis rapitur, ſubjectaque Theſſala Tempe
Deſpicit, ac creteis regionibus applicat angues:
Et quas Oſſa tulit, quaſque altus Pelion herbas,
Othryſque, & Pindus, & Pindo major Olympus,
Perſpicit; & placitâ partim radice revellit,
Partim ſuccidit curvamine falcis ahenæ.
Multa quoque Apidani placuerunt gramina ripis,
Multa quoque Amphryſi; neq; eras immunis *Enipeu*:
Nec non peneus, nec non Spercheïdes undæ.
Contribuêre aliquid, juncoſaque littora Bæbes.
Carpſit & Euboïca vivax Anthedone gramen,
Nondùm mutato vulgatum corpore Glauci.
Et jam nona dies curru, penniſque draconum,
Nonaque nox omnes luſtrantem viderat agros,
Cùm rediit, Neq; erant paſti niſi odore dracones,
Et tamen annoſæ pellem poſuere ſenectæ.

vindice decepto, in Graïas urbes. Nunc opus eſt ſuccis, per quos ſenectus renovata redeat in florem, que recolligat primos annos. Et dabitis; neque enim ſidera micuerunt fruſtrà; nec currus adeſt fruſtrà tractus cervica volucrum draconum. Currus aderat demiſſus ab æthere. Quò ſimùl aſcendit; que permulſit frænata colla draconum, que agitavit leves habenas manibus; rapitur ſublimis, deſpicit Theſſala Tempe ſubjecta, ac applicat angues creteis regionibus: & perſpicit herbas quas Oſſa tulit, que quas altus Pelion, Othryſque, & Pindus, & Olympus major Pindo; & partim revellit placitâ radice, partim ſuccidit curvamine ahenæ falcis. Multa quoque gramina placuerunt ripis Apidani, multa quoque Amphryſi; neq; Enipeu eras immunis: nec non Peneus, nec non Spercheïdes undæ, juncoſaque littora Bæbes contribuêre aliquid. Carpſit & vivax gramen Euboïcâ Anthedone nondùm vulgatum corpore Glauci mutato. Et jam nona dies, nonaque nox viderat luſtrantem agros curru, penniſque draconum, cùm rediit. Neque erant dracones paſti niſi odore, & tamen poſuêre pellem annoſæ ſenectæ.

NOTES.

56. *Vindice.*] The Dragon being Keeper.

60. *Volucrum draconum.*] Of winged Dragons, by which *Medea* was carried.

63. *Permulſit.*] She ſtroaked.

64. *Sublimis.*] She is carried aloft in the Air. From ſuch Fables as theſe, various Perſons have fancied various Things concerning Witches, as that their Bodies are carried by Dæmons into foreign Places, and other fabulous conjectures.

Tempe.] A Place of *Theſſaly*, between the high Mountains *Olympus* and *Oſſa*, very pleaſant, by reaſon of the Shades of Trees, the Bubbling of Springs, and the Melody of Birds. Our Poet has elegantly deſcribed *Tempe*, Book I. Fab. x. ver. 2.

65. *Deſpicit.*] Looketh downwards.

Creteis.] Chalky, *viz.* *Theſſaly*, which abounds in Chalk.

66. *Oſſa.*] Concerning this, and the reſt of the Mountains, ſee *Lib.* II. *Fab.* 1.

Pelion.] A Mountain of *Theſſaly*.

68. *Perſpicit.*] She ſearches diligently.

Radice.] By the Roots.

69. *Curvamine*, &c.] With a crooked, brazen Scythe. A *Pleonaſm*.

70. *Apidani.*] A River of *Theſſaly*, that runs into *Enipeus*.

71. *Amphryſi.*] A Marſh in *Theſſaly*.

Immunis.] Free; becauſe *Medea* had gathered a great many Herbs on its banks.

Enipeu.] A very ſwift River of *Theſſaly*.

72. *Peneus.*] A River of *Theſſaly*.

73. *Juncoſa.*] Abounding with Bulruſhes.

Bæbes.] A Town in *Theſſaly*.

74. *Vivax.*] From the Effect, which reſtores and preſerves Life.

Anthedone.] A City of *Bœotia*.

75. *Vulgatum.*] Commonly known.

Corpore Glauci.] *Glaucus*, a Fiſherman, obſerving the Fiſhes, by touching a certain Herb, to leap back into the Sea, taſted it himſelf; which when he had done, he alſo leaped into the Sea, and being turned into a Sea-God, fell deeply in Love with *Scylla*.

78. *Paſti.*] Fed.

Conſtitit

Adſcipiens conſtitit citra que limen que fores et tantùm tegitur cœlo, refugitque viriles contractus, ſtatuitque binas aras de ceſpite. Dexteriore parte Hecates, at lævâ Juventæ. Ubi incinxit has verbenis que agreſti ſylvâ; facit ſacra haud procùl duabus ſcrobibus egeſtâ tellure; que conjicit cultros in guttura atri velleris, & perfundit patulas foſſas ſanguine. Tùm invergens ſuper carcheſia liquidi Bacchi, que invergens ænea carcheſia tepidi lactis; ſimul fundit verba, que poſcit terrena Numina; que rogat regem umbrarum cum raptâ conjuge, ne properent fraudare ſeniles artus animâ. Quos ubi placavit, precibuſque & longo murmure, juſſit effœtum corpus Æſonis proferri ad aras: & porrexit reſolutum in plenos ſomnos carmine, ſimilem exanimi in ſtratis herbis. Jubet Æſonidem ire procùl hinc, miniſtros procul hinc: & monet removere profanos oculos arcanis. Juſſi diffugiunt. Medea circuit flagrantes aras paſſis capillis ritu Bacchantûm: que tingit multifidas faces in atrâ foſſâ ſanguinis, & accendit intinctas in geminis aris: luſtrat ſenem ter flammâ, ter aquâ, ter ſulphure. Intereà validum medicamen poſito aëno fervet & exultat; que albet tumentibus ſpumis. Illîc incoquit radices reſectas Hæmoniâ valle, ſeminaque, floreſque & atros ſuccos. Adjicit lapides petitos extremo Oriente,

Conſtitit adveniens citrà limenque foreſque,
Et tantùm cœlo tegitur, refugitque viriles
Contactus, ſtatuitque aras de ceſpite binas.
Dexteriore Hecates, at lævâ parte Juventæ.
Has ubi verbenis, ſylvâque incinxit agreſti;
Haud procùl egeſtâ ſcrobibus tellure duabus
Sacra facit; cultroſque in guttura velleris atri
Conjicit; & patulas perfundit ſanguine foſſas.
Tùm ſuper invergens liquidi carcheſia Bacchi,
Æneaque invergens tepidi carcheſia lactis;
Verba ſimùl fundit, terrenaque Numina poſcit:
Umbrarumque rogat raptâ cum conjuge regem,
Ne properent artus animâ fraudare ſeniles.
Quos ubi placavit, precibuſque & murmure longo;
Æſonis effœtum proferri corpus ad aras
Juſſit: & in plenos reſolutum carmine ſomnos
Exanimi ſimilem ſtratis porrexit in herbis.
Hinc procùl Æſoniden, procùl hinc jubet ire miniſtros;
Et monet arcanis oculos removere profanos.
Diffugiunt juſſi. Paſſis Medea capillis
Bacchantûm ritu flagrantes circuit aras;
Multifidaſque faces in foſſâ ſanguine atrâ
Tingit, & intinctas geminis accendit in aris:
Terque ſenem flammâ, ter aquâ, ter ſulphure luſtrat.
Intereà validum poſito medicamen aëno
Fervet & exultat; ſpumiſque tumentibus albet.
Illîc Hæmoniâ radices valle reſectas,
Seminaque, floreſque, & ſuccos incoquit atros.
Adjicit extremo lapides Oriente petitos,

NOTES.

83. *Statuitque.*] She erected.

84. *Juventæ.*] To the Goddeſs of Youth.

Verbenis.] Vervein, a ſacred Herb with which Altars were crowned.

85. *Egeſtâ tellure.*] Throwing up the Earth.

Scrobibus.] In Ditches.

86. *Velleris atri.*] Black Sheep are grateful to *Hecate*, and other infernal Gods.

88. *Carcheſia.*] Drinking Veſſels. Καρχήσιον is originally a *Greek* Word.

90. *Poſcit.*] She invokes.

91. *Regem umbrarum.*] *Pluto.*

Cum raptâ conjuge.] With *Proſerpine*, who was carried away by *Pluto.*

92. *Fraudare.*] To deprive; *i. e.* that they would not haſtily deprive the old Man *Æſon* of Life.

94. *Effœtum.*] Unfruitful, enervated.

95. *Plenos.*] Sound.

95. *Carmine.*] By Enchantment.

96. *Porrexit.*] She ſtretched out.

98. *Profanos.*] Thoſe that had not been initiated into holy Myſteries. This was a common Expreſſion of thoſe that did ſacrifice.

Procul hinc, procul ite profani.

100. *Bacchantûm.*] After the Manner of the Prieſteſſes of *Bacchus.*

101. *Multifidaſque.*] Cleft into many Parts.

102. *Tingit.*] She dipped.

Intinctas.] Made wet. *Ovid* delights in ſuch Repetitions. He had before uſed *infectas.*

103. *Terque*, &c.] She thrice purified the old Man with Fire, Water, and Brimſtone.

106. *Hæmonia valle.*] In the Valley of *Theſſaly.*

108. *Extremo Oriente.*] In the fartheſt Part of the *Eaſt.*

Et

Et quas, Oceani refluum mare lavit, arenas.
Addidit exceptas Lunâ pernocte pruinas,
Et ſtrigis infames, ipſis cum carnibus, alas;
Inque virum ſoliti vultus mutare ferinos
Ambigui profecta lupi. Nec defuit illic
Squamea Cinyphii tenuis membrana chelydri,
Vivaciſque jecur cervi. Quibus inſuper addit
Ora caputque novem cornicis ſæcula paſſæ.
His & mille aliis poſtquàm ſinè nomine rebus
Propoſitum inſtruxit mortali barbara munus;
Arenti ramo jampridem mitis olivæ
Omnia confundit; ſummiſque immiſcuit ima.
Eccè vetus calido verſatus ſtipes aëno
Fit viridis primò: nec longo tempore frondem
Induit; & ſubitò gravidis oneratur olivis.
At quacunque cavo ſpùmas ejecit aëno
Ignis, & in terram guttæ cecidêre calentes;
Vernat humus: floreſque & mollia pabula ſurgunt.
Quod ſimùl ac vidit; ſtricto Medea recludit
Enſe ſenis jugulum: veteremque exire cruorem
Paſſa, replet ſuccis. Quos poſtquàm combibit Æſon
Aut ore acceptos, aut vulnere; barba comæque
Canitie poſitâ nigrum rapuêre colorem.

& quas arenas refluum mare Oceani lavit. Addidit pruinas exceptas pernocte Lunæ, & infames alas ſtrigis cum ipſis carnibus: que profecta ambigui lupi ſoliti mutare ferinos vultus in virum. Nec defuit illic ſquamea membrana tenuis Cinyphii chelydri, que jecur vivacis cervi. Quibus inſuper addit ora caputque cornicis paſſæ ſæcula novem. Poſtquàm barbara inſtruxit propoſitum munus mortali, his & mille aliis rebus ſinè nomine; confundit omnia, ramo jampridem arenti mitis Olivæ; que immiſcuit ima ſummis. Eccè vetus ſtipes verſatus calido aëno fit primò viridis: induit frondem nec longo tempore, & ſubito oneratur gravidis olivis. At quacunque ignis ejecit ſpumas cavo aëno, & calentes guttæ cecidêre in terram; humus vernat: floreſque & mollia pabula ſurgunt. Quod ſimùl ac Medea vidit; recludit jugulum ſenis ſtricto enſe: que paſſa veterem cruorem exire replet ſuccis. Quos poſtquàm Æſon combibit, aut acceptos ore, aut vulnere; barba comæque rupuêre nigrum colorem, canitie poſitâ.

NOTES.

110. *Pernocte Lunâ.*] The Moon is called *Pernox*, when ſhe ſhines all Night.

111. *Strigis.*] The Screech Owl. The Poet, in this Place, calls the Wings of the *Strix*, *infames*, becauſe the common People called *Striges* Witches. *Striges* are ſo called from *Stridendo*, as *Ovid* writes, *Faſt.* VI.

Et illis, Strigibus nomen, ſed nominis hujus
Cauſa quòd horrendâ ſtridere nocte ſolent.

112. *Inque virum, &c.*] Particles of a Wolf, which uſed to transform itſelf into the Shape of a Man, were added to this Medicine. Concerning this fabulous Story, ſee *Lib.* I. *Fab.* vi. *Ver.* 74.

113. *Profecta.*] the Inwards, Entrails; ſo called of *pvoſecando*, i. e. cutting.

114. *Cinyphii.*] A *Lybian* Serpent. *Cynips* is a River of *Libya*, which empties itſelf into the *Libyan* Sea between two Quick-ſands.

115. *Vivacis.*] Long-lived. There is much ſaid concerning the long Life of Stags.

116. *Ora caputque cornicis.*] The Head and Bill of a Crow.

117. *Mille.*] A finite Number for an infinite.

118. *Mortali.*] To *Æſon*. *Minellius* reads it *mortari*, the Ablative Caſe of *Mortare*. i. e. *mortario*; but this Word is ſcarce ever read.

119. *Mitis.*] Peaceful or ſoft, from the Effect; becauſe Oil makes all Things ſoft, or becauſe the Olive is dedicated to Peace, which makes Men mild and gentle.

121. *Eccè.*] The Poet ſhews, that, on a ſudden, the dry Branch of the Olive became green.

Vetus ſtipes.] The dry Branch of the Olive.

123. *Gravidis.*] Full of Juice, Sap.

124. *Quacunque.*] The Poet deſcribes another Metamorphoſis; for the frothy Drops, that were caſt out of the boiling Cauldron by the Heat of the Fire, were changed into various Flowers.

126. *Surgant.*] Spring up.

127. *Recludit.*] She opens.

131. *Nigrum colorem.*] Black Hair was accounted beautiful by the Ancients.

Rapuêre.] Aſſumed ſuddenly.

Pulſa

Macies pulſa fugit: pallorque ſituſque abeunt; que cavæ venæ ſupplentur adjecto ſanguine; que membra luxuriant. Æſon miratur, & reminiſcitur ſe hanc olim ante quater denos annos.

Pulſa fugit macies: abeunt pallorque ſituſque;
Adjectoque cavæ ſupplentur ſanguine venæ;
Membraque luxuriant. Æſon miratur, & olim
Ante quater denos hunc ſe reminiſcitur annos. 135

NOTES.

132. *Situſque.*] Diſagreeableneſs uncomelineſs. *Situs* is properly a filthy Down growing out of the Ground in thoſe Parts eſpecially that want the Sun. And for that Reaſon we ſay of unwaſhed Things and Naſtineſs of any Sort, *Situm contrahere.*

133. *Supplentur ſanguine.*] The Veins are filled with Blood. So below,

Ut repleam vacuas, juvenili ſanguine venas.

134. *Luxuriant.*] Become plump and fine.

135. *Ante quater*, &c.] He remembers himſelf to have been formerly ſuch forty Years before. By which the Poet intimates that *Æſon* from a decrepit old Man was changed into one of forty Years of Age. The following Verſe in ſome Editions, *viz.*

Diſſimilemque animum ſubiit ætate relicta.

Heinſius does not receive into the Text, nor make any mention of it in his Notes.

FAB. III. The Nurſes of *Bacchus* reſtored to Youth.

Bacchus, *Perceiving that* Medea *had reſtored* Æſon *to Youth, required* Tethys *to do the ſame good Office for his Nurſes.* Tethys, *conſtrained by his Authority, reſtored them to Youth in the ſame Manner as* Medea *had before reſtored* Æſon, *and thus eternally obliged the God.*

Liber viderat miracula tanti monſtri ex alto: & admonitus juvenes annos poſſe reddi ſuis nutricibus, capit hoc munus à Tethye.

VIderat ex alto tanti miracula monſtri
Liber: & admonitus juvenes nutricibus annos
Poſſe ſuis reddi; capit hoc à Tethye munus.

NOTES.

2. *Juvenes annos.*] Youth.

Nutricibus ſuis.] To the Nymphs who had brought up *Bacchus* when an Infant.

3. *Tethye.*] The corrupt Reading of this Paſſage which is *Colchide*, inſtead of *Tethye*, aſcribing to *Medea* what ought to be attributed to *Tethys*, has hitherto deceived the greateſt Men. For it certainly ought to be *Tethye* inſtead of *Colchide*. *Tethys* concealed *Bacchus* when he fled from *Lycurgus*, who, coming to the Knowledge of *Medea*'s Performance, aſked the ſame Service from *Tethys*, for his Nurſes.

FAB. IV. *Pelias*, by the Artifice of *Medea*, is killed by his own Daughters.

The Daughters of Pelias *having ſeen an old Ram made a young Lamb by* Medea, *very urgently intreated her to reſtore their Father* Pelias *to Youth.* Medea *complies with their Requeſt, but with an intent to make uſe of the Opportunity for puniſhing* Jaſon's *Enemy. She therefore ſets them upon killing their Father; and they having accordingly cut him up into Pieces to put him into a boiling Cauldron, ſhe aſcends her Chariot drawn by Dragons, and was carried into the Air, out of the Sight of her Enemies.*

Neve doli ceſſent; Phaſias aſſimulat falſum odium cum conjuge: que confugit ſupplex ad limina Peliæ.

NEve doli ceſſent; odium cum conjuge falſum
Phraſias aſſimulat: Peliæque ad limina ſupplex

NOTES.

1. *Doli.*] Artifices of *Medea.*

2. *Phaſias.*] *Medea*, ſo called from *Phaſis*, a River of the *Colchians.*

2. *Aſſimulat.*] She pretends that ſhe was hated by her Huſband *Jaſon.*

Confugit.

Confugit. Atque illam (quoniam gravis ipſe ſenectâ)
Excipiunt natæ. Quas tempore callida parvo
Colchis amicitiæ fallacis imagine cepit.
Dùmque refert, inter meritorum maxima demptos
Æſonis eſſe ſitus; atque hâc in parte moratur;
Spes eſt virginibus Peliâ ſubjecta creatis,
Arte ſuum parili revireſcere poſſe parentem;
[Idque petunt; pretiumque jubent ſinè fine paciſci.]
Illa brevi ſpatio filet; & dubitare videtur:
Suſpenditque animos fictâ gravitate rogantes.
Mox ubi pollicita eſt, Quò ſit fiducia major
Muneris hujus, ait: qui veſtrî maximus ævo eſt
Dux gregis inter oves, agnus medicamine fiet.
Protinùs innumeris effœtus lanigar annis
Attrahitur, flexo circùm cava tempora cornu:
Cujus ut Hæmonio marcentia guttura cultro
Fodit, & exiguo maculavit ſanguine ferrum;
Membra ſimul pecudis, validoſque venefica ſuccos
Mergit in ære cavo. Minuuntur corporis artus:
Cornuaque exuitur, nec non cum cornibus annos;
Et tener auditur medio balatus aëno.
Nec mora; balatum mirantibus exſilit agnus:
Laſcivitque fugâ; lactantiaque ubera quærit.
Obſtupuêre ſatæ Peliâ: promiſſaque poſtquàm
Exhibuêre fidem; tum verò impenſiùs inſtant.
Ter juga Phœbus equis in Ibero gurgite merſis

Atque natæ excipiunt illam (quoniam ipſe gravis ſenectâ). Quas Colchis callida cepit parvo tempore, imagine fallacis amicitiæ. Dumque refert inter maxima meritorum, ſitus Æſonis eſſe demptos; atque moratur in hâc parte; ſpes eſt ſubjecta virginibus creatis Peliâ ſuum parentem poſſe & revireſcere parili arte; [que petunt id: que jubent pretium paciſci ſinè fine] illa filet brevi ſpatio; & videtur dubitare: que ſuſpendit rogantes animos fictâ gravitate. Mox ubi pollicita eſt, ait, Quo fiducia hujus muneris ſit major dux: qui eſt maximus ævo veſtri gregis inter oves fiet agnus medicamine. Protinùs laniger effœtus innumeris annis attrahitur, cornu flexo circùm cava tempora: cujus ut fodit marcentia gutturæ Hæmonio cultri, & maculavit ferrum exiguo ſanguine; venefica mergit ſimùl membra pecudis, validoſque ſuccos in cavo ære. Artus corporis minuuntur, que exuitur cornua, nec non annos cum cornibus; & tener balatus auditur medio aëno. Nec mora; agnus exſilit mirantibus balatum: laſcivitque fugâ; que quærit lactantia ubera. Satæ Peliâ obſtupuêre: que poſtquàm promiſſa exhibuêre fidem; tum verò inſtant impenſiùs. Phœbus dempſerat juga ter equis merſis in Ibero gurgite;

NOTES.

3. *Illam.*] *Medea.*
Ipſe.] *Pelias.*
Senectâ.] With old Age. The Reaſon why *Pelias* did not entertain her.
4. *Natæ.*] The Daughters of *Pelias.*
5. *Cepit.*] Enſnares.
6. *Refert.*] She relates.
7. *Situs.*] The diſagreeable Infirmities of old Age.
8. *Subjecta.*] Injected. *Spes eſt ſubjecta virginibus*, they were put in Hope. *Spes injici*, is a proper *Latiniſm.*
Creatis Peliâ.] The Daughters of *Pelias.*
9. *Parili arte.*] By a like Art.
Parentem.] Their Father *Pelias.*
10. *Sinè fine.*] A great immenſe Premium, *i. e.* as much as ſhe would. [*Heinſius* rejects this Verſe.]
12. *Fictâ gravitate.*] Making a Show, as if it was a Thing of great Difficulty.
Rogantes animos.] The eager Minds of the Daughters of *Pelias.*
15. *Dux gregis.*] A Ram which ſeems to be the Captain of the Sheep. So *Virgil*,
Vir gregis ipſe caper.
16. *Innumeris.*] For Years paſt.
Effœtus.] His Strength ſpent.
17. *Flexo cornu.*] His Horns, on both Sides, being bent about his Head.
20. *Pecudis.*] Of the Ram. Every Animal is properly called *Pecus*, which is under the Government of Man, and feeds on Graſs, as Oxen, Aſſes, Horſes, Sheep, Goats, and the like; ſometimes *Pecus* is taken for all kinds of Animals, which have not human Shape and Speech; ſo *Drones* are called *Pecus* by *Virgil*:
Ignavum fucos pecus à præſepibus arcent.
Validos ſuccos.] Juices of great Efficacy, ſuch as not only reſtored the Ram to Life, but alſo transformed him into a Lamb.
23. *Tener balatus.*] The Bleating of a young Lamb.
25. *Lactantiaque.*] Dugs full of Milk.
26. *Satæ Peliâ.*] The Daughters of *Pelias.*
27. *Exhibuêre.*] Procured belief.
28. *Ter juga.*] Three Days had paſſed. *Phœbus* is feigned at Night to unharneſs the Horſes that draw the Chariot of the Sun. So *Faſt. IV.*
Dempſerat emeritus jam juga Phœbus equis.

& radiantia ſidera micabant quartâ nocte; cùm fallax Æëtias imponit purum laticem & herbas ſinè viribus rapido igni. Jamque ſomnus ſimilis neci habebat regem, corpore reſoluto, & cuſtodes cum ſuo rege, quem cantus, que potentia magicæ linguæ dederant. Natæ juſſæ intrârunt limina cum Colchide: ambierantque torum: Quid nunc dubitatis inertes? ait, Stringite gladios: que haurite veterem cruorem, ut repleam vacuas venas juvenili ſanguine. [Vita ætaſque parentis eſt veſtris manibus.] Si ulla pietas eſt, nec agitatis inanes ſpes; præſtate officium patri, que exigite ſenectam telis; & emittite ſaniem conjecto ferro. Ut quæque eſt pia, eſt prima impia his hortatibus, & facit ſcelus ne ſit ſcelerata. Tamen haud ulla poteſt ſpectare ſuos ictus: que reflectunt oculos; que averſæ dant cæca vulnera ſævis dextris. Ille fluens cruore, allevat artus cubito: que ſemilacer tentat conſurgere toro, que tendens pallentia brachia, medius inter tot gladios; Gnatæ quid facitis? ait, Quid armat vos in fata parentis? Animique manuſque cecidêre illis. Colchis abſtulit guttura cum verbis locuturo plura, & merſit laniatum calidis abenis.

Dempſerat; & quartâ radiantia nocte micabant
Sidera; cùm rapido fallax Æëtias igni
Imponit purum laticem, & ſinè viribus herbas.
Jamque neci ſimilis, reſoluto corpore, regem,
Et cum rege ſuo, cuſtodes ſomnus habebat,
Quem dederant cantus, magicæque potentia linguæ.
Intrârant juſſæ cum Colchide limina natæ;
Ambierantque torum: Quid nunc dubitatis inertes?
Stringite, ait, gladios: veteremque haurite cruorem;
Ut repleam vacuas juvenili ſanguine venas,
[In manibus veſtris vita eſt, ætaſque parentis.]
Si pietas ulla eſt, nec ſpes agitatis inanes;
Officium præſtate patri: teliſque ſenectam
Exigite; & ſaniem conjecto emittite ferro.
His, ut quæque pia eſt, hortatibus impia prima eſt:
Et ne ſit ſcelerata facit ſcelus. Haud tamen ictus
Ulla ſuos ſpectare poteſt: oculoſque reflectunt;
Cæcaque dant ſævis averſæ vulnera dextris.
Ille cruore fluens, cubito tamen allevat artus:
Semilacerque toro tentat conſurgere; & inter
Tot medius gladios pallentia brachia tendens;
Quid facitis gnatæ? Quid vos in fata parentis
Armat, ait? Cecidêre illis animique manuſque.
Plura locuturo cum verbis guttura Colchis
Abſtulit, & calidis laniatum merſit ahenis.

NOTES.

28. *Ibero.*] A River in *Spain*, emptying itſelf into the *Heſperian* Sea. According to the vulgar Opinion, the Poet ſays, that the Sun having performed his Day's Journey, plunged himſelf into the *Weſtern* Sea.

30. *Æëtias fallax.*] *Medea*, ſkilful in deceiving.

34. *Dederant.*] Which Enchantment or magic Verſes had cauſed.

35. *Colchide.*] With *Medea*.

39.] This Verſe *Heinſius* rejects.

41. *Teliſque.*] With the Sword.

42. *Exigite.*] Expel.

Saniem.] The congealed Blood.

44. *Et ne ſit.*] And that ſhe may not be impious, by not letting out her Father's Blood, and ſo prevent his Return to Youth, ſhe commits a greater Wickedneſs by killing him.

46. *Cæcaque.*] At random which the Daughters did not ſee.

47. *Ille.*] *Pelias.*

50. *Fata.*] The Death, Deſtruction.

52. *Colchis.*] *Medea.*

53. *Abſtulit.*] Took away, cut off.

FAB. V, VI, VII, VIII, IX. *Cerambus* into a Bird, &c.

Medea, *according to* Heſiod, *in her Flight reached* Othrys, *a Mountain of* Theſſaly, *to which Place, in the Time of* Deucalion's *Flood*, Cerambus, *by the Aſſiſtance of the Nymphs was carried. She alſo aſcended the Top of* Parnaſſus, *the higheſt Mountain in the World. Leaving* Pitane, *a City of* Æolia, *ſhe ſees a Dragon turned into a Stone. From thence ſhe goes*

to

to the Idæan *Grove, in which* Bacchus *had transformed his Son* Thyoneus, *who had ſtolen a young Ox, into a Huntſman, that he might not be known by the Shepherds who purſued him: The Ox he alſo transformed into the Shape of a Stag. She viſited likewiſe the Place where the Father of* Corythus *was interred in a Sepulchre; and where* Mæra *was tranſformed into a Bitch.*

QUÆ niſi pennatis ſerpentibus iſſet in auras,
Non exempta foret pœnæ: fugit alta ſuperque
Pelion umbroſum, Philyreïa tecta, ſuperque
Othryn, & eventu, veteris loca nota Cerambi.
Hic ope nympharum ſublatus in aëra pennis,
Cùm gravis infuſo tellus foret obruta ponto,
Deucalioneas effugit inobrutus undas,
Æoliam Pitanen à lævâ parte relinquit,
Factaque de ſaxo longi ſimulacra draconis,
Idæumque nemus: quo raptum furta juvencum
Occuluit Liber, falſi ſub imagine cervi:
Quaque Pater Corythi parvâ tumulatur arenâ;
Et quos Mæra novo latratu terruit agros.

Quæ niſi iſſet in auras pennatis ſerpentibus, non foret exempta pœnæ: fugit alta ſuperque umbroſum Pelion, Philyreïa tecta, ſuperque Othryn & loca veteris Cerambi, nota eventu. Hic ſublatus in aëra pennis ope nympharum, cùm gravis tellus foret obruta infuſo ponto, effugit inobrutus Deucalioneas undas. Rilinquit Æoliam Pitanen à lævâ parte, que ſimulacra longi draconis facta de ſaxo, Idæumque nemus: quo Liber occuluit furta juvencum raptum, ſub imagine falſi cervi: quaque pater Corythi tumulatur parvâ arenâ; & quos agros Mæra terruit novo latratu.

NOTES.

1. *Quæ.*] *Medea.*

Pennatis ſerpentibus.] On winged Dragons, as above.

3. *Pelion.*] See above, *Fab.* II. *ver.* 64.

Philyreïa tecta.] The Houſe of *Chiron*, whom the Nymph *Philyra* bore by *Saturn.*

4. *Veteris Cerambi.*] Of old *Cerambus.*

5. *Hic.*] *Cerambus.*

6. *Obruta.*] Covered.

7. *Deucalioneas.*] The Deluge which was in the Time of *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha.* See *Lib.* I.

8. *Pitanen.*] *Pitane* is a City in *Æolia.*

9. *Factaque*, &c.] This Metamorphoſis of the Serpent into a Stone ſignifies, that he was ſo transformed by *Apollo*, when he would have bitten off the Head of *Orpheus.* See *Book* VI.

10. *Idæum.*] This is the third Metamorphoſis, *viz.* of the Ox which *Thyoneus*, the Son of *Bacchus*, had ſtolen, into a Stag; and they ſay, that *Thyoneus* himſelf was turned into a Huntſman by *Bacchus*, when he fled from the Shepherds who purſued him.

12. *Pater Corythi.*] *Paris*, who was buried in *Gebrina* of *Troy.*

13. *Mæra.*] The fourth Transformation the Poet mentions, is of *Mæra* turned into a Bitch. Some of the following Fables are very obſcure, and entirely unaccountable.

FAB. X, XI, XII. The *Coan* Women into Cows, and the *Jalyſii* into Rocks.

Leaving this Country, Medea *arrived at the City of* Eurypylus, *where the Matrons of* Coos *were transformed into Cows by* Juno, *whom they reviled, being provoked becauſe the* Gorgonian *Herds, ſtolen by* Hercules, *were by her Means driven through their Country. Hence ſhe went to the* Telchinian Jalyſii, *whom for being Wizards and Enchanters, and by their Looks changing all Things into worſe,* Jupiter *turned into Rocks, and left them to be laſhed, and buried under the Waves of the Sea. Leaving theſe Regions, ſhe came to the Iſland* Cæa, *in which* Alcidamas *ſaw a Dove brought forth by his Daughter.*

Que urbem Eurypyli, quà Coæ matres geſſerunt cornua, tum cùm agmen Herculis diſcederat; Phœbeamque Rhodon; & Jalyſios Telchinas, oculos quorum vitiantes omnia ipſo viſu, Jupiter exoſus, ſubdidit fraternis undis. Tranſit & Cartheïa mœnia antiquæ Ceæ: quà pater Alcidamas miraturus erat placidam columbam potuiſſe naſci de corpore natæ.

EUrypylique urbem, quà Coæ cornua matres
Geſſerunt, tum cùm diſcederat Herculis agmen:
Phœbeamque Rhodon: & Jalyſios Telchinas,
Quorum oculos ipſo vitiantes omnia viſu
Jupiter exoſus, fraternis ſubdidit undis.
Tranſit & antiquæ Cartheïa mœnia Ceæ;
Quà pater Alcidamas placidam de corpore natæ
Miraturus erat naſci potuiſſe columbam.

NOTES.

1. *Eurypylique.*] *Eurypylus* was the Son of *Hercules*, who reigned in the Iſland *Coos*, a very ſkilful Soothſayer.

Coæ.] *Cos* is an Iſland of the *Ægean* Sea, ſituated oppoſite *Ionia*, whence comes *Cous*. In this Iſland was born *Hippocrates*, the Prince of Phyſicians.

3. *Phœbeamque.*] Dedicated to *Phœbus*; for no Day is there ſo cloudy, but the Sun is ſeen.

3. *Jalyſios.*] *Jalyſus* is one of the *Rhodian* Cities.

Telchinas.] The *Telchines* were a People of *Rhodes*, who, for turning all Things into worſe by their looks, were transformed into Rocks.

5. *Fraternis.*] Of *Neptune*.

6. *Cartheïa.*] A Town in the Iſland *Cæa*.

FAB. XIII, XIV. *Cycnus* into a Bird, and *Hyrie* into a Lake.

Medea *ſees next the Lake* Hyrie, *and* Cycnus *of* Tempe: *of him* Phylius *was deeply enamoured, and at his Command had taken many wild Birds, and a Lion, which being tamed, he preſented to* Cycnus; *yet could not obtain his Love.* Phylius *hereupon grew angry, and having denied him a Bull which he had aſked for; the Lad taking it to Heart, threw himſelf from off a ſteep Place, and was turned into a Swan. But* Hyrie, *his Mother, weeping for her Son's Condition, by the Mercy of the Gods, became melted away into a Lake which bears her Name.*

Indè videt lacus Hyries, & Cycneïa Tempe, quæ ſubitus Olor celebravit; nam Phylius illic tradiderat volucreſque ferumque leonem domitos imperio pueri; quoque juſſus vincere taurum vicerat; & iratus amore toties ſpreto; negabat taurum poſcenti ſuprema præmia. Ille indignatus dixit, Cupies dare; & deſiluit alto ſaxo: cuncti putabant cecidiſſe.

INdè Lacus Hyries vidit, & Cycneïa Tempe,
Quæ ſubitus celebravit Olor: nam Phylius illìc
Imperio pueri volucreſque ferumque leonem
Tradiderat domitos: taurum quoque vincere juſſus,
Vicerat; & ſpreto toties iratus amore,
Præmia poſcenti taurum ſuprema negabat.
Ille indignatus, Cupies dare, dixit; & alto
Deſiluit ſaxo: cuncti cecidiſſe putabant.

NOTES.

1. *Hyrie.*] *Medea*, going from thence, ſaw *Tempe*, not that in *Theſſaly*, but that in *Bœotia*, where *Cycnus*, the Son of *Hyrie*, was turned into a Swan.

2. *Subitus.*] Being ſuddenly made. An Epithet from the Event.

2. *Phylius.*] He is incorrectly called *Phylus* in the vulgar Editions. By *Antonius Liberalis*, in whom only *Heinſius* found this Fable, (*Metamor.* XII.) φυλιος is oftentimes mentioned.

7. *Ille.*] The Lad, the Son of *Hyrie*.

Factus

Factus Olor niveis pendebat in aëre pennis.
At genitrix Hyrie, ſervari neſcia, flendo
Delicuit: ſtagnumque ſuo de nomine fecit.

Factus Olor pendebat in aëre niveis pennis. At genitrix Hyrie neſcia ſervari, delicuit flendo: que fecit ſtagnum de ſuo nomine.

NOTES.

10. *Servari.*] That he was preſerved; for ſhe thought her Son had periſhed by the great Fall.

11. *Delicuit.*] Diſſolved. *Preter-tenſe* from *Deliqueſco.*

FAB. XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, *Combe* into a Bird, *Menephron* into a wild Beaſt, &c.

Medea, *leaving theſe Parts, comes to* Pleuron, *in which City,* Combe, *that ſhe might not be ſlain by her own Sons (for ſhe is reported to have borne a Hundred) by the Commiſeration of the Gods, was turned into a Bird. Thence ſhe comes to* Calaurea, *where* Latona *was worſhipped in a particular Manner, and ſees the King of this Place, with his Wife, turned into Birds. Then ſhe goes to* Cyllene, *where* Menephron *was transformed by* Jupiter *into the Form of a wild Beaſt, to prevent his lying with his Mother. Going thence, ſhe ſees* Cephiſus *bewailing the Deſtruction of his Nephew, who had been turned into a Sea Calf by* Apollo; *and ſees alſo the Houſe of* Eumelus, *the Son of King* Admetus, *who was bewailing his Daughter turned into a Bird.*

ADjacet his Pleuron; in quâ trepidantibus alis
Ophias effugit natorum vulnera Combe.
Indè Calaureæ Latoïdos aſpicit arva,
In volucrem verſi cum conjuge conſcia regis.
Dextera Cyllene eſt: in quâ cum matre Menephron
Concubiturus erat, ſævarum more ferarum.
Cephiſon procùl hinc deflentem fata nepotis
Reſpicit, in tumidam Phocen ab Apolline verſi:
Eumelique domum lugentis in aëre natam.

Pleuron adjacet his: in quâ Combe Ophias effugi vulnera natorum trepidantibus alis. Indè aſpicit arva Calaureæ Latoïdos; conſcia regis verſi in volucrem cum conjuge. Cyllene eſt dextera: in qua Menephron erat concubiturus cum matre, more ſævarum ferarum. Reſpicit Cephiſon procùl hinc deflentem fata nepotis, verſi in tumidam Phocen ab Appolline: que aſpicit domum Eumeli lugentis natam in aëre.

NOTES.

1. *Pleuron.*] A City of *Ætolia.*

2. *Ophias.*] The Daughter of *Ophius.*

3. *Calaureæ.*] An Iſland ſituated between *Crete* and the *Peloponneſus*, over which *Latona* formerly preſided, before ſhe changed it for *Delos.*

5. *Cyllene.*] A Mountain of *Arcadia*, where *Mercury* is ſaid to have been born.

7. *Cephiſon.*] A River in *Bœotia*, which glides by *Delphos*, whoſe Son was transformed into a Sea-Calf by *Apollo.* Our Poet relates a Story concerning his Nephew.

9. *Domum.*] *Patras* a City of *Achaia*, in which *Eumelus* reigned, when he entertained *Triptolemus* whoſe Chariot, while he was aſleep, his Daughter got up into, and was killed by falling out of it.

FAB. XX, XXI. *Phineus, Perephas,* and *Polypemos,* into Birds.

Medea, *drawn by her winged Dragons, came to* Corinth, *where the Fountain* Pirene *was, in which, as related, Men ſprung from Muſh-*

rooms. At length, returning home, and finding Creüſa, *the Daughter of* Creon, *King of the* Corinthians, *preferred by* Jaſon *to herſelf, ſhe ſet the Palace on Fire; in which* Creüſa *and her Father periſhed; and alſo ſlew the Children ſhe had by* Jaſon. *Having gratified herſelf with the Misfortunes of theſe wretched Perſons, ſhe fled to* Athens, *where* Phineus, Periphas, *and the Niece of* Polypemos, *were turned into Birds.*

Tandem contigit Pirenida Ephyren, vipereis pennis. Hìc veteres vulgârunt in primo ævo mortalia corpora edita pluvialibus fungis. Sed poſtquàm nova nupta arſit venenis Colchis, utrumque mare vidit domum regis flagrantem, impius enſis perfunditur ſanguine natorum; [que mater ulta ſe malè, effugit arma Jaſonis.] Hinc ablata Titaniacis draconibus, intrat Palladias arces, quæ te, juſtiſſime Phineu; que te ſenex Peripha, vidére volantes, pariterque neptem Polypemonis innixam novis alis.

TAndem vipereis Ephyren Pirenida pennis
Contigit. Hìc ævo veteres mortalia primo
Corpora vulgârunt pluvialibus edita fungis.
Sed poſtquàm Colchis arſit nova nupta venenis,
Flagrantemque domum regis mare vidit utrumque,
Sanguine natorum perfunditur impius enſis;
[Ultaque ſe malè mater, Iaſonis effugit arma.]
Hìnc Titaniacis ablata draconibus, intrat
Palladias arces; quæ te, juſtiſſime Phineu;
Teque ſenex Peripha, pariter vidére volantes,
Innixamque novis, neptem Polypemonis, alis.

NOTES.

1. *Ephyren.*] *Corinth*, ſo called of *Ephyre*, the Daughter of *Oceanus*, who is ſaid to have dwelt there firſt. The Poet adds *Pirenida*, ſo called from the Fountain *Pirene*, which is ſituated at the Foot of the *Acrocorinthus*.

3. *Pluvialibus fungis.*] Muſhrooms produced by Rain. At *Corinth*, as *Sabinus* intimates in his Notes, Men were reported to have ſprung from Muſhrooms. This Story aroſe from the Stupidity of its firſt Inhabitants; for, by way of Proverb, fooliſh and ignorant Perſons are called *Fungi*, Muſhrooms.

4. *Colchis.*] *i. e. Colchicis*, adj. *Medea* carried her Poiſons along with her from *Colchis*.

5. *Mare utrumque.*] The two Seas, which waſh the Iſthmus of *Corinth*, ſaw the King's Houſe in Flames.

6. *Natorum.*] *Medea* had two Sons by *Jaſon*, which ſhe killed on being ſlighted by *Jaſon*, who married *Creüſa*, the Daughter of *Creon*, King of *Corinth*. Whence in *Ovid*'s Epiſtle of *Hypſipyle*, he ſays of *Medea*.

Utque ego deſtituor conjux, materque duorum,
A totidem natis orba ſit, atque viro.

7. *Effugit.*] *Heinſius* leaves out this Verſe.

8. *Titaniacis draconibus.*] The *Titanian* Dragons.

9. *Palladias.*] *Athens* dedicated to *Pallas*.

FAB. XXII. The Foam of *Cerberus* into the Aconite or Wolfs-Bane.

Medea, *coming to* Athens, *was entertained by King* Ægeus, *who took her to Wife. In the mean Time* Theſeus, *the Son of* Ægeus, *and quite unknown to his Father, came home from his Travels.* Medea, *being afraid of him, prepares for him a Poiſon called* Henbane. *For* Hercules, *when he went down to Hell, being ſent there by* Euryſtheus, *to bring away with him the three-headed Dog* Cerberus *to the Gods; and which in fact he brought with him into the Country of* Pontus; *obſerving that being diſcovered by the Alteration of Climate, he vomited; and further taking therefore Notice of the Place, the Spume was found to have been turned into* Aconite, *one of the rankeſt Poiſons, which was called by that Name, becauſe it grows upon Cliffs or Rocks.*

EX-

EXcipit hanc Ægeus, facto damnandus in uno:
Nec satìs hospitium est, thalami quoque fœdera junxit.
Jamque aderat Theseus proles ignara parenti:
Qui virtute suâ bimarem pacaverat Isthmon.
Hujus in exitium miscet Medea, quod olim
Attulerat secum Scythicis aconiton ab oris.
Illud Echidneæ memorant è dentibus ortum
Esse canis. Specus est tenebroso cæcus hiatu;
Est via declivis, per quam Tirynthius heros
Restantem, contraque diem radiosque micantes
Obliquantem oculos, nexis adamante catenis,
Cerberon abstraxit; rabidâ qui concitus irâ
Implevit pariter ternis latratibus auras:
Et sparsit virides spumis albentibus agros.
Has concrêsse putant; nactasque alimenta feracis
Fœcundique soli, vires cepisse nocendi.
Quæ quia nascuntur durâ vivacia caute
Agrestes *Aconita* vocant. Ea conjugis astu
Ipse parens Ægeus nato porrexit, ut hosti.
Sumpserat ignarâ Theseus data pocula dextrâ;
Cùm pater in capulo gladii cognovit eburno
Signa sui generis: facinusque excussit ab ore.
Effugit illa necem, nebulis per carmina motis.

Ægeus excipit, hanc, damnandus in uno facto: nec est hospitium satìs, quoque junxit fœdera thalami. Jamque Theseus aderat, proles ignara parenti; qui pacaverat bimarem Isthmon suâ virtute. Medea miscet in exitium hujus aconiton quod olim attulerat secum ab Scythicis oris. Memorant illud esse ortum è dentibus canis Echidneæ. Est cæcus specus tenebroso hiatu, est via declivis per quam Tirynthius heros abstraxit Cerberon, restantem, que obliquantem oculos contra diem, que micantes radios, catenis nexis adamante, qui concitus rabidâ irâ, pariter implevit auras ternis latratibus: & sparsit virides agros albentibus spumis. Putant has concrêsse; que nactas alimenta feracis fœcundique soli, cepisse vires nocendi. Quæ quia vivacia nascuntur durâ caute, agrestes vocant Aconita. *Ipse parens Ægeus, astu conjugis porrexit ea nato, ut hosti. Theseus sumpserat data pocula ignarâ dextrâ; cùm pater cognovit signa sui generis in eburno capulo gladii: que excussit facinus ab ore. Illa effugit necem, nebulis motis per carmina.*

NOTES.

1. *Hanc.*] *Medea.*

Damnandus.] Blameable.

In uno.] For this one Act, of marrying *Medea*, not contented with entertaining her.

4. *Bimarem.*] The *Isthmus* of *Peloponnesus*, from which the *Isthmian* Games took their Name, which, as *Plutarch* writes, *Theseus* instituted in Honour of *Neptune*. Geographers make mention of several *Isthmus's*.

6. *Aconiton.*] An Herb which is the rankest Poison, called *Aconitum*, of τῆς Ακόνης, *i. e.* the Clift of a Rock, because it grows thereon.

7. *Echidneæ.*] Of *Cerberus*, ἔχιδνα; in Latin *Vipera*, a Viper.

9. *Tirynthius.*] *Hercules*, so named from his Country *Tirynthe*.

10. *Restantem.*] Resisting.

11. *Nexis adamante.*] With Adamant, and therefore the stronger.

13. *Ternis.*] Triple, from his triple Head.

18. *Conjugis astu.*] By the Craft of his Wife.

19. *Nato.*] To his Son *Theseus*.

20. *Ignarâ.*] Being ignorant, not then knowing he was his Son.

22. *Signa.*] *Ægeus* knew his Son *Theseus*, by a Figure engraved upon the Ivory Hilt of his Sword.

Facinusque, &c.] He struck down the Poison from his Son's Mouth, and so prevented the villainous Design from taking effect.

23. *Illa.*] *Medea.*

Nebulis motis.] Clouds arising by her Enchantments, which concealed her, and by which she was carried through the Air.

FAB. XXIII. The Achievement of *Theseus*, and the Bones of *Sciron* into a Rock.

Ægeus, *overjoyed to find his Son* Theseus, *proclaimed a Festival, in which the Guests celebrate the Praises of* Theseus; *as how he had slain*

the Marathonian *Bull; and the fierce Sow, the Dam of the* Calydonian *and* Erymanthian *Boars, near* Cremona; *and how he had killed* Procruſtes, *and* Peripheta *the Robber, the Son of* Epidaurus, *alſo the Robber* Sinis. *Together with theſe, they relate the Slaughter of* Cercyonia, *who made Engines to torment thoſe whom he overcame: And of* Sciron, *the Son of* Neptune, *who lay in wait for Travellers, and who, after he had been ſlain by* Theſeus, *was, for his Cruelty, toſſed about by the Waves, and at laſt ſtuck upon a Rock, whence, from his Name, theſe Rocks were called* Scyronides.

At genitor, quanquàm lætatur nato ſoſpite, attonitus tantum nefas potuiſſe committi parvo deſcrimine leti, fovet aras ignibus, que implet Deos muneribus: que ſecures feriunt toroſa colla boum vinctorum cornua vittis. Nullus dies fertur illuxiſſe celebrior Erechthidis illo. Patres & medium vulgus agitant convivia: nec non canunt & carmina, vino faciente ingenium. Marathon mirata eſt te, maxime Theſeu, ſanguine Cretæi tauri: eſt tuumque munus opuſque quod colonus arat Cromyona, ſecurus ſuis. Epidauria tellus vidit clavigeram prolem Vulcani occumbere. Et ora Cephefias vidit immitem Procruſten:

AT genitor, quanquàm lætatur ſoſpite nato;
Attonitus tantum leti diſcrimine parvo
Committi potuiſſe nefas, fovet ignibus aras,
Muneribuſque Deos implet: feriuntque ſecures
Colla toroſa boum vinctorum cornua vittis.
Nullus Erechthidis fertur celebratior illo
Illuxiſſe dies. Agitant convivia patres,
Et medium vulgus: nec non & carmina, vino
Ingenium faciente, canunt. Te maxime Theſeu,
Mirata eſt Marathon Cretæi ſanguine tauri:
Quodque Suis ſecurus arat Cromyona colonus,
Munus opuſque tuum eſt. Tellus Epidauria per te
Clavigeram vidit Vulcani occumbere prolem.
Vidit & immitem Cephefias ora Procruſten:

NOTES.

1. *Genitor.*] *Ægeus.*

Nato ſoſpite.] *Theſeus* being arrived ſafe to him.

2. *Diſcrimine parvo.*] Within an Inch, as it is ſaid, of Death, or nearly at Death's Door, Becauſe within very little of drinking up the Poiſon.

5. *Toroſa.*] Thick and fat.

Vinctorum, &c.] Having Horns bound round with Ribbands, according to cuſtom.

6. *Erechthidis.*] The *Athenians* are called *Erechthides*, from *Erichthæus* their King.

7. *Agitant.*] They celebrate.

9. *Ingenium vino faciente.*] Wine creating Wit, and raiſing their Spirits. So *Horace.*

Fœcundi calices quem non fecêre diſertum.

Te.] He relates what was ſung in Praiſe of *Theſeus.*

10. *Marathon.*] A Metonymy of the Subject, the Place for the Inhabitants. *Marathon* is a City of *Attica*, about ten Miles from *Athens*. *Miltiades*, the *Athenian* General, overcame, and put to flight *Darius's* Army in the Fields of *Marathon.*

Cretæi.] *Cretenſian*, for this Bull was led by *Hercules*, from *Crete* to *Euryſtheus*. The Story is this, *Minos* was about to ſacrifice to *Neptune*, and being deſirous to have a Victim ſuitable to his Majeſty, *Neptune* preſents him with a very fine Bull, which *Minos* was ſo fond of, that he had a mind to keep him for himſelf. *Neptune*, taking this ill, made him ſo furious, that he laid the greateſt Part of the Iſland waſte, and this *Theſeus* killed.

11. *Cromyona.*] A Town in the Territory of *Corinth*, which a Sow of an incredible Size had laid waſte. This Sow *Theſeus* killed [*Suis ſecurus* is a very elegant Expreſſion, that is, ſecure from all further Daväſtation by the Sow which was ſlain. So *Virg. Securus amnem Germanæ.*]

12. *Epidauria.*] *Epidaurus* is a City of *Peloponneſus*, renowned for the Temple of *Æſculapius.*

13. *Clavigeram.*] A Robber that carried a great Club, the Son of *Vulcan*, called *Peripheta.*

14. *Immittem.*] Cruel.

Cephefias.] A Region which the River *Cephiſus* flows through.

Procruſten.] *Procruſtes*, *Cercyon*, *Sciron*, and *Sinis*, are the Robbers whom *Theſeus* ſubdued.

Cercyonis

Cercyonis letum vidit Cerealis Eleuſin.
Occidit ille Sinis, magnis malè viribus uſus:
Qui poterat curvare trabes; & agebat ab alto
Ad terram latè ſparſurus corpora pinus.
Tutus ad Alcathoën, Lelegeïa mœnia, limes,
Compoſito Scirone, patet: ſparſique latronis
Terra negat ſedem, ſedem negat oſſibus unda:
Quæ jactata diu fertur duràſſe vetuſtas
In ſcopulos. Scopulis nomen Scironis inhæret.
Si titulus annoſque tuos numerare velimus:
Facta premant annos. Pro te, fortiſſime, vota
Publica ſuſcipimus: Bacchi tibi ſumimus hauſtus.
Conſonat aſſenſu populi, precibuſque faventum
Regiâ: nec totâ triſtis locus ullus in urbe eſt.

Cerealis Eleuſin vidit letum Cercyonis. Sinis ille occidit, malè uſus magnis viribus: qui poterat curvare trabes, & agebat pinus ab alto, ad terram, corpora ſparſurus latè. Limes patet tutus ad Alcathoën, Lelegeïa mœnia, Scirone compoſito: quæ terra negat ſedem ſparſi latronis, unda negat ſedem, oſſibus, quæ diu jactata, vetuſtas decitur duràſſe in ſcopulos. Nomen Scironis inhære ſcopulis. Si velimus numerare tuos titulos annoſque; facta premant annos. Fortiſſime, ſuſcipimus publica vota pro te: ſumimus hauſtus Bacchi tibi. Regia conſonat aſſenſu populi, precibuſque faventum: nec eſt ullus locus triſtis in totâ urbe.

NOTES.

15. *Eleuſin.*] A Town and City of *Athens*, where ſtood the Temple of *Ceres*, whence it was called *Cerealis*. Hence the Myſteries of *Ceres*, which are celebrated there, are called *Eleuſina*.

16. *Sinis.*] A Thief who infeſted the *Iſthmus*, and tormented thoſe who had the Misfortune to fall into his Hands in the moſt cruel Manner, by faſtening their Arms to two Pine-trees, which he had the Strength to bend to the Ground, then ſuddenly letting them ſpring up, tore their Bodies in the moſt miſerable and excruciating Manner. This Robber *Theſeus* ſlew.

19. *Ad Alcathoën.*] The Road is ſafe to the City of *Megara*, that was rebuilt by *Alcathoë*.

Lelegeïa.] Built by *Lelex*, who travelling from *Egypt*, fortified *Megara*, and had the Inhabitants called *Leleges*, after his own Name. See below, Book VIII. verſe 6th and 8th.

20. *Compoſito.*] Being ſlain. For *componere* ſometimes ſignifies to finiſh, or put an End to.

25. *Facta*, &c.] Thy Achievements are more in Number than the Years of thy Life.

Vota publica.] The *Theſean* Feſtivals, which the *Athenians* inſtituted in Honour of *Theſeus*.

26. *Tibi.*] To thy Honour.

FAB. XXIV. *Arne* into a Jack-Daw.

Arne, captivated with the Love of Gold, ſold her native Country to its Enemy Minos. *She, however, ſuffered the Puniſhment ſhe deſerved, by being transformed into a Bird called a* Jack-Daw, *which to this Day retains a Love of that Metal.*

NEC tamen (uſque *adeo nulli ſincera voluptas; Sollicitique aliquid lætis intervenit*) Ægeus
Gaudia percepit nato ſecura recepto.
Bella parat Minos: qui quanquàm milite, quanquàm
Claſſe valet; patriâ tamen eſt firmiſſimus irâ:

Nec tamen (uſque adeo voluptas eſt ſincera nulli; que aliquid ſoliciti intervenit lætis) Ægeus percepit gaudia ſecura nato recepto. Minos parat bella; qui quanquàm valet milite, quanquàm claſſe; tamen eſt firmiſſimus patriâ irâ;

NOTES.

4. *Minos.*] King of *Crete*, he was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*.

5. *Firmiſſimus.*] Moſt fierce.

5. *Irâ.*] An Anger becoming a Father upon account of the Murther of his Son.

que ulciſcitur necem Androgei juſtis armis. Tamen, acquirit amicas vires ante bellum: quàque habitus potens, pererrat freta volucri claſſe. Hinc jungit Anaphen ſibi, & Aſtypaleïa regna; Anaphen promiſſis, Aſtypaleïa regna bello, Hinc humilem Myconon, cretoſaque rura Cimoli, florentemque Cythnon, Scyron, planamque Seriphon. Marmoreamque Paron, quàque impia Sithonis prodidit arcem, accepto auro quod avara popoſcerat, Androgeique necem juſtis ulciſcitur armis.
Ante tamen bellum vires acquirit amicas:
Quàque potens habitus, volucri freta claſſe pererrat.
Hinc Anaphen ſibi jungit, & Aſtypaleïa regna;
Promiſſis Anaphen, regna Aſtypaleïa bello.
Hinc humilem Myconon, cretoſaque rura Cimoli,
FlorentemqueCythnon, Scyron, planamqueSeriphon,
Marmoreamque Paron, quàque impia prodidit arcem
Sithonis accepto, quod avara popoſcerat, auro.
Mutata eſt in avem, quæ nunc quoque diligit aurum;
Nigra pedem, nigris velata Monedula pennis,
Mutata eſt in avem, quæ nunc quoque diligit aurum; Monedula nigra pedem, velata nigris pennis.

NOTES.

6. *Androgeique.*] This Son of *Minos* the *Athenians* had murthered through Envy.

Juſtis.] With a juſt War, becauſe it was to take Vengeance for the Death of his Son.

7. *Ante bellum.*] Nevertheleſs, before he made War upon the *Athenians*, he procures auxiliary Troops.

8. *Quàque.*] With a Navy in which he was accounted formidable, he ſcoured all the neighbouring Seas.

Volucri claſſe.] With a ſwift Fleet.

9. *Anaphen.*] An Iſland which roſe of its own accord out of the Sea of *Crete*.

Aſtypaleïa.] An Iſle of the *Ægean* Sea, one of the *Cyclades*.

11. *Myconon.*] This is alſo one of the *Cyclades*.

Cretoſaque.] Chalky.

Cimoli.] An Iſland in the *Cretan* Sea.

12. *Cythnon.*] *Cythnos*, *Scyros*, and *Seriphos*, are Iſlands of the *Cyclades*.

13. *Marmoreamque.*] *Paros* an Iſland, and one of the *Cyclades* produced very white Marble, thence called *Parian* Marble.

14. *Sithonis.*] An Iſland, in which the *Sithonian Arne* was transformed into a Jack-Daw.

16. *Velata.*] Covered.

Monedula.] A Bird of the Jack-Daw kind, ſo called, *quaſi Monetula*, becauſe it is delighted with *Moneta*, *i. e.* Money as ſome ſay.

FAB. XXV. *Piſmires* transformed into Men, or *Myrmidons.*

Æacus, *the Son of* Jupiter *and* Ægina, *inhabiting* Oenopia, *which he called* Ægina, *after his Mother's Name, having had his Country depopulated by a grievous Peſtilence inflicted by* Juno, *entreated* Jupiter *to grant him as many Men, as there were Ants in an Oak.* Jupiter *therefore transformed thoſe Ants into Men, to make good the Number of thoſe who periſhed; and becauſe they ſprung from theſe Inſects, they were therefore called* Myrmidons, *from the* Greek *Word* Myrmeces, *Ants.*

At non Oliaros, Didymæque, & Tenos, & Andros, & Gyaros, & Peparethos ferax nitidæ olivæ; juvêre Gnoſſiacas rates. Indè ſiniſtro latere

AT non Oliaros, Didymæque & tenos & Andros
Et Gyaros, nitidæque ferax Peparethos olivæ;
Gnoſſiacas, juvêre rates. Latere indè ſiniſtro

NOTES.

1. *Oliaros*, &c.] Are Iſlands in the *Ægean* Sea, which did not aſſiſt *Minos* againſt the *Athenians*.

2. *Olivæ ferax.*] Abounding in Oil.

3. *Gnoſſiacas rates.*] Ships of *Crete*. *Gnoſſus* was one of the chief Cities of *Crete*, and the Place where the Court of *Minos* reſided.

Oenopiam

Oenopiam Minos petit Æacideïa regna,
Oenopiam veteres appellavêre: ſed ipſe
Æacus Æginam genitricis nomine dixit.
Turba ruit, tantæque virum cognoſcere famæ
Expetit. Occurrunt illi Telamonque, minorque
Quàm Telamon, peleus, & proles tertia Phocus.
Ipſe quoque egreditur tardus gravitate ſenili
Æacus: & quæ ſit veniendi cauſa requirit.
Admonitus patrii luctûs ſuſpirat, & illi
Dicta refert rector populorum talia centum:
Arma juves oro pro gnato ſumpta, piæque
Pars ſis militiæ. Tumulo ſolatia poſco.
Huic Aſopiades, Petis irrita, dixit, & urbi
Haud facienda meæ; neque enim conjunctior ulla
Cecropidis hâc eſt tellus. Et fœdera nobis.
Triſtis abit, ſtabuntque tibi tua fœdera magno,
Dixit: & utiliùs bellum putat eſſe minari
Quàm gerere, atque ſuas ibi præconſumere vires.
Claſſis ab Oenopiis etiamnùm Lyctia muris
Spectari poterat: cùm pleno concita velo
Attica puppis adeſt, in portuſque intrat amicos.
Quæ Cephalum, patriæque ſimùl mandata ferebat.
Æacidæ longo juvenes poſt tempore viſum
Agnovêre tamen Cephalum; dextraſque dedêre:
Inque patris duxêre domum. Spectabilis heros,
Et veteris retinens etiamnùm pignora formæ,
Ingreditur: ramumque tenens popularis olivæ,
A dextrâ lævâque duos ætate minores

Minos petit Oenopiam Æacideïa regna. Veteres appellavêre Oenopian: ſed Æacus ipſe dixit Æginam, nomine genitricis. Turba ruit, que expetit cognoſcere virum tantæ famæ. Telamonque, que Peleus minor quam Telamon, & Phocus tertia proles, occurrunt illi. Æacus ipſe quoque egreditur, tardus ſenili gravitate: & requirit quæ ſit cauſa veniendi. Rector centum populorum, admonitus patrii luctûs ſuſpirat, & refert talia dicta illi: Oro juves arma ſumpta pro gnato; que ſis pars piæ militiæ. Poſco ſolatia tumulo. Aſopiades dixit huic, Petis irrita, & haud facienda meæ urbi: neque enim ulla tellus eſt conjunctior Cecropidis hâc. Ea fœdera ſunt nobis. Abit triſtis, que dixit. Tua fœdera ſtabunt magno; & putat eſſe utiliùs minari bellum quàm gerere, atque ibi præconſumere ſuas vires. Etiamnum Lyctia claſſis poterat ſpectari ab Oenopiis muris; cum Attica puppis adeſt concita pleno velo, que intrat in amicos portus. Quæ ferebat Cephalum, que ſimùl mandata patriæ. Æacidæ juvenes agnovêre Cephalum tamen viſum poſt long tempore; que dedêre dextras: que duxêre in domum patris. Spectabilis heros etiamnùm retinens pignora veteris formæ ingreditur: que tenens ramum popularis olivæ, major habet duos minores ætate à dextrâ lævâque

NOTES.

4. *Oenopiam.*] Now commonly called *Ægina*, or *Engia*, an Iſland in the Bay of *Saronica*, called the Gulf of *Engia*.

6. *Æacus.*] He was the Son of *Jupiter*; and had three Sons, *Telamon*, *Peleus*, and *Phocus*.

8. *Minorque.*] That is to ſay, theſe three Brothers, paſſed out to do honour to *Minos*.

12. *Patrii.*] A Father's Sorrow, which *Minos* had for his Son, whom the *Athenians* had ſlain.

13. *Centum populorum.*] *Crete*, of old, is ſaid to have had 100 Cities. It is a Periphraſe of *Crete*; of which ſee in another Place.

Non ego te centum Cretæ digeſta per urbes
Aſpiciam puero cognita terra Jovi. And
——*Non hoc, quæ centum ſuſtinet urbes,*
Quamvis ſit mendax Creta negare ſolet.

It is now called *Candia*, and was ſome Years ſince taken by the *Turks*.

16. *Aſopiades.*] *Æacus*, the Grandſon of *Aſopus*; for *Ægina*, the Mother of *Æacus*, was the Daughter of *Aſopus*, a River of *Bœotia*.

16. *Irrita.*] Things that cannot be, and ſuch as I cannot comply with.

18. *Cecropidis.*] To the *Athenians*, ſo called from King *Cecrops*, very often mentioned above.

Fœdera nobis.] That we may remain Friends, and aſſiſt one another.

19. *Triſtis.*] *Minos* goes away diſcontented becauſe he could not obtain what he deſired.

Stabuntque magno.] Shall coſt you dear.

22. *Claſſis Lyctia.*] The Navy of *Crete*, *Lyctus* is a City of *Crete*; ſo above, *Gnoſſiacus* of *Gnoſſus*.

25. *Cephalum.*] The Plenipotentiary of the *Athenians*.

29. *Veteris formæ.*] Of his former Comelineſs.

30. *Popularis.*] Growing at *Athens*, and grateful to the People as produced by their Patroneſs *Minerva*. An Olive-branch was alſo an Emblem of Peace, and further very proper to be uſed in requiring Aid.

Major

Clyton & Buten, creatos Pallante. Poſtquàm primi congreſſus tulerunt ſua verba: Cephalus peragit mandata Cecropidum; rogatque auxilium, que refert fœdus, & jura parentum: que addidit imperium totius Achaïdos peti. Sic ubi facundia juvit mandatam cauſam; Æacus, ſiniſtrâ nitente in capulo ſceptri, dixit, Ne petite auxilium, Athenæ, ſed ſumite. Nec dubiè ducite vires quas hæc habet inſula veſtras, & omnis ſtatus mearum rerum eſt. Robora non deſunt; miles ſuperat mihi & hoſti. Gratia Dîs; tempus felix & inexcuſabile. Cephalus ait, Immò ita ſit, opta tua res creſcat civibus. Equidem adveniens modò cepi gaudia, cùm juventus tam pulchra, tam par ætate proceſſit obvia mihi. Tamen indè requiro multos, quos quondam vidi priùs receptus veſtrâ urbe. Æacus ingemuit; que locutus ita triſti voce: melior fortuna ſequetur flebile principium. Utinam poſſem memorare hanc vobis! nunc repetam ſinè ullo ordine, neu morer vos longa ambage. Quos requiris memori mente, jacent oſſa ciniſque. Et illi quota pars periêre mearum rerum! Dira lues incidit populis irâ Junonis iniquæ,

Major habet, Clyton & Buten, Pallante creatos.
Poſtquàm congreſſus primi ſua verba tulerunt;
Cecropidum Cephalus peragit mandata, rogatque
Auxilium; fœduſque refert, & jura parentum:
Imperiumque peti totius Achaïdos addit.
Sic ubi mandatam juvit facundia cauſam;
Æacus in ſceptri capulo nitente ſiniſtrâ,
Ne petite auxilium, ſed ſumite, dixit, Athenæ.
Nec dubiè vires, quas hæc habet inſula, veſtras
Ducite, & omnis eat rerum ſtatus iſte mearum.
Robora non deſunt; ſuperat mihi miles & hoſti.
Gratia Dîs; felix & inexcuſabile tempus.
Immò ita ſit, Cephalus, creſcat tua civibus opto
Res, ait. Adveniens equidem modò gaudia cepi;
Cùm tam pulchra mihi, tam par ætate juventus
Obvia proceſſit. Multos tamen indè requiro,
Quos quondam vidi veſtrâ priùs urbe receptus.
Æacus ingemuit; triſtique ita voce locutus:
Flebile principium melior fortuna ſequetur.
Hanc utinam poſſem vobis memorare! ſinè ullo
Ordine nunc repetam: neu longâ ambage morer vos,
Oſſa ciniſque jacent, memori quos mente requiris.
Et quota pars illi rerum periêre mearum!
Dira lues, irâ populis Junonis iniquæ

NOTES.

32. *Clyton & Buten.*] *Clytus* and *Butes*, the Sons of *Pallas* (whoſe Father was *Pandion*) were the one on the right Hand, and the other on the left Hand of *Cephalus*.

34. *Peragit mandata.*] Reports the Commands which he had received from the *Athenians*.

35. *Fœduſque refert.*] He puts them in mind of the League that was made by his Anceſtors with the people of *Ægina*.

36. *Imperiumque.*] The Reduction of nothing leſs than all *Greece*, and of Courſe dominion over it.

Peti.] To be aimed at by *Minos*; this he did, that he might the more eaſily perſuade *Æacus* to ſend an auxiliary Force to the *Athenians* againſt *Minos*.

Achaïdos.] Of *Greece*.

38. *Nitente.*] Leaning on his Sceptre.

39. *Athenæ.*] The *Athenians*: the Thing containing for the Thing contained.

41. *Eat.*] May go, *ſc.* along with you.

42. *Robora.*] Strength, Force.

Superat miles.] I have Soldiers enough with whom I ſhall aſſiſt my Friends.

43. *Gratia.*] ſc. *ſit*, for *Æacus* gives Thanks to the Gods.

Tempus.] ſc. *eſt mihi*, I am not now under any Neceſſity to refuſe Aſſiſtance.

47. *Obvia proceſſit.*] Came to meet.

Requiro.] I find wanting.

50. *Flebile principium.*] A ſevere Peſtilence ravaged the Kingdom, after which, the Men ſprung from Ants.

51. *Memorare.*] To relate at large.

53. *Longâ ambage.*] With a ſuperfluous Harangue. The Poet deſcribes the Transformation of Ants into Men. When the Inhabitants of *Ægina* had been conſumed by a Peſtilence from the Anger of *Juno*, *Æacus* intreated his Father *Jupiter* either to reſtore his People, or deprive him of Life. And ſeeing a great Multitude of Ants in a hollow Oak, he begged of *Jupiter* to let him have as many Citizens as there were Ants in that Tree. *Jupiter* prevailed upon by the Prayers of *Æacus*, turned theſe Ants into Men, and among them, afterwards *Æacus* parcelled out his Lands

53. *Oſſa ciniſque jacent.*] They are dead whom you aſk after, and whom you remember you have ſeen formerly.

54. *Quota.*] A very little.

55. *Dira lues.*] An incurable *Plague*, for which no Remedy could be found.

Incidit, exoſæ dictas à pellice terras.
Dùm viſum mortale malum, tantæque latebat
Cauſa nocens cladis; pugnatum eſt arte medendi:
Exitium ſuperabat opem; quæ victa jacebat.
Principio cœlum ſpiſsâ caligine terras
Preſſit; & ignavos incluſa nubibus æſtus:
Dùmque quater junctis explevit cornibus orbem
Luna, quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem:
Letiferis calidi ſpirârunt flatibus Auſtri.
Conſtant & in fontes vitium veniſſe, lacuſque;
Milliaque incultos ſerpentûm multa per agros
Errâſſe, atque ſuis fluvios temerâſſe venenis.
Strage canum primâ volucrumque oviumque boumque
Inque feris ſubiti deprenſa potentia morbi.
Concidere infelix validos miratur arator
Inter opus tauros; medioque recumbere ſulco.
Lanigeris gregibus balatus dantibus ægros
Sponte ſuâ lanæque cadunt, et corpora tabent.
Acer equus quondam, magnæque in pulvere famæ,
Degenerat palmas; veterumque oblitus honorum,
Ad præſepe gemit, morbo moriturus inerti.
Non aper iraſci meminit; non fidere curſu
Cerva: nec armentis incurrere fortibus urſi.
Omnia languor habet: ſylvîſque, agriſque, viiſque,
Corpora fœda jacent, vitiantur odoribus auræ.
Mira loquor. Non illa canes, avidæque volucres,

exoſæ terras dictas à pellice. Dùm malum viſum mortale, quæ nocens cauſa tantæ cladis latebat; pugnatum eſt arte medendi: exitium ſuperabat opem; quæ jacebat victa. Principio cœlum preſſit terras ſpiſsâ caligine; & incluſa ignavos æſtus nubibus: dùmque luna explevit orbem quater junctis cornibus, quater tenuata retexuit plenum orbem: calidi Auſtri ſpirârunt letiferis flatibus. Conſtant & vitium veniſſe in fontes, lacuſque, & multa millia ſerpentum errâſſe per incultos agros, atque temerâſſe fluvios ſuis venenis. Potentia ſubiti morbi deprenſa primâ ſtrage canum, volucrumque, oviumque, boumque, inque feris. Infelix arator miratur validos tauros concidere inter opus; que recumbere medio ſulco. Lanæ cadunt ſuâ ſponte, lanigeris gregibus dantibus ægros balatus, & corpora tabent. Equus quondam acer, magnæque famæ in pulvere, degenerat palmas; que oblitus veterum honorum, gemit ad præſepe, moriturus inerti morbo. Aper non meminit iraſci; non cerva fidere curſu: nec urſi incurrere fortibus armentis. Languor habet omnia, *fœda corpora jacent ſylviſque, agriſque, viiſque, auræ vitiantur odoribus. Loquor mira. Non canes, avidæque volucres,*

NOTES.

56. *Exoſæ.*] Perſecuting with Hatred.

Dictas à pellice.] The Iſland named from her Rival, and called *Ægina* by *Æacus*, after the Name of his Mother, whom *Juno* hated, upon account of *Jupiter*'s Amour with her.

57. *Mortale.*] Human, and not ſent by the Anger of *Juno*.

58. *Cauſa.*] The Anger of *Juno*, the Cauſe of ſo great a Calamity.

Pugnatum eſt.] They endeavoured to remedy.

59. *Exitium.*] The Mortality.

Opem.] Was defeated.

61. *Preſſit.*] Covered.

Ignavos.] Lazy, from the Effect, becauſe it made Men dull and ſlothful.

62. *Dumque quater.*] Theſe unhealthy Winds blew for four months together, for the Moon every Month increaſes and decreaſes.

63. *Tenuata.*] Diminiſhed.

Retexuit.] Wound up herſelf again into a full Orb.

64. *Letiferis flatibus.*] With peſtilential Blaſts.

65. *Vitium.*] A Corruption of the Air.

Τῶν ἀέρων φθορὰ. *Herodian.*

67. *Temerâſſe.*] To have corrupted.

68. *Strage*, &c.] Much after the ſame Manner *Homer* deſcribes the Peſtilence which *Apollo* ſent among the *Grecian* Army, *Iliad* a

Οὐρῆας μὲν πρῶτον ἐπῴχετο καὶ κύνας ἀργοὺς.

70. *Miratur.*] Wonders, becauſe he knows not the Cauſe of the Calamity.

71. *Inter opus.*] As he is ploughing.

Recumbere.] To fall down.

72. *Lanigeris.*] Wool-bearing.

73. *Tabent.*] They pine away, was lean.

74. *Pulvere.*] In Races, in which a great Duſt is raiſed.

75. *Degenerat.*] Has loſt all that native Ardour he before ſeemed to have been acted by for gaining the Prize.

78. *Incurrere.*] To form Attacks upon.

72. *Omnia*, &c.] All Animals were become languid and weak.

80. *Corpora fœda.*] Stinking Carcaſſes.

81. *Illa.*] The Carcaſſes.

Non

non cani lupi tetigêre illa : dilapſa liqueſcunt ; que nocent afflatu ; & agunt contagia latè. Peſtis pervenit ad miſeros colonos graviore damno, & dominatur in mœnibus magnæ urbis. Primò viſcera torrentur ; que rubor eſt inducium latentis flammæ, & anhelitus ægrè ductus. Lingua aſpera tumet, que arentia ora patent trepidis venis, que graves auræ captantur hiatu. Non poſſunt pati ſtratum, non ulla velamina, ſed ponunt dura præcordia in terrâ : nec corpus fit gelidum humo, ſed humus fervet de corpore. Nec moderator adeſt : que ſæva clades erumpit in medentes ipſos ; que artes obſunt auctoribus. Quò quiſque eſt propior, que ſervit ægro fideliùs, citiùs venit in partem leti. Utque ſpes ſalutis abit ; que vident finem morbi in funere ; indulgent animis : & eſt molla cura quid utile. Enim nihil eſt utile. Que poſito pudore, hærent paſſim fontibus & fluviis, que capacibus puteis : nec ſitis eſt extincta bibendo priùs quàm vita. [Indè multi graves nequeunt conſurgere, & immoriuntur ipſis aquis. Tamen aliquis haurit & illas.] Tantaque ſunt tædia inviſi lecti miſeris, proſiliunt ; aut ſi vires prohibent conſiſtere, devolvunt corpora in humum, que quiſque fugiunt ſuos Penates : ſua domus videtur funeſta cuique : [Et quia cauſa latet, locus eſt notus in crimine.] Aſpiceres ſemianimes errare viis dùm valebant ſtare ; alios flentes, que jacentes terræ ;

Non cani tetigêre lupi : dilapſa liqueſcunt ;
Afflatuque nocent ; & agunt contigia latè.
Pervenit ad miſeros damno graviore colonos
Peſtis, & in magnæ dominatur mœnibus urbis.
Viſcera torrentur primo ; flammæque latentis :
Indicium rubor eſt, & ductus anhelitus ægrè.
Aſpera lingua tumet, trepidiſque arentia venis
Ora patent : auræque graves captantur hiatu.
Non ſtratum, non ulla pati velamina poſſunt :
Dura ſed in terrâ ponunt præcordia ; nec fit
Corpus humo gelidum, ſed humus de corpore fervet.
Nec moderator adeſt : inque ipſos ſæva medentes
Erumpit clades ; obſuntque auctoribus artes.
Quò propior quiſque eſt, ſervitque fideliùs ægro :
In partem leti citius venit. Utque ſalutis
Spes abiit ; finemque vident in funere morbi ;
Indulgent animis : & nulla, quid utile, cura eſt.
Utile enim nihil eſt. Paſſim, poſitoque pudore,
Fontibus, & fluviis, puteiſque capacibus hærent :
Nec priùs eſt extincta ſitis, quàm vita, bibendo.
[Indè graves multi nequeunt conſurgere ; & ipſis
Immoriuntur aquis ; aliquis tamen haurit & illas.]
Tantaque ſunt miſeris inviſi tædia lecti ;
Proſiliunt : aut, ſi prohibent conſiſtere vires,
Corpora devolvunt in humum, fugiuntque Penates
Quiſque ſuos : ſua cuique domus funeſtâ videtur :
[Et quia cauſa latet, locus eſt in crimine notus.]
Semianimes errare viis, dùm ſtare valebant,
Aſpiceres ; flentes alios, terræque jacentes ;

NOTES

82. *Dilapſa liqueſcunt.*] They rot and fall away. This is an admirable Deſcription of a Peſtilence.

83. *Agunt contagia latè.*] They ſpread the Contagion far and near.

87. *Indicium.*] The Symptoms deſcribed. A Fluſhing of the Face ſhews the Bowels to be inflamed.

88. *Tumet.*] Is puffed up.

Arentia.] Dry and parched.

89. *Patent.*] Gape.

Graves.] Infectious.

90, *Stratum.*] The Bed.

91. *Dura.*] Hard, ſwelled.

93. *Moderator.*] A phyſician.

94. *Erumpit.*] Invades.

Obſunt, &c.] And the Art of Phyſic is hurtful to the Profeſſors of it.

96. *Leti.*] Of Death.

97. *Finemque*, &c.] And they ſee the End of the Diſeaſe in Death.

98. *Indulgent animis.*] They indulge their Appetites, or act as they pleaſe.

99. *Utile.*] ſc. *ſit.*

103. *Haurit.*] He drinks.

Illas.] Thoſe infected Waters, in which many died. This *Diſtich*, as alſo *Verſe* 108, *Heinſius* would have left out.

104. *Tantaque tædia*, &c.] They hate their Beds ſo much that they jump out of them.

105. *Si prohibent*, &c.] If any are ſo weak that they cannot ſtand, or get out of Bed, they roll down upon the Ground.

107. *Funeſta.*] Peſtilential and mortal.

108. *Crimine.*] In Fault.

109. *Semianimes.*] Half dead.

Laſſaque verſantes ſupremo lumina motu,
[Membraque pendentis tendunt ad ſidera cœli,
Hîc, illîc ubi mors deprenderat, exhalantes.]
Quid mihi tunc animi fuit? An, quod debuit eſſe,
Ut vitem odiſſem, & cuperem pars eſſe meorum? 115
Quò ſe cunque acies oculorum flexerat; illîc
Vulgus erat ſtratum. Veluti cùm putria motis
Poma cadunt ramis, agitataque illice glandes.
Templa vides contrà gradibus ſublimia longis:
Jupiter illa tenet. Quis non altaribus illis 120
Irrita thura tulit? quoties pro conjuge conjux,
Pro gnato genitor, dùm verba precantia dicit,
Non exoratis animam finivit in aris,
Inque manu thuris pars inconſumata reperta eſt!
Admoti quoties templis, dum vota ſacerdos 125
Concipit, & fundit purum inter cornua vinum,
Haud exſpectato ceciderunt vulnere tauri!
Ipſe ego ſacra Jovi pro me, patriâque, tribuſque
Cùm facerem natis, mugitus victima diros
Edidit: & ſubito collapſa ſinè ictibus ullis 130
Exiguo tinxit ſubjectos ſanguine cultros,
Fibra quoque ægra notas veri, monitûſque Deorum
Perdiderat. Triſtes penetrant ad viſcera morbi.
Antè ſacros vidi projecta cadavera poſtes:
Antè ipſas, quò mors foret invidioſior, aras. 135
Pars animam laqueo claudunt; mortiſque timorem
Morte fugant: ultròque vocant venientia fata.

que verſantes laſſa lumina ſupremo motu. [Que tendunt membra ad ſidera pendentis cœli exhalantes hîc, illîc ubi mors deprenderat.] Quid animi fuit tunc mihi? An, quod debuit eſſe, ut odiſſem vitam & cuperem eſſe pars meorum? Quocunque acies oculorum flexerat ſe, illîc vulgus erat ſtratum. Veluti cùm putria poma cadunt ramis motis, que glandes illîce agitata. Contrà vides templa ſublimia gradibus: Jupiter tenet illa. Quis non tulit irrita thura illis altaribus? quoties conjux pro conjuge, genitor pro gnato, finivit animam in non exoratis aris, dùm dicit precantia verba? Que pars thuris eſt reperta inconſumpta in manu? quoties admoti, templis, dùm ſacerdos concipit vota, & fundit purum vinum inter cornua, tauri ceciderunt vulnere haud exſpectato? Ego ipſe cùm facerem ſacra Jovi pro me, que patriâ; tribuſque natis, victima edidit diros mugitus: que collapſa ſubitò ſinè ullis ictibus, tinxit ſubjectos cultros exiguo ſanguine, quoque fibra ægra perdiderat notas veri, monituſque Deorum. Triſtes morbi penetrant ad viſcera. Vidi cadavera projecta antè ſacros poſtes: antè aras ipſas, quò mors foret invidioſior. Pars claudunt animam laqueo; que fugiant timorem mortis morte: ultròque vocant venientia fata.

NOTES.

111. *Laſſaque lumina.*] *Oculus jam morte gravatos*, as our Poet ſays in another Place, Their Eyes heavy with Death.

112. *Pendentis.*] Imminent, preſſing down as it were Affliction upon them.

113. *Hìc.*] Here, and there, and in all Parts.

Exhalantes.] Expiring. *Heinſius* takes away theſe two Verſes. But is willing to allow of the latter, if thus amended.

Hic ubi mors, animam, deprenderat, exhalantes.

114. *Quid animi.*] What Mind had I? ſays *Æacus*, *i. e.* What did I then deſire?

115. *Ut vitam odiſſem.*] I ought to have had this Mind, to hate Life, and wiſh for Death.

116. *Flexerat.*] Turned.

117. *Putria.*] Too ripe and rotten.

119. *Templa vides.*] *Æacus* ſays this, pointing to a Temple with his Finger.

Contrà] Over-againſt.

121. *Irrita.*] Vain, unavailing.

123. *Non exoratis aris.*] ſc. *Deorum.*

125. *Admoti templis.*] Being brought to the Temples.

Dùm vota, &c.] While the Prieſt was making Supplications.

126. *Purum.*] Neat Wines, without Water, for the Ancients uſed Wine in their Sacrifices.

127. *Haud exſpectato.*] Unthought of.

132. *Ægra.*] Vitiated. The Soothſayers uſed to inſpect the Fibres of the Beaſts offered in Sacrifice, in order to foretel future Events.

Notas.] The Marks, Indications.

133. *Triſtes.*] A Metonymy of the Efficient.

Ad viſcera.] To the Bowels.

134. *Sacros poſtes.*] Before the holy Gates of the Temple.

136. *Pars animam*, &c.] Some ſtrangle themſelves.

137. *Venientia fata.*] Approaching Death.

Corpora

Corpora miſſa neci feruntur nullis funeribus: de more: neque enim portæ capiebant funera. Aut inhumata premunt terras: aut indotata dantur in altos rogos. Et jam nulla reverentia eſt, que pugnant de rogis, que ardent alienis ignibus. Deſunt qui lacryment: que animæ natorumque, virûmque, juvenumque ſenumque vagantur indefletæ. Nec locus ſufficit in tumulos, nec arbor in ignes. Attonitus tanto turbine miſerarum rerum, dixi, O Jupiter, ſi non falſa dicta loquuntur te iſſe ſub amplexus Aſopidos Æginæ: nec, magne pater, pudet te eſſe parentem noſtri, aut redde meos mihi; aut conde me quoque ſepulchro. Ille dedit notam fulgore, que ſecundo tonitru. Dixi, accipio, que precor iſta ſint felicia ſigna tuæ mentis, pigneror omen quod das mihi. Fortè fuit juxtà quercus de Dodonæo ſemine, ſacra Jovi, rariſſima patulis ramis. Hic nos aſpeximus frugilegos formicas gerentes grande onus exiguo ore, longoque agmine ſervantes ſuum callem rugoſo cortice. Dùm miror numerum, dixi, Optimè pater, tu da mihi totidem cives: & reple inania mœnia. Alta quercus intremuit, que dedit ſonum ramis motis ſine flamine. Membra horruerant mihi timore pavido, que comæ ſtabant. Tamen dedi oſcula terræ,

Corpora miſſa neci nullis de more feruntur
Funeribus: neque enim capiebant funera portæ.
Aut inhumata premunt terras: aut dantur in altos
Indotata rogos. Et jam reverentia nulla eſt,
Deque rogis pugnant: alieniſque ignibus ardent.
Qui lacryment, deſunt: indefletæque vagantur
Natorumque virûmque animæ, juvenumque ſenumque
Nec locus in tumulos, nec ſufficit arbor in ignes.
Attonitus tanto miſerarum turbine rerum,
Jupiter ô, dixi, ſi te non falſa loquuntur
Dicta ſub amplexus Æginæ Aſopidos îſſe:
Nec te, magne Pater, noſtri pudet eſſe parentem;
Aut mihi redde meos; aut me quoque conde ſepulchro.
Ille notam fulgore dedit, tonitrûque ſecundo.
Accipio, ſintque iſta precor felicia mentis
Signa tuæ, dixi: quod das mihi, pigneror, omen.
Fortè fuit juxtà patulis rariſſima ramis
Sacra Jovi quercus de ſemine Dodonæo.
Hìc nos frugilegas aſpeximus agmine longo
Grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes,
Rugoſoque ſuum ſervantes cortice callem.
Dùm numerum miror, Totidem, pater optime, dixi,
Tu mihi da cives; & inania mœnia reple.
Intremuit, ramiſque ſonum ſine flamine motis
Alta dedit quercus. Pavido mihi membra timore
Horruerant, ſtabantque comæ. Tamen oſcula terræ,

NOTES.

138. *Feruntur.*] Are carried out; for dead Bodies were carried out of the City to be buried.

139. *Funeribus.*] The Honour of Funeral. *Funus* is the Pomp of a Burial, ſo called of *funalibus*, *i. e.* the Torches which were carried before the Corpſe; the Dead being commonly buried by Night.

140. *Aut inhumata.*] Either lie unburied upon the Ground.

141. *Indotata.*] Or were caſt into the Fire without any funeral Honours; for the Ancients uſed to burn the Bodies of the Dead in their beſt Ornaments, their nearer Relations throwing rich Preſents with them into the Fire.

145. *In tumulos.*] To build Sepulchres.

Nec arbor in ignes.] Nor Trees to erect funeral Piles.

146. *Turbine rerum.*] In ſuch Confuſion.

147. *Falſa.*] *Falsò*, falſely. A Noun is put for an Adverb.

Loquuntur.] Sc. *Homines.*

148. *Iſſe*, &c.] To have embraced *Ægina* the Daughter of *Aſopus*, and to have begotten me.

151. *Notam.*] A Sign.

Secundo.] Proſperous.

153. *Quod das.*] The Omen you now give me I take as a pledge of your having heard my Prayer, in order to relieve me from my Diſtreſs.

155. *Dodonæo.*] *Dodona* is a City of *Moloſſus* in *Epirus*, near which was a Wood dedicated to *Jupiter*, in which Doves uſed to give Anſwers to Queriſts. The Ancients aſſerted, that the *Dodonæan* Oaks foretold future Events; from thence the Poets feign that the Ship *Argo* alſo gave Anſwers.

156. *Frugilegas.*] Gathering Fruits and Grain.

158. *Rugoſo.*] Rough.

159. *Totidem cives.*] So many Subjects as I here ſee Ants.

160. *Inania.*] Diſpeopled.

161. *Sine flamine.*] With no Wind.

163. *Stabantque.*] Stood upright.

Roboribuſque

Roboribuſque dedi: nec me ſperare fatebar:
Sperabam tamen: atque animo mea vota fovebam.
Nox ſubit: & curis exercita corpora ſomnus
Occupat. Ante oculos eadem mihi quercus adeſſe,
Et ramos totidem, totidemque animalia ramis
Ferre ſuis viſa eſt; parilique tremiſcere motu:
Graniferumque agmen ſubjectis ſpargere in arvis.
Creſcere quod ſubitò, & majus majuſque videri,
Ac ſe tollere humo: rectoque adſiſtere trunco;
Et maciem, numerumque pedum, nigrumque colorem
Ponere; & humanam membris inducere formam.
Somnus abit. Damno vigilans mea viſa; querorque
In Superis opis eſſe nihil. At in ædibus ingens
Murmur erat: voceſque hominum exaudire videbar,
Jam mihi deſuetas. Dùm ſuſpicor has quoque ſomni;
Eccè venit Telamon properus, foribuſque recluſis,
Speque fideque, pater, dixit, majora videbis:
Egredere. Egredior: qualeſque in imagine ſomni
Viſus eram vidiſſe viros, ex ordine tales
Aſpicio, agnoſcoque. Adeunt; regemque ſalutant.
Vota Jovi ſolvo, populiſque recentibus urbem
Partior, & vacuos priſcis cultoribus agros:
Myrmidonaſque voco; nec origine nomina fraudo.
Corpora vidiſti; *Mores, quos antè gerebant,*
Nunc quoque habent; parcumque genus, patienſq; laborum
Quæſitique tenax, & qui quæſita reſervent.
Hi te ad bella pares annis animiſque ſequentur:
Cùm primùm, qui te feliciter attulit, Eurus
(Eurus enim attulerat) fuerit mutatus in Auſtros.

que roboribus: nec fatebar me ſperare: tamen ſperabam: atque fovebam mea vota animo. Nox ſubit; & ſomnus occupat corpora exercita curis. Eadem quercus viſa eſt adeſſe ante oculos mihi, & ferre totidem ramos, & totidem animalia ramis; que tremiſcere parili motu: que ſpargere graniferum agmen in ſubjectis arvis. Quod ſubitò creſcere, & videri majus majuſque, ac tollere ſe humo: que adſiſtere recto trunco; & ponere maciem numerumque pedum, nigrumque colorem, & inducere humanam formam membris. Somnus abit. Vigilans damno mea viſa; querorque nihil opis eſſe in Superis. At ingens murmur erat in ædibus: que videbar exaudire voces hominum, jam deſuetas mihi. Dùm ſuſpicor has quoque ſomni; ecce Telamon properus, foribuſque recluſis, dixit, Pater videbis majora ſpeque fideque: Egredere. Egredior: que viros qualis viſus eram vidiſſe in imagine ſomni, aſpicio, agnoſcoque tales ex ordine. Adeunt; que ſalutant regem. Solvo vota Jovi, que partior urbem recentibus populis; & vacuos agros priſcis cultoribus; que voco myrmidonas; nec fraudo nomina origine. Vidiſti corpora; quoque nunc habent mores, quos antè gerebant; parcumque genus, patienſque laborum, que tenax quæſiti, & qui reſervant quæſita. Hi ſequentur te ad bella, pares annis animiſque, cùm primùm Eurus, qui attulit te feliciter, (enim Eurus attulerat) fuerit mutatus in Auſtros.

NOTES.

166. *Subit.*] Comes on.
Exercita.] Tired.
168. *Animalia.*] Ants.
170. *Arvis ſubjectis.*] In the Fields, underneath.
172. *Rectoque*, &c.] To ſtand upright.
175. *Viſa.*] My Dream, Viſion.
179. *Telamon.*] My Son.
180. *Majora ſpeque fideque.*] Things beyond Hope of Belief.
183. *Adeunt.*] They draw near to me.
184. *Vota Jovi ſolvo.*] I give Thanks to *Jupiter* by ſolemn Sacrifice.
116. *Myrmidonaſque.*] Of μυρμήκες, i. e. of Ants.
Fraudo.] I deprive.
190. *Pares annis.*] For they were all of the ſame Night's Production.
192. *Auſtros mutatos.*] Becauſe they who ſail from *Ægina* to *Athens* require a *South* Wind.

FAB. XXVI. *Cephalus* and *Procris:*

Cephalus, *in his Turn, relates to* Æacus *the Gifts he had with his Wife* Procris, *and why ſhe carried a Dart. For when* Cephalus *was hunting*

ing in Mount Hymettus, *in the Country of* Attica, *he was carried away by* Aurora, *upon Account of his comely Form. The Goddeſs finding he doated on his Wife* Procris, *and deſirous to wean his Affections from her, having changed his Shape, ſent him back to* Athens *to try her by Promiſes, or Preſents, whether ſhe could preſerve her Chaſtity unviolate, having furniſhed himſelf with many captivating Things, enough to tempt any Woman; by this Fallacy he at length gained her. But* Procris, *finding ſhe had been beguiled by her own Huſband, was ſo aſhamed of her Crime, that ſhe ſhunned his Sight, and hid herſelf in the Woods. In the mean time* Cephalus, *not able to bear her Abſence, prevailed upon her, by Entreaties, to return to him; and when ſhe came back, ſhe made him a Preſent of a very ſwift Dog, and a Dart that was inevitable.*

Illi implevêre longum diem, talibus atque aliis ſermonibus. Ultima pars lucis eſt data menſæ, nox ſomnis. Aureus Sol extulerat jubar. Eurus flabat adhuc; que tenebat reditura vela. Sati Pallante conveniunt ad Cephalum, cui grandior ætas; Cephalus, ſimùl & creati Pallante, ad regem. Sed altus ſopor adhuc habebat regem. Phocus Æacides excipit illos in limine: nam Telamon fraterque legebant viros ad bella. Phocus ducit Cecropidas, in interius ſpatium, pulchroſque receſſus, cum quîs ipſe reſedit ſimùl; aſpicit Æoliden ferre jaculum manu, factum ex ignotâ arbore; cujus cuſpis fuit aurea. Ille priùs locutus pauca mediis ſermonibus, ait, Sum ſtudioſus nemorum, que ferinæ cædis: tamen jamdudum dubito è quâ ſylvâ haſtile fuit *reciſum: ſi eſſet fraxinus, certè foret fulva colore; ſi cornus; nodus ineſſet: ignoro undè ſit: ſed noſtri oculi non viderunt jaculabile telum formoſius iſto. Alter è Actæis fratribus excipit: & dixit, Mirabere & uſum majorem ſpecie in iſto.*

TAlibus atque aliis longum ſermonibus illi
Implevêre diem. Lucis pars ultima menſæ
Eſt data, nox ſomnis. Jubar aureus extulerat Sol:
Flabat adhuc Eurus; redituraque vela tenebat.
Ad Cephalum Pallante ſati, cui grandior ætas:
Ad regem Cephalus, ſimùl & Pallante creati
Conveniunt. Sed adhuc regem ſopor altus habebat.
Excipit Æacides illos in limine Phocus:
Nam Telamon fraterque viros ad bella legebant.
Phocus in interius ſpatium, pulchroſque receſſus
Cecropidas ducit, cum quîs ſimùl ipſe reſedit;
Aſpicit Æoliden ignotâ ex arbore factum
Ferre manû jaculum; cujus fuit aurea cuſpis.
Pauca priùs mediis ſermonibus ille locutus,
Sum nemorum ſtudioſus, ait, cædiſque ferinæ;
Quâ tamen è ſylvâ teneas haſtile reciſum,
Jamdudum dubito: certè, ſi fraxinus eſſet,
Fulva colore foret: ſi cornus; nodus ineſſet;
Undè ſit ignoro: ſed non formoſius iſto
Viderunt oculi telum jaculabile noſtri.
Excipit Actæis è fratribus alter: &, uſum
Majorem ſpecie mirabere, dixit, in iſto

NOTES.

2. *Pars ultima lucis.*] The Evening.
Menſæ.] To Supper, to Feaſting.
3. *Jubar.*] His Beams.
Aureus.] Beautiful and gliſtering.
5. *Sati Pallante.*] The Sons of *Pallas*, *Clytus*, and *Bute*, Companions to *Cephalus* in the Embaſſy.
Grandior.] Older.
6. *Regem.*] *Æacus.*
9. *Fraterque.*] *Peleus.*
12. *Æoliden.*] *Cephalus*, the Nephew of *Æolus.*
15. *Nemorum ſtudioſus.*] I delight in hunting and killing wild Beaſts.
16. *E quâ ſylvâ.*] From what Tree; the Containing for the contained.
18. *Si cornus*, &c.] The Cornel is a knotty Tree.
19. *Undè.*] From what Tree.
20. *Telum jaculabile.*] A Periphraſis of a Javelin.
21. *Actæis.*] *Athenian.*
Uſum.] The Uſefulneſs.
22. *Specie.*] Than the Beauty.

Conſequitur,

Conſequitur, quodcunque petit: Fortunaque miſſum
Non regit; & revolat nullo referente cruentum.
Tum verò juvenis Nereïus omnia quærit:
Cur ſit, & undè datum; quis tanti muneris auctor.
Quæ petit, ille refert; ſed, quæ narrare pudori eſt,
Quâ tulerit mercede, filet: tactuſque dolore
Conjugis amiſſæ, lacrymis ita fatur obortis:
Hoc me, nate Deâ (quis poſſit credere?) telum
Flere facit, facietque diu; ſi vivere nobis
Fata diu dederint, hoc me cum conjuge carâ
Perdidit. Hôc utinam caruiſſem munere ſemper!
Procris erat (ſi fortè magis pervenit ad aures
Orithyïa tuas) raptæ ſoror Orithyïæ.
Si faciem moreſque velis conferre duarum;
Dignior ipſa rapi. Pater hanc mihi junxit Erechtheus:
Hanc mihi junxit amor. Felix dicebar, eramque:
(Non ita Dîs viſum eſt) ac nunc quoque forſitan eſſem.
Alter agebatur poſt pacta jugalia menſis;
Cùm me cornigeris tendentem retia cervis
Vertice de ſummo ſemper florentis Hymetti
Lutea manè videt pulſis Aurora tenebris:
Invitumque rapit. Liceat mihi vera referre
Pace Deæ; quòd ſit roſeo ſpectabilis ore,

Conſequitur quodcunque petit: quæ fortuna non regit miſſum; & revolat cruentum nullo referente. Tum verò Nereïus juvenis quærit omnia; cur ſit, & undè datum; quis auctor tanti muneris. Ille refert quæ petit, ſed, quæ eſt pudori narrare filet, quâ mercede tulerit: tactuſque dolore conjugis amiſſæ, ita fatur lacrymis obortis, Nate Deâ (quis poſſit credere?) hoc telum facit me flere, facietque diu; ſi fata dederint nobis vivere diu; hoc perdidit me cum carâ conjuge. Utinam caruiſſem hoc munere ſemper! Procris erat ſoror raptæ Orithyïæ (ſi fortè Orithyïa magis pervenit ad tuas aures.) Si velis conferre faciem moreſque duarum, ipſa dignior rapi. Pater Erechtheus junxit hanc mihi: amor junxit hanc mihi. Dicebar felix, eamque: (non viſum eſt ita Dîs) ac forſitan quoque eſſem nunc. Alter menſis agebatur poſt pacta jugalia; cum Aurora, pulſis tenebris, lutea manè videt me de ſummo vertice Hymetti ſemper florentis, tendentem retia cornigeris cervis, que rapit invitum. Liceat mihi referre vera, pace Deæ; quod ſit ſpectabilis roſeo ore,

NOTES.

23. *Fortunaque*, &c.] It never runs at random, being never caſt in vain; for Chance has no Share in its Direction.

25. *Nereïus.*] *Phocus* was the Grandſon of *Nereus*; *Pſamathe*, the Wife of *Æacus*, being the Daughter of *Nereus*.

26. *Auctor.*] Who was the Giver of ſo valuable a Preſent.

27. *Quæ*, &c.] *Cephalus* anſwers to what he aſks, and other particulars, that were well known; but, through Modeſty, ſays nothing upon what Account he received that Dart from his Wife.

28. *Tulerit.*] He received.

Tactuſque.] And being moved.

29. *Conjugis.*] Of his Wife *Procris*.

30. *Nate Deâ.*] *Phocus* whom *Cephalus* ſpeaks to, was the Son of *Æacus*, by the Nymph *Pſamathe*.

Quis poſſit credere?] Who can believe I ſhould weep, upon Account of the Dart, a Thing of ſuch ſingular Uſe.

34. *Procris.*] She was the Daughter of *Erechtheus*, King of the *Athenians*.

Si fortè, &c.] So *Lib.* IX.

Nomine ſi qua ſuo tandem pervenit ad aures,
Deianira tuas.

35. *Raptæ.*] *ſc.* By *Boreas*. We owe this Reading, which is more elegant than the old one, to *Heinſius*. Before it was read *magnæ*.

36. *Conferre.*] Compare.

37. *Ipſa.*] *Procris*: for *Cephalus* thinks *Procris* to be more beautiful than *Orithyïa*.

Mihi junxit.] He gave her to me for a Wife.

39. *Non Dîs.*] It was not the Will of the Gods I ſhould be happy with her.

40. *Agebatur.*] Was going on, or did begin to go on. This is the proper Senſe of this Word. So in Epiſt. XVII.

Septima nox agitur ſpatium mihi longius anno.

Ter. *Tum poſtquam ad te venit, menſis hic agitur ſeptimus.*

Poſt pacta jugalia.] Since the Celebration of the Nuptials.

42. *Hymetti.*] A mountain near *Athens*, where the beſt Honey is made, and the fineſt Marble digged.

43. *Lutea.*] Ruddy. *Aurora* fell in love with *Cephalus* on Account of his Beauty.

45. *Roſeo.*] Roſe coloured.

Spectabilis.] Worthy to be looked at.

quòd teneat confinia lucis, teneat confinia noctis, quòd alatur nectareis aquis; ego amabam Procrin: Procris erat ſemper in pectore mihi, Procris in ore. Referebam ſacra tori, que novos coitus, que recentes thalamos, primoque fœdera deſerti lecti. Dea eſt mota; & dixit, Ingrate, ſiſte tuas querelas; habe Procrin: quòd ſi mea mens eſt provida; voles non habuiſſe; que irata remiſit me illi. Dùm redeo, que retracto mecum memorata Deæ, metus cœpit eſſe, ne conjux non bene ſervâſſet jura jugalia. Facieſque ætaſque jubebant credere adulterium: mores prohibebant credere. Sed tamen abfueram; ſed & hæc erat exemplum criminis, undè redibam. Sed amantes timemus cuncta. *Studeo quærere quò doleam: que ſollicitare pudicam fidem donis. Aurora favet huic timori; que immutat meam figuram (videor ſenſiſſe). Ineo non cognoſcendus Palladias Athenas: ingrediorque domum. Domus ipſa carebat culpâ; que dabat caſta ſigna: que erat anxia domino rapto. Aditu vix facto ad Erechthida per mille dolos; ut vidi, obſtupui, & perè reliqui meditata tentamenta fidè: continui me malè quin faterer vera; malè quin ut oportuit, ferrem oſcula. Erat triſtis ſed tamen nulla poteſt eſſe formoſior illâ triſti: que calebat deſiderio abrepti conjugis. Phoce, tu collige qualis*

Quòd teneat lucis, teneat confinia noctis,
Nectareis quòd alatur aquis; ego Procrin amabam
Pectore Procris erat, Procris mihi ſemper in ore.
Sacra tori, coituſque novos, thalamoſque recentes,
Primaque deſerti referebam fœdera lecti.
Mota Dea eſt; &, Siſte tuas, ingrate, quærelas;
Procrin habe, dixit: quòd ſi mea provida mens eſt;
Non habùiſſe voles; meque iila irata remiſit.
Dùm redeo, mecumque Deæ memorata retracto,
Eſſe metus cœpit, ne jura jungalia conjux
Non bene ſervâſſet. Facieſque ætaſque jubebant
Credere adulterium: prohibebant credere mores.
Sed tamen abfueram; ſed & hæc erat, undè redibam,
Criminis exemplum. *Sed cuncta timemus amantes.*
Quærere quò doleam, ſtudeo: doniſque pudicam
Sollicitare fidem. Favet huic Aurora timori:
Immutatque meam (videor ſenſiſſe) figuram.
Palladias ineo non cognoſcendus Athenas:
Ingrediorque domum. Culpâ domus ipſa carebat
Caſtaque ſigna dabat: dominoque erat anxia rapto.
Vix aditu per mille dolos ad Erechthida facto;
Ut vidi, obſtupui, meditataque penè reliqui
Tentamenta fide: malè me, quin vera faterer,
Continui; malè quin, ut oportuit, oſcula ferrem.
Triſtis erat; ſed nulla tamen formoſior illâ
Eſſe poteſt triſti; deſiderioque calebat
Conjugis abrepti. Tu collige, qualis in illâ

NOTES.

46. *Teneat confinia.*] Poſſeſſes the Confines.

48. *Procris.*] An elegant Repetition.

49. *Tori.*] Of the Bed.

50. *Fœdera.*] For he had plighted his Faith to *Procris*, that he would have no Commerce with any other Woman.

Deſerti lecti.] Of his forſaken Wife, or violated Marriage.

51. *Dea mota eſt.*] *Aurora* was provoked and angry.

Siſte.] Leave off.

Ingrate.] Ungrateful, not to make a return to my Love.

52. *Procrin habe.*] An Irony with Indignation.

Provida mens.] If I can foreſee future Events, you will wiſh you never had *Procris*.

54. *Memorata.*] The Words of *Aurora*.

Retracto.] I meditate, think on.

55. *Conjux.*] My Wife *Procris*.

56. *Facieſque*, &c.] The handſome Face, and youthful Years of *Procris*, induced me to believe ſhe had committed Adultery.

57. *Mores prohibebant.*] But her chaſte Behaviour did not permit me to ſuſpect it.

58. *Sed & hæc.*] But *Aurora* herſelf, from whom I came, was an Example of Adultery; for *Aurora* ſhewed him, how eaſily Women may be induced to become adulterous.

59. *Cuncta*, &c.] So Epiſt. I.

Res eſt ſolliciti plena timoris amor.

61. *Sollicitare.*] To try.

63. *Ineo.*] I enter in.

66. *Erechthida.*] *Procris*, The Daughter of *Erechtheus*.

68. *Fide.*] For *fidei*, a Genitive Caſe. A *Græciſm*.

69. *Continui.*] I can ſcarce refrain from confeſſing myſelf to be *Cephalus*.

Ut oportuit.] As was honeſt and meet.

71. *Calebat.*] She burned with the Love and Deſire of her abſent Huſband.

72. *Conjugis.*] Of her Huſband *Cephalus*, whom ſhe thought to have been carried away by *Aurora*.

Tu collige.] You may well imagine. Reaſon with yourſelf. This the *Greeks* expreſs by συλλογίζειν.

Phoce

Phoce, decor fuerit, quam ſic dolor ipſe decebat.
Quid referam, quoties tentamina noſtra pudici
Repulerint mores? Quoties; Ego, dixerit, uni
Servor, ubicunque eſt: uni mea gaudia ſervo,
Cui non iſta fidei ſatìs experientia ſanè
Magna foret? Non ſum contentus; & in mea pugno
Vulnera; nam cenſus dare me pro nocte paciſcor,
Muneraque augendo, tandem dubitare coëgi.
Exclamo: Malè tectus ego en, malè pactus adulter
Verus eram conjux: me, perfida, teſte tenêris.
Illa nihil: tacito tantummodò victa pudore
Inſidioſa malo cum conjuge limina fugit,
Offenſâque mei genus omne peroſa virorum,
Montibus errabat, ſtudiis operata Dianæ.
Tùm mihi deſerto violentior ignis ad oſſa
Pervenit; orabam veniam; & peccâſſe fatebar,
Et potuiſſe datis ſimili ſuccumbere culpæ
Me quoque muneribus; ſi munera tanta darentur.
Hoc mihi confeſſo, læſum priùs ulta pudorem,
Redditur, & dulces concorditer exigit annos.
Dat mihi prætereà, tanquàm ſe parva dediſſet
Dona, canem munus: quem cùm ſua traderet illi
Cynthia, Currendo ſuperabit, dixerat, omnes.
Dat ſimùl & jaculum; manibus quod (cernis) habemus.

decor fuerit in illâ, quam dolor ipſe ſic decebat. Quid referam, quoties pudici mores repulerint noſtra tentamina? Quoties dixerit, Ego ſervor uni, ubicunque eſt: ſervo mea gaudia uni. Cui ſanè non iſta experientia fidei foret ſatis magna? Non ſum contentus; & pugno in mea vulnera: nam paciſcor me dare cenſus pro nocte. Augendo munera, tandem coëgi dubitare. Exclamo; En ego adulter malè tectus, male pactus, eram verus conjux: perfida tenêris me teſte. Illa nihil: tantummodò victa tacito pudore fugit limina inſidioſa cum malo conjuge, offenſâque mei peroſa omne genus virorum, errabat montibus, operata ſtudiis Dianæ. Tùm violentior ignis pervenit ad oſſa mihi deſerto: orabam veniam; & fatebar peccâſſe, & me quoque potuiſſe ſuccumbere ſimili culpæ muneribus datis; ſi tanta munera darentur. Hoc confeſſo, redditur mihi, ulta priùs læſum pudorem, & exigit concorditer dulces annos. Prætereà dat mihi canem munus: tanquàm ſe dediſſet parva dona: quem cùm ſua Cynthia traderet illi, dixit, ſuperabit omnes currendo. Simùl dat jaculum; quod (cernis): habemus manibus.

NOTES.

75. *Uni.*] For *Cephalus* only.
77. *Cui.*] To what Man in his Senſes.
78. *Mea vulnera.*] To my Sorrow.
79. *Cenſus.*] Great Riches
81. *Malè tectus adulter.*] Unluckily concealed Gallant.
Malè pactus.] Unluckily contracting. This Verſe is alſo read,
Exclamo malè! pectora detego, tectus adulter.
82. *Perfida.*] Perfidious Woman, and to my certain knowledge thou ſtandeſt convicted.
Illa.] *Procris.*
Nihil.] ſc. *dixit*, or *reſpondit.*
84. *Inſidioſa.*] In which Snares had been laid for her.
Cum conjuge.] And me her Huſband.
85. *Peroſa.*] Hating.
86. *Operata.*] Employed.
87. *Violentior ignis.*] A ſtronger Love.
92. *Redditur.*] Returns to me.
93. *Se.*] Herſelf.
96. *Cernis.*] As you ſee.

FAB. XXVII. A wild Beaſt and a Dog into Stones.

The Thebans *demoliſhed the Temple of the Goddeſs* Themis, *becauſe ſhe delivered Oracles in an obſcure Manner. The Goddeſs provoked at this Inſult, ſent forth a wild Beaſt, which deſtroyed the Cattle and Country People.* Cephalus *agrees with the reſt of the* Grecian *Youth to deſtroy this Beaſt with the Dart, and the Dog* Lælaps, Procris *had given him; but the Beaſt continually eluded his Graſp:* Cephalus *then attempts to wound him with his Spear, upon which the Dog and the Beaſt were inſtantly turned into Stones.*

Requiris quæ ſit fortuna alterius muneris? Accipe. Movebere novitate mirandi facti. Laïades ſolverat carmina non intellecta ingeniis priorum; & vates obſcura jacebat & præcipitata jacebat *immemor ſuarum ambagum. Scilicet alma Themis non linquit talia inulta. Protinùs altera peſtis immittitur Aoniis Thebis; & multi rurigenæ pavêre feram exitio pecorumque ſuoque. Vicina juventus venimus; & cinximus latos agros indagine. Illa velox ſuperabat retia levi ſaltu: que tranſibat ſumma lina poſitarum plagarum, copula detrahitur canibus, quos ſequentes illa effugit, & ludit non ſeciùs volucri alite. Poſcor & ipſe meum Lælapa magno conſenſu. Hoc* erat *nomen muneris. Jamdudùm ipſe pugnat exuere vincula ſibi, que tendit morantia collo. Vix benè erat miſſus; nec jam poteramus ſcire ubi eſſet. Calidus pulvis habebat veſtigia pedum. Ipſe erat ereptus oculis. Non haſta ocyor illo,*

MUneris alterius quæ ſit fortuna requiris?
Accipe. Mirandi novitate movebere facti,
Carmina Laïades non intellecta priorum
Solverat ingeniis; & præcipitata jacebat
Immemor ambagum vates obſcura ſuarum.
Scilicet alma Themis non talia linquit inulta.
Protinùs Aoniis immittitur altera Thebis
Peſtis; & exitio multi pecorumque ſuoque
Rurigenæ pavêre feram. Vicina juventus
Venimus; & latos indagine cinximus agros.
Illa levi velox ſuperabat retia ſaltu;
Summaque tranſibat poſitarum lina plagarum.
Copula detrahitur canibus, quos illa ſequentes
Effugit, & volucri non ſeciùs alite ludit.
Poſcor & ipſe meum conſenſu Lælapa magno.
Muneris hoc nomen. Jamdudùm vincula pugnat
Exuere ipſe ſibi, colloque morantia tendit.
Vix benè miſſus erat; nec jam poteramus, ubieſſet,
Scire. Pedum calidus veſtigia pulvis habebat,
Ipſe oculis ereptus erat. Non ocyor illo

NOTES.

1. *Muneris.*] Of the Dog *Lælaps*, given by his Wife *Procris*.

Requiris.] ſc. *ſi*, If.

2. *Mirandi*, &c.] Hear a Thing worthy of Admiration.

3. *Carmina.*] Riddles.

Laïades.] *Oedipus*, the Son of *Laius* by *Jocaſta*.

4. *Solverat.*] Had interpreted the Riddle of the *Sphinx*.

Præcipitata.] The *Sphinx*, who, through Vexation tha *Oedipus* had told her Riddle, threw herſelf headlong down from a Rock to the Ground.

5. *Ambagum.*] Of her Riddles.

6. *Alma Themis.*] *Themis*, alſo called the *Rhamnuſian* Virgin, was the Goddeſs of *Juſtice*. *Alma* is venerable, or gracious. Her Temple was demoliſhed, as if ſhe had given Occaſion to the Perplexity of the *Sphinx*'s Riddles, and was the Fautrix of that Monſter.

Talia.] Such riotous and diſreſpectful Behaviour, together with the Murder of *Laius*, the Marriage of *Oedipus* with his Mother *Jocaſta*, given him by the *Thebans* to Wife, for his ſolving the Riddle, and the Kingdom alſo, as a Dowry.

7. *Altera peſtis.*] Another Plague.

9. *Rurigenæ*, &c.] The Huſbandmen ſtood in fear of that wild Beaſt, both on Account of their own Lives and the Lives of their Cattle.

10. *Indagine.*] Thoſe Nets with which Huntſmen encloſe Foreſts, and the Lodges of wild Beaſts, are called *Indagines*. So *Virg. Saltuſque indagine cingunt. Indagare* is to ſearch narrowly into.

11. *Illa.*] The wild Beaſt.

12. *Summaque lina.*] The higheſt Ropes; a Metonymy of the Matter, for Ropes are made of Flax or Hemp.

Plagarum.] Of Nets.

13. *Copula.*] The Band with which Dogs are tied together. So *Triſt.* V.

Utque canem pavidæ nactum veſtigia cervæ,
Latrantem fruſtrà copula dura tenet.

That which he here calls *copula*, in the following Book he calls *vincula*:

Vincula pars adimunt canibus.

14. *Volucri alite.*] A winged Bird.

Non ſeciùs.] No otherwiſe than, *i. e.* running about a Field, plays in the ſame Manner as a Bird flying about in the Air, roving about here and there.

Ludit.] Eludes, deceives.

15. *Lælapa.*] This Dog was ſo named from his Swiftneſs and Violence. Λαιλαψ is a Whirlwind.

16. *Pugnat.*] Endeavonrs to get off.

17. *Morantia.* That hinder, that detain.

Tendit.] Strives to burſt or break.

18. *Miſſus.*] The Dog let looſe.

19. *Habebat.*] Retained.

Haſta,

Haſta, nec excuſſæ contorto verbere glandes,
Nec Gortyniaco calamus levis exit ab arcu,
Collis apex medii ſubjectis imminet arvis:
Tollor eò, capioque novi ſpectacula cursûs,
Quà modò deprendi, modò ſe ſubducere ab ipſo
Vulnere viſa fera eſt. Nec limite callida recto,
In ſpatiumque fugit; ſed decipit ora ſequentis:
Et redit in gyrum, ne ſit ſuus impetus hoſti.
Imminet hic, ſequiturque parem: ſimiliſque tenenti
Non tenet, & vacuos exercet in aëra morſus.
Ad jaculi vertebar opem: quod dextera librat
Dùm mea dùm digitos amentis indere tento;
Lumina deflexi, revocataque rurſus eôdem
Retuleram: medio (mirum) duo marmora campo
Aſpicio; fugere hoc, illud latrare putares.
Scilicet invictos ambo certamine cursûs
Eſſe Deus voluit; ſi quis Deus adfuit illis.

nec glandes excuſſæ contorto verbere, nec levis calamus exit ab Gortyniaco arcu. Apex medii collis imminet ſubjectis arvis: tollor eò, capioque ſpectacula novi curſûs. Quà fera viſa eſt modò deprendi, modò ſubducere ſe ab ipſo vulnere. Nec callida fugit recto limite que fugit in ſpatium; ſed decipit ora ſequentis: & redit in gyrum, ne ſuis impetus ſit hoſti. Hic imminet, que ſequitur parem; ſimiliſque tenenti non tenet, & exercet vacuos morſus in aëra. Vetebar ad opem jaculi: quod dùm mea dextera librat, dùm tento indere digitis amentis; deflexi lumina, revocataque rurſus retuleram eôdem. (mirum) aſpicio duo marmora medio campo; putares hoc fugere, illud latrare. Scilicet Deus voluit ambo eſſe invictos certamine cursûs; ſi quis Deus adfuit illis.

NOTES.

21. *Contorto verbere.*] From the whirling Sling.
Glandes.] Leaden Bullets.
22. *Grotyniaco.*] *Certenſian*, from *Gortyna*, a City of *Crete*. The *Cretans* were celebrated for being expert Archers.
Calamus.] An Arrow made of a Reed. Metonymically.
23. *Apex.*] The utmoſt Top.
24. *Tollor eò.*] I get up to that Top.
25. *Quà.*] Whence.
Modò.] Sometimes.
Deprendi.] To be caught.
Subducere ſe.] To get clear off.
26. *Limite.*] Courſe.
Callida.] Cunning.
27. *In ſpatium.*] Lengthways.
28. *Gyrum.*] In a Circle.
Hoſti.] *Lælaps.*
29. *Imminet.*] Is juſt upon her.
30. *Vacuos.*] Ineffectual lay hold of the wild Beaſt.
31. *Ad jaculi*, &c.] I had a Mind to throw my Dart.
32. *Amentis.*] The Thongs, with which Darts were thrown more eaſily and farther.
Indere.] To thruſt in.
33. *Deflexi.*] I turned my Eyes from the Dog and wild Beaſt.
Eôdem.] To the ſame Place.
34. *Mirum.*] A wonderful Thing.
Duo marmora.] Two Marble Statues.
37. *Adfuit.*] Was an Aſſiſtant.

FAB. XXVIII. The untimely death of *Procris*.

Cephalus, *delighted with the Exerciſes of* Diana, *was continually hunting down wild Beaſts. Oftentimes ſweltered with the Heat, and deſiring Refreſhment from the cool Air, he uſed to invoke* Aura, *the Air. One who had overheard him, ſuppoſing he had been calling upon ſome Nymph, informed his Wife* Procris *of it.* Procris *hides herſelf in the Shrubs, to watch whether there was any ſuch Nymph as* Aura, *by whom he was captivated, and drawn away from herſelf.* Cephalus, *at a Diſtance perceiving the Shrubs to move, and thinking ſome wild Beaſt lay hid there, threw his Dart, and unluckily killed his Wife. And thus* Procris, *by the Anger of* Aurora, *experienced the Power of that Dart ſhe had preſented to her Huſband.*

Hactenùs: & tacuit. Quod crimen in ipso jaculo? Phocus ait. Ille sic reddidit crimina jaculi. Phoce, Gaudia sint principium nostri doloris. *Referam illa priùs. O Æacida, juvat meminisse beati temporis, quo eram felix conjuge ritè per primos annos; illa erat felix marito. Mutua cura & socialis amor habebat duos. Nec illa præferret thalamos Jovis meo amori: nec erat ulla quæ caperet me, si Venus ipsa veniret. Æquales flammæ urebant pectora. Solebam ire juveniliter venatum in sylvas, sole feriente cacumina ferè primis radiis: nec sinebam famulos ire mecum, nec equos, nec canes atres naribus, nec nodosa lina sequi. Eram tutus jaculo. Sed cùm dextera erat satiata ferinæ cædis; repetebam frigus & umbras, &* Auram *quæ halabat de gelidis vallibus. Lenis* Aura *petebatur mihi in medio æstu: expectabam* Auram: *illa erat requies labori. Solebam cantare (recordor enim)* Aura, venias: *que juves me, que gratissima intres nostros sinus: utque facis, velis relevare æstus, quibus urimur. Forsitan addiderim (sic mea fata trahebant me) plures blanditias, & solitus sum dicere; Tu magna voluptas mihi; tu reficisque foveseque me: tu facit ut amen sylvas, sola loca: que iste tuus spiritus semper captatur ab meo ore. Nescio quis præbuit deceptam aurem ambiguis vocibus: que putans nomen* auræ *tam jactè vocatum esse Nymphæ: credit nymphan amari mihi.*

HActenùs: & tacuit. Jaculo quod crimen in ipso?
Phocus ait. Jaculi sic crimina reddidit ille.
Gaudia principium nostri sint, Phoce, *doloris.*
Illa priùs referam. Juvat ô meminisse beati
Temporis, Æacida, quò primos ritè per annos
Conjuge eram felix; felix erat illa marito.
Mutua cura duos, & amor socialis habebat.
Nec Jovis illa meo thalamos præferret amori:
Nec me quæ caperet, non si Venus ipsa veniret,
Ulla erat. Æquales urebant pectora flammæ.
Sole ferè radiis feriente cacumina primis,
Venatum in sylvas juveniliter ire solebam:
Nec mecum famulos, nec equos, nec naribus acres
Ire canes, nec lina sequi nodosa sinebam.
Tutus eram jaculo. Sed cùm satiata ferinæ
Dextera cædis erat; repetebam frigus, & umbras,
Et, quæ de gelidis halabat vallibus, *Auram.*
Aura petebatur medio mihi lenis in æstu:
Auram expectabam: requies erat illa labori
Aura (recordor enim) *venias,* cantare solebam;
Meque juves, intresque sinus, gratissima, nostros:
Utque facies, relevare velis, quibus urimur, æstus,
Forsitan addiderim (sic me mea fata trahebant)
Blanditias plures, &, Tu mihi magna voluptas,
Dicere sim solitus: Tu me reficisque foveseque:
Tu facis, ut sylvas, ut amem loca sola; meoque,
Spiritus iste tuus semper captatur ab ore.
Vocibus ambiguis deceptam præbuit aurem
Nescio quis; nomenque *auræ* tam sæpè vocatum,

NOTES.

1. *Hactenùs.*] sc. *Cephalus* had been speaking thus much, and no more.

Quod crimen, &c.] What Fault is in the Dart. For *Phocus* remembring what *Cephalus* had said, viz. that he had been undone by it, asks him what Evil the Dart had been the Cause of?

2. *Reddidit.*] He lays open.

4. *Illa.*] Those Joys.

Referam.] I will relate.

5. *Ritè.*] Perfectly.

6. *Felix.*] An Anadiplosis.

7. *Socialis.*] From the Effect, because it renders sociable.

8. *Thalamos Jovis.*] The Nuptials of *Jupiter.*

9. *Ipsa.*] Herself who is the Goddess of Beauty.

10. *Æquales flammæ.*] An equal Love.

11. *Sole,* &c.] I used to go a Hunting in the Woods betimes in the Morning. A Periphrasis of the Morning.

11. *Cacumina.*] sc. *Montium.*

12. *Juveniliter.*] After the Manner of young Men.

13. *Acres naribus.*] Of a quick Scent.

14. *Lina.*] Nets.

16. *Frigus.*] The cool Shade. So *Virg.* Ecl. II.

Nunc etiam pecudes umbras, & frigora captant.

18. *Aura.*] An Anaphora.

Lenis.] Sweet, pleasant.

22. *Relevare.*] To alleviate the Heat of the Sun-beams.

24. *Tu mihi.*] These are the flattering Expressions that *Cephalus* made use of to the Air.

26. *Sola.*] Solitary.

28. *Vocibus ambiguis.*] To Words of a double meaning, which might be applied either to the Air, or a Mistress.

Eſſe putans Nymphæ: Nympham mihi credit amari.
Criminis extemplò ficti temerarius index
Procrin adit: linguâque refert audita ſuſurra.
Credula res amor eſt. Subitò collapſa dolore;
Ut ſibi narratur, cecidit; longoque refecta
Tempore; ſi miſeram, ſe fati dixit iniqui:
Deque fide queſta eſt; & crimine concita vano,
Quod nihil eſt, metuit: metuit ſinè corpore nomen:
Et dolet infelix veluti de pellice verâ.
Sæpè tamen dubitat: ſperatque miſerrima falli;
Indicioque fidem negat: &, niſi viderit ipſa,
Damnatura ſui non eſt delicta mariti.
Poſtera depulerant Auroræ lumina noctem;
Egredior, ſylvaſque peto: victorque per herbas,
Aura veni, dixi, noſtroque medere labori,
Et ſubitò gemitus inter mea verba videbar
Neſcio quos audiſſe: Veni, tamen, optima dixi.
Fronde levem rurſus ſtrepitum faciente caducâ,
Sum ratus eſſe feram, telumque volatile miſi.
Procris erat; medioque tenens in pectore vulnus,
Hei mihi! conclamat. Vox eſt ubi cognita fidæ
Conjugis: ad vocem præceps amanſque cucurri.
Semianimem, & ſparſas fœdantem ſanguine veſtes,
Et ſua (me miſerum!) de vulnere dona trahentem
Invenio. Corpuſque meo mihi carius ulnis
Sontibus attollo, ſciſsàque à pectore veſte
Vulnera ſæva ligo: conorque inhibere cruorem:
Neu me morte ſuâ ſceleratum deſerat, oro.

Extemplò temerarius index ficti criminis adit Procrin: que refert audita ſuſurra linguâ. Amor eſt credula res. *Collapſa ſubitò dolore; ut narratur ſibi, cecidit: que refecta longo tempore; dixit ſe miſeram, ſe iniqui fati: que queſta eſt de fide: & concita vano crimine, metuit quod eſt nihil: metuit nomen ſinè corpore: & infelix dolet veluti de verâ pellice. Tamen ſæpè dubitat: que miſerrima ſpera: falli; que negat fidem indicio: & non eſt, damnatura delicta ſui mariti, niſi ipſa viderit. Poſtera lumina Auroræ depulerant noctem; egredior, que peto ſylvas: victorque per herbas dixi,* Aura veni, *que medere noſtro labori. Et ſubitò videbar audiſſe neſcio quos gemitus inter mea verba; tamen dixi. Optime veni. Rurſus caducâ fronde faciente levem ſtrepitum, ratus ſum eſſe feram, que miſi volatile telum. Erat Procris; que tenens vulnus in medio pectore, conclamat, Hei mihi! Ubi vox fidæ conjugis eſt cognita: præceps amanſque cucurri ad vocem. Invenio ſemianimem, & fœdantem ſparſas veſtes ſanguine, & trahentem ſua dona (me miſerum!) de vulnere. Que attollo corpus carius mihi meo, ſontibus ulnis, que veſte ſciſsâ à pectore, ligo ſæva vulnera: que conor inhibere cruorem oro, neu deſerat me ſceleratim ſuâ morte.*

NOTES.

31. *Extemplo.*] On a ſudden.
Ficti criminis.] Of a falſe Crime.
Index.] An inconſiderate Accuſer.
32. *Linguâque*, &c.] And tells, and lays open. This is a Pleonaſm, for *Lingua* is redundant.
Suſurra.] The Words overheard.
33. *Credula.*] They who are in Love eaſily believe all Things. So in Epiſt. *Hypſip.*

Credula res amor eſt: utinam temeraria picar,
Criminibus falſis inſimulâſſe virum.

34. *Refecta.*] Reviving, coming to herſelf.
35. *Iniqui fati.*] Her Condition, unhappy.
36. *Deque fide.*] She lamented that I broke the Faith I had plighted to her.
Concita.] Irritated, alarmed.
37. *Metuit.*] An Anadiploſis.
39. *Speratque*, &c.] She hopes the Informer deceived her, or was miſtaken in the Report made.
40. *Indicioque*, &c.] She neither gives Credit to the Accuſer, nor to the Accuſation.
42. *Poſtera lumina.*] The next Day.
43. *Sylvaſque peto.*] And I go to the Woods.
44. *Medere.*] Eaſe my Pain.
45. *Gemitus.*] Sighs.
Inter.] Juſt as I ſpoke.
47. *Caducâ fronde.*] By the falling of the Leaves.
48. *Telumque volatile.*] A ſwift Dart.
49. *Tenens.*] Receiving.
53. *Me miſerum,*] *Cephalus* told theſe Things weeping.
Dona.] The Dart ſhe had given me as a Preſent.
Trahentem.] Endeavouring to draw out.
55. *Sontibus ulnis.*] With guilty Arms.

illa carens viribus, & jam moribunda, coëgit se loqui hæc pauca: Supplex oro per fœdera noſtri lecti, per Deos Superoſque, meoſque, per ſi merui quid benè de te, perque amorem cauſam mortis mibi, manentem nunc quoque cùm pereo; ne patiare Auram innubere noſtris thalamis. Dixit: & tum demique & ſenſi & docui eſſe errorem nominis. Sed quid juvabat docuiſſe? Labitur, & parvæ vires fugiunt cum ſanguine: dumque poteſt ſpectare aliquid; ſpectat me, & exhalat infelicem animam in me, que in noſtro ore. Sed videtur ſecura mori meliore vultu. Heros lacrymans memorabat hæc flentibus: & ecce Æacus ingreditur cum duplice prole, novoque milite; quem Cephalus accipit cum fortibus armis.

Viribus illa carens, & jam moribunda, coëgit
Hæc ſe pauca loqui: Per noſtri fœdera lecti.
Perque Deos ſupplex oro, Superoſque, meoſque,
Per ſi quid merui de te benè; perque, manentem
Nunc quoque cùm pereo, cauſam mihi mortis, amorem
Nè thalamis *Auram* patiare innubere noſtris.
Dixit: & errorem tum demique nominis eſſe
Et ſenſi, & docui. Sed quid docuiſſe juvabat?
Labitur; & parvæ fugiunt cum ſanguine vires:
Dùmque aliquid ſpectare poteſt, me ſpectat, & in me
Infelicem animam noſtroque exhalat in ore.
Sed vultu meliore mori ſecura videtur.
Flentibus hæc lacrymans heros memorabat; & ecce
Æacus ingreditur duplici cum prole, novoque
Milite; quem Cephalus cum fortibus accipit armis.

NOTES.

58. *Moribunda.*] Dying.

Coëgit, &c.] She forced herſelf on the Point of expiring to ſpeak theſe few Words.

61. *Per.*] I entreat you by whatever I have done if I have done any thing that may be acceptableto you.

Manentem.] Perſevering.

63. *Innubere.*] To invade, to occupy my Bed. *Procris* thinks *Aura* (the Air) to be a Nymph.

65. *Senſi.*] I underſtood.

66. *Labitur.*] She falls.

68. *Exhalat.*] She breathes out.

In ore.] Into my Mouth, according to the Cuſtom of the Ancients.

69. *Meliore.*] A more pleaſant.

Videtur.] Being freed from the Care of her Rival. For now ſhe had underſtood by *Cephalus*, that *Aura* was not a Nymph, as ſhe thought, but a gentle Blaſt of Wind.

70. *Flentibus.*] *Phocus*, and the Sons of *Pallas*.

Heros.] *Cephalus.*

71. *Cum prole.*] With his two Sons *Telamon* and *Peleus*, and the ſelect Band of Troops, newly raiſed, or juſt muſtered Troops.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN LIBER VIII.

FAB. I. King *Niſus* into a Sea-Eagle, and *Scylla* into a Lark.

The ARGUMENT.

Minos, *the Son of* Jupiter *and* Europa, *deſigning to be revenged on the* Athenians *for the Murder of his Son, came to* Megara, *where* Niſus *reigned, thinking by taking that City, and cutting off the Auxiliaries of his Enemies, he might obtain an eaſy Victory.* Scylla, *the Daughter of* Niſus, *frequently diverted herſelf upon the Walls of that City, with ſome vocal Stones, which being ſtruck upon by any other Stone ſounded like a Harp. For while* Apollo *was building the Wall, he laid his Harp upon the Stones, the Sound of which paſſed into them. This Virgin ſeeing* Minos *arrayed in Royal Apparel, dextrouſly conducting the Siege, fell deeply in Love with him; and finding no other Way to obtain him, made the Enemy victorious, by cutting off a Purple Lock of Hair from her Father, while he was aſleep, on which the Fate of her Country depended. This when the Gates were laid open, and the Enemy let in, ſhe preſented to* Minos, *but he abhorring the wicked Deed, refuſed to take her into his Ship. She however inſiſted upon going, and leaping into the Sea, hung by the Ship, which when her Father ſaw, transformed as he was into an Eagle, he attempted to wound her with his Beak. Whereupon, quitting her Hold, ſhe was turned into a Bird called a* Lark.

JAM nitidum retegente diem noctiſque fugante
Tempora Lucifero, cadit Eurus, & humida ſurgunt

Jam Lucifero retegente nitidum diem, que fugante tempora noctis, Eurus cadit & humida nubila ſurgunt.

NOTES.

1. *Jam.*] The Poet deſcribes the Return of *Cephalus* to *Athens*, having received the auxiliary Force he required, from *Æacus*.

1. *Retegente.*] Opening, ſhewing.
2. *Lucifero.*] The Morning Star.

Nubila.

Placidi Auſtri dant curſum Æacidis redeuntibus, Cephaloque; quibus acti feliciter, tenuêre petitos portus ante expectatum. Intereà Minos vaſtat Lelegeïa littora: que prætentat vires ſui Mavortis in urbe Alcathoë, quam Niſus habet: cui crinis ſplendidus oſtro inhærebat inter honoratos canos de medio vertice, fiducia magni regni. Sexta cornua orientis Phœbes reſurgebant: & fortuna belli adhuc pendebat, que Victoria velat diu inter utrumque, dubiis pennis. Regia turris erat addita vocalibus muris, in quibus Latonia proles fertur depoſuiſſe auratam lyram; ſonus ejus inhæſit ſaxo Filia Niſi eſt ſolita aſcendere illuc ſæpè; & petere reſonantia ſaxa exiguo lapillo; tunc cùm pax eſſet. Quoque ſolebat ſæpè bello, que è illà ſpectare certamina rigidi Martis. Jamque morâ belli, quoque norat nomina procerum, armaque, equoſque habituſque, Cydoniaſque pharetras. Noverat faciem ducis Europæi ante alios; etiam plus quàm ſat eſt. Minos hâc judice, ſeu abdiderat caput caſſide criſtatâ pennis, erat formoſus in galeâ; ſeu ſumpſerat clypeum fulgentem ære, decebat ſumpſiſſe clypeum; torſerat lenta haſtilia lacertis adductis,

Nubila. Dant placidi curſum redeuntibus Auſtri
Æacidis, Cephaloque; quibus feliciter acti,
Ante expectatum portus tenuêre petitos.
Intereà Minos Lelegeïa littora vaſtat:
Prætentaque ſui vires Mavortis in urbe
Alcathoë, quam Niſus habet; cui ſplendidus oſtro
Inter honoratos medio de vertice canos
Crinis inhærebat, magni fiducia regni.
Sexta reſurgebant orientis cornua Phœbes:
Et pendebat adhuc belli fortuna: diuque
Inter utrumque volat dubiis Victoria pennis.
Regia turris erat vocalibus addita muris,
In quibus auratam proles Latonia fertur
Depoſuiſſe lyram: ſaxo ſonus ejus inhæſit.
Sæpè illuc ſolita eſt aſcendere filia Niſi;
Et petere exiguo reſonantia ſaxa lapillo;
Tunc cùm pax eſſet. Bellum quoque ſæpè ſolebat
Spectare, eque illâ rigidi certamina Martis.
Jamque morâ belli, procerum quoque nomina nôrat.
Armaque equoſque habituſque Cydonêaſque pharetras
Noverat ante alios faciem ducis Europæi;
Plus etiam quam noſſe ſat eſt. Hâc judice Minos,
Seu caput abdiderat criſtatâ caſſide pennis,
In galeâ formoſus erat; ſeu ſumpſerat ære
Fulgentem clypeum, clypeum ſumpſiſſe decebat;
Torſerat adductis haſtilia lenta lacertis,

NOTES.

3. *Curſum.*] A quick Voyage.

4. *Æacidis.*] To the Soldiers liſted by the Sons of *Æacus* in the Iſle of *Ægina*.

5. *Ante expectatum.*] Before they were expected.

Portus.] The Ports of *Athens*, where they were bound to.

6. *Lelegeïa.*] *Megara* was built by *Lelex* and repaired by *Alcathoë*, and hence its latter Name. See Book VII. Fab. XXIII. Ver. 19.

7. *Mavortis.*] Of his Arms.

8. *Habet.*] Poſſeſſes.

Oſtro.] With Purple.

10. *Fiducia.*] For as long as he kept that Hair, he could not be deprived of the Kingdom.

11. *Sexta.*] *Megara* was betrayed the ſixth Month after the Siege began.

12. *Pendebat.*] Was in Suſpenſe, doubtful, and uncertain.

13. *Inter utrumque.*] *Minos* and *Niſus*.

Dubiis pennis.] By a doubtful Event; for the Event of War is always doubtful, therefore the Poet feigns it to have Wings, becauſe it ſeems ſometimes to fly here, and ſometimes there.

14. *Regia*, &c.] A Deſcription of the Tower, whoſe Walls were made vocal.

Vocalibus.] Echoing, returning the Sound. For when *Alcathoë* fortified *Megara*, *Apollo* helped him, and laid down his Harp on the Walls, the Sound of which paſſed into the Stones.

15. *Latonia.*] Of *Apollo*, the Son of *Latona*.

18. *Petere.*] And make the Stones ring by ſtriking them with another ſmall Stone.

21. *Morâ.*] By the Continuance.

Procerum.] Of the Captains.

22. *Cydonêas.*] *Cretenſian*. *Cydon* is a City of *Crete*.

23. *Ducis.*] Of *Minos*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*.

25. *Abdiderat.*] Had covered.

Criſtatâ.] An Helmet adorned with Creſts.

28. *Torſerat.*] Had ſhot.

Adductis.] Drawn back.

Laudabat

Laudabat virgo junctam cum viribus artem;
Impoſito patulos calamo ſinuaverat arcus,
Sic Phœbum ſumptis jurabat ſtare ſagittis.
Cùm verò faciem dempto nudaverat ære,
Purpureuſque albi ſtratis inſignia pictis
Terga premebat equi, ſpumantiaque ora regebat:
Vix ſua, vix ſanæ virgo Niſeïa compos
Mentis erat. Felix jaculum, quod tangeret ille,
Quæque manu premeret, felicia fræna vocabat.
Impetus eſt illi (liceat modò) ferre per agmen
Virgineos hoſtile gradus: eſt impetus illi
Turribus è ſummis in Gnoſſia mittere corpus
Caſtra; vel æratas hoſti recludere portas,
Vel ſi quid Minos aliud velit. Utque ſedebat
Candida Dictæi ſpectans tentoria regis,
Læter, ait; doleamne geri lacrymabile bellum,
In dubio eſt. Deleo, quòd Minos hoſtis amanti eſt,
Sed, niſi bella forent, numquid mihi cognitus eſſet?
Me tamen acceptâ poterat deponere bellum
Obſide: me comitem, me pacis pignus habere.
Si quæ te peperit talis, pulcherrime rerum,
Qualis es ipſe, fuit; meritò Deus arſit in illâ.
O ego ter felix! ſi pennis lapſa per auras
Gnoſſiaci poſſem caſtris inſiſtere regis;
Faſſaque me, flammaſque meas, quâ dote, rogarem

virgo laudabat artem junctam cum viribus; Sinuaverat patulos arcus calamo impoſito, jurabat Phœbum ſtare ſic ſagittis ſumptis. Cùm verò nudaverat faciem ære dempto, purpureuſque premebat terga albi equi inſignia pictis ſtratis, que regebat ſpumantia ora: Niſeïa virgo vix erat ſua, vix compos ſanæ mentis. Vocabat jaculum felix, quod ille tangeret que fræna felicia quæ premeret manu. Impetus eſt illi (modò liceat) ferre virgineos gradus per hoſtile agmen: impetus eſt illi mittere corpus è ſummis turribus in Gnoſſia caſtra; vel recludere æratas portas hoſti; vel ſi Minos velit, quid aliud. Utque ſedebat ſpectans candidæ tentoria Dictæi regis, a t, Eſt in dubio; læter doleamne lacrymabile bellum geri. Doleo quod Minos eſt hoſtis amanti? Sed niſi bella forent, numquid eſſet cognitus mihi? Tamen poterat deponere bellum me accepta obſide; habere me comitem, me pignus pacis. Pulcherrime rerum, ſi quæ peperit te, fuit talis qualis es ipſe; Deus meritò arſit in illâ, O ego ter felix! ſi lapſa per auras pennis, poſſem inſiſtere caſtris Gnoſſiaci regis; faſſaque me, que meas flammas, rogarem quâ dote

NOTES.

30. *Calamo.*] With an Arrow.
Sinuaveret.] Had bent, had drawn together.
32. *Ære.*] His Helmet of Braſs.
33. *Purpureuſque.*] Clad in Purple.
34. *Premebat.*] He rode.
Regebat.] He held in.
35. *Vix ſua.*] She was ſcarce herſelf.
Niſeïa.] *Scylla*, the Daughter of *Niſus*.
38. *Modò liceat.*] If ſhe ſhould.
Ferre.] Go to.
40. *Gnoſſia.*] *Cretenſian. Gnoſſus*, or *Cnoſſus*, is a City of *Crete*.
41. *Æratas.*] Strong, as made of Braſs.
Recludere.] Open.
43. *Dictæi.*] Of *Crete*. For *Dicte* is a Mountain of *Crete*.
45. *In dubio.*] ſc. *mihi*. For *Scylla* is in doubt whether ſhe ſhould rejoice or grieve, that War was carried on againſt her Father.
46. *Sed niſi*, &c.] I ſhould rather rejoice than be ſorry, for if there had been no War I ſhould never have known *Minos*. [So in another Place.

Hectora quis noſſet, felix ſi Troja fuiſſet.

47. *Deponere.*] To put an End to, deſiſt from.
48. *Obſide.*] They are called Hoſtages, who in making a Peace or Truce are committed to the Power of another, ſo that if he who gives the Hoſtage, breaks his Faith, the Perſon who has the Hoſtage, has an abſolute Power over Body and Life; therefore we read of the Children of Kings to have been anciently given as Hoſtages.
50. *Deus*, &c.] *Jupiter* loved her.
51. *Felix.*] Bleſſed.
52. *Gnoſſiaci regis.*] Of *Minos*, King of *Crete*.
53. *Faſſaque*, &c.] And having made myſelf known to the Daughter of King *Niſus*, and my Love for him, I would aſk him by what Dowry he might be made mine.

vellet emi! Tantùm ne poſceret patrias arces. Nam potiùs ſperata cubilia pereant, quàm ſim potens proditione. Quamvìs ſæpè clementia placidi victoris fecit utile multis vinci. Certè gerit bella juſta pro nato peremptо: que valet in causâ, que armis tuentibus cauſam: ut puto vincemur. Qui exitus ſi manet urbem; cur ſuus Mavors reſerabit hæc mœnia illi, & non noſter amor? Poterit ſuperare meliùs ſinè cæde, moràque, impensâque ſui cruoris. Certè quàm metuo, Minos, ne quis imprudens vulneret tua pectora! quis enim tam durus, ut audeat dirigere, niſi neſcius, immitem haſtam in te? Cœpta placent, & ſententia ſtat tradere patriam dotalem mecum; que imponere finem bello. Verùm parum eſt velle. *Cuſtodia ſervat aditus; que genitor tenet clauſtra portarum. Ego infelix timeo hunc ſolum; ſolus moratur mea vota. Dî facerent ſorem ſinè parte! Quiſque profecto ſit Deus ſibi: Fortuna repugnat ignavis precibus. Altera ſuccenſa tanto Cupidine, jamdudum gauderet perdere quodcunque obſtaret amori. Et cur ulla foret fortior me? Et auſim ire per ignes & gladios*

Vellet emi! Tantùm patrias ne poſceret arces.
Nam pereant potiùs ſperata cubilia, quam ſim
Proditione potens. Quamvìs ſæpè utile vinci
Victoris placidi fecit clementia multis.
Juſta gerit certè pro nato bella perempto:
In causâque valet, cauſamque tuentibus armis.
Ut puto vincemur. Qui ſi manet exitus urbem;
Cur ſuus hæc illi reſerabit mœnia Mavors,
Et non noſter amor? Meliùs ſinè cæde, moràque,
Impensâque ſui poterit ſuperare cruoris.
Quàm metuo certè, ne quis tua pectora, Minos
Vulneret imprudens! Quis enim tam durus ut in te
Dirigere immitem, niſi neſcius, audeat haſtam?
Cœpta placent; & ſtat ſententia tradere mecum
Dotalem patriam; finemque imponere bello.
Verùm *velle parum eſt.* Aditus cuſtodia ſervat;
Clauſtraq; portarum genitor tenet. Hunc ego ſolum
Infelix timeo; ſolus mea vota moratur.
Dî facerent ſinè patre forem! *Sibi quiſque profecto*
Fit Deus: ignavis precibus Fortuna repugnat.
Altera jamdudum, ſuccenſa Cupidine tanto,
Perderè gauderet quodcunque obſtaret amori.
Et cur ulla foret me fortior? Ire per ignes,
Et gladios auſim, nec in hôc tamen ignibus ullis
Aut gladiis opus eſt: opus eſt mihi crine paterno;
Ille mihi eſt auro petioſior. Illa beatam
Purpura me, votique mei factura potentem.
Talia dicenti, curarum maxima nutrix

tamen in hôc nec eſt opus ullis ignibus aut gladiis: opus eſt mihi paterno crine; ille eſt pretioſior auro mihi. Illa purpura eſt factura me beatam, que potentem mei voti. Dicenti talia, nox, maxima nutrix curarum,

NOTES.

54. *Emi.*] Perhaps the Poet alludes to the Cuſtom of the Ancients, among whom Marriages were celebrated three Ways, *uſu*, *farre*, or *confarreatione*, as they called it, and *coemptione*.

Tantùm.] I would only wiſh that he would not aſk my Father's Kingdom for a Dowry.

55. *Sperata cubilia.*] The hoped for Embraces.

56. *Proditione.*] By betraying my Father.

58. *Juſta.*] So Book VII.

Androgeique necem juſtis ulciſcitur armis.

59. *Causâ valet.*] And he acts in a more juſt Cauſe.

61. *Illi.*] To *Minos*.

Reſerabit.] Open.

Mavors.] His Arms. *Mars* is put for War, a Metonymy of the Efficient.

63. *Impensâ cruoris.*] At the Expence of his Blood.

66. *Immitem.*] Cruel.

67. *Cœpta.*] *ſc.* This Undertaking.

67. *Sententia ſtat.*] I am determined, my Reſolution is.

68. *Dotalem.*] By way of Dowry.

69. *Aditus.*] The Entrance of the Gates.

Cuſtodia.] The Guards.

70. *Clauſtra.*] The Keys of the Gates.

71. *Vota.*] My earneſt Deſires.

Moratur.] Hinders.

72. *Quiſque.*] *Scylla* is ſo impious and blinded with Love, that ſhe denies there are any Gods, but that every one is a God for himſelf, and, therefore, that there is no need of the Help of God, ſeeing every one may ſeek for Help from himſelf.

73. *Ignavis.*] Of ſlothful Perſons.

74. *Altera.*] Any other Maid.

Succenſa.] Inflamed.

Cupidine.] With ſo great a Love.

75. *Perdere.*] Deſtroy.

76. *Foret.*] Should be.

78. *Crine.*] See verſe 6.

Nox intervenit; tenebriſque audacia crevit.
Prima quies aderat; quâ curis feſſa diurnis
Pectora ſomnus habet. Thalamos taciturna paternos
Intrat: & (heu facinus!) fatali nata parentem
Crine ſuum ſpoliat: prædâque potita nefandâ
[Fert ſecum ſpolium ſceleris; progreſſaque portâ]
Per medios hoſtes (meritis fiducia tanta eſt)
Pervenit ad regem; quem ſic affata paventem:
Suaſit amor facinus, proles ego regia Niſi
Scylla, tibi trado patrioſque meoſque penates.
Præmia nulla peto, niſi te. Cape pignus amoris,
Purpureum crinem. Nec me nunc tradere crinem,
Sed patrium tibi crede caput. Sceleratâque dextrâ
Munera porrexit. Minos porrecta refugit.
Turbatuſque novi reſpondit imagine facti:
Dî te ſummoveant, O noſtri infamia ſæcli,
Orbe ſuo; telluſque tibi, pontuſque negentur.
Certè ego non patiar Jovis incunabula Creten,
Quæ meus eſt orbis, tantum contingere monſtrum.
Dixit: &, ut leges captis juſtiſſimus auctor
Hoſtibus impoſuit, claſſis retinacula ſolvi
Juſſit, & æratas impleri remige puppes.
Scylla, freto poſtquam deductas nare carinas,
Nec præſtare ducem ſceleris ſibi præmia vidit,
Conſumptis precibus violentam tranſit in iram.
Intendeſque manus, paſſis furibunda capillis,
Quò fugis exclamat, meritorum auctore relictâ?

intervenit, que audacia crevit tenebris. Prima quies aderat; quâ ſomnus habet pectora feſſa diurnis curis. Taciturna intrat paternos thalamos: & (heu facinus) nata ſpoliat ſuum parentem fatali crine, que potita nefandâ prædâ, [fert ſpolium ſceleris ſecum; que progreſſa portâ] pervenit ad regem per medios hoſtes (fiducia meritis eſt tanta) quem paventem ſic affata: Amor ſuaſit facinus, ego Scylla, regia proles Niſi, trado tibi patrioſque meoſque penates. Peto nulla præmia niſi te. Cape purpureum crinem pignus amoris. Nec crede me nunc tradere tibi crinem, ſed caput patrium. Quâ porrexit ſcelerata munera dextrâ. Minos refugit porrecta. Que turbatus imagine novi facti, reſpondit, Dî ſummoveant te, O infamia noſtri ſæcli ſuo orbe; Que tellus que pontus negentur tibi. Certè ego non patiar tantum monſtrum contingere Creten, incunabula Jovis, quæ eſt meus orbis. Dixit: & ut juſtiſſimus auctor impoſuit, leges captis hoſtibus, juſſit retinacula claſſis ſolvi, & æratas puppes impleri remige. Scylla poſtquàm vidit carinas deductas freto nare, nec ducem præſtare præmia ſceleris ſibi, tranſit in violentam iram conſumptis precibus, que furibunda paſſis capillis, intendens manus, exclamat, Quò fugis, auctore meritorum relictâ?

NOTES.

85. *Fatali.*] On which the Fate of the City depended.

87. *Spolium.*] The purple Hair, of which ſhe had robbed her Father.

Progreſſaque.] And going out.

88. *Meritis.*] Of the Service ſhe had done *Minos*.

89. *Ad regem.*] *Minos.*

Paventem.] Being aſtoniſhed at the Novelty of the Thing.

94. *Patrium caput.*] Her Father's Life; for the Safety of *Niſus* depended upon that Hair.

95. *Minos.*] *Minos* is reported to have been ſo juſt, that the Gods made him Judge of the Regions below.

96. *Imagine.*] At the Thought.

Facti novi.] Of the unuſual Wickedneſs.

97. *Summoveant.*] May they deſtroy, root thee out of.

98. *Orbe.*] Some will have it that the Poet here alludes to the Puniſhment of Parricides; concerning which *Cicero* ſays, in his Oration for *Roſcius Amerinus*, They were ſewed up together in a Hide with an Ape, a Cock, and a Snake, and caſt into the Sea, or a River, that they might neither ſee the Heaven, nor have Reſt on Land, nor in the Water.

99. *Creten.*] Where *Jupiter* was brought up and educated. So in another Place,

Cretes erunt teſtes, nec fingunt omnia Cretes,
Crete nutrito terra ſuperba Jove.

100. *Meus orbis.*] My Kingdom.

101. *Juſtiſſimus.*] So in another Place.

Sit modus exilio, dixit, juſtiſſime Minos.

In another Place, he is called the Law-giver, *ſc.* becauſe he firſt gave Laws to the People of *Crete*.

104. *Deductas.*] Drawn out from the Land into the Sea. So Book VI.

—jubet ille carinas
In mare deduci.—

105. *Ducem.*] *Minos.*

107. *Paſſis.*] Scattered, hanging looſe.

O patriæ

O prælate meæ patriæ, prælate parenti, quò fugis immitis! Victoria cujus eſt noſtrum ſcelus & meritum. Nec data munera moverunt *te, nec noſter amor movit te: nec quod omnis mea ſpes eſt congeſta in te unum? Nam deſerta quò revertar? in patriam? jacet ſuperata, ſed finge manere: eſt clauſa mihi meâ proditione. Ad ora patris? quæ donavi tibi. Cives odêre merentem, finitimi metuunt exemplum. Obſtruximus orbem terrarum, nobis ut Crete ſola pateret. Sic quoque prohibes hâc? Sic ingrate relinquis nos? Europa non eſt genetrix tibi, ſed inhoſpita Syrtis, Armeniæque tigres, que Charybdis agitata Auſtro. Nec tu natus Jove: nec tua mater eſt ducta imagine tauri. Ea fabula veſtri generis eſt falſa. Et qui progenuit te fuit ferus taurus, & captus amore nullius juvencæ. Pater Niſæ, exige pœnas. Mœnia modò prodita noſtris malis gaudete, nam, fateor, merui; & ſum digna perire; me tamen ex illis aliquis ex illis quos impia læſi, me perimat. Cur, qui viciſti noſtro crimine, inſequeris crimen? Hoc ſcelus patriæque patrique ſit officium tibi. Adultera quæ accepit taurum torvum ligno, que tulit diſſortem fœtum utero: eſt verè digna te conjuge. Ecquid mea dicta perveniunt ad tuas aures? An ingrate, venti ferunt inania verba, îdemque tuas carinas? Jam jam non eſt mirabile Paſiphaën*

O patriæ prælate meæ, prælate parenti!
Quo fugis immitis? Cujus victoria noſtrum
Et ſcelus, & meritum eſt. Nec te data munera, nec te
Noſter movit amor; nec quòd ſpes omnis in unum
Te mea congeſta eſt? Nam quò deſerta revertar?
In patriam! ſuperata jacet. Sed finge manere:
Proditione meâ clauſa eſt mihi. Patris ad ora?
Quæ tibi donavi. Cives odêre merentem.
Finitimi exemplum metuunt. Obſtruximus orbem
Terrarum nobis, ut Crete ſola pateret.
Hâc quoque ſic prohibes? ſic nos ingrate relinquis?
Non genetrix Europa tibi, ſed inhoſpita Syrtis,
Armeniæque tigres. Auſtroque agitata Charybdis.
Nec Jove tu natus: nec mater imagine tauri
Ducta tua eſt. Generis falſa eſt ea fabula veſtri.
Et ferus, & captus nullius amore juvencæ,
Qui te progenuit, taurus fuit. Exige pœnas
Niſe pater. Guadete malis modò prodita noſtris
Mœnia: nam fateor, merui; & ſum digna perire:
Me tamen ex illis aliquis, quos impia læſi,
Me perimat. Cur, qui viciſti crimine noſtro,
Inſequeris crinem? Scelus hoc patriæque patrique
Officium tibi ſit. Te verè conjuge digna eſt,
Quæ torvum ligno decepit adultera taurum:
Diſſortemque utero fœtum tulit. Ecquid ad aures
Perveniunt mea dicta tuas? An inania venti
Verba ferunt; îdemque tuas, ingrate, curinas?
Jam jam Paſiphaën non eſt mirabile taurum

NOTES.

111. *Scelus.*] My Crime in betraying my Father.

Meritum.] My Merit in making thee a Conqueror.

113. *Congeſta.*] Center in you

Deſerta.] Forſaken by thee.

114. *Finge.*] Suppoſe.

115. *Patris ad ora.*] Can I return to my Father, whoſe Life and Fortune I have made a Preſent of to you.

116. *Cives*, &c.] My City deſervedly hates me. So *Dido*,

Te propter Libycæ gentes, Nomadumque tyranni
Odêre.

117. *Finitimi*, &c.] Neighbours fear, leſt, by my Example, their Daughters ſhould betray their Parents.

118. *Ut Crete*, &c.] That I might be able only to go to *Crete*.

120. *Inhoſpita.*] Inhoſpitable.

121. *Auſtroque.*] A Species of the Winds for the whole Genus of them.

Agitata.] Buffeted by.

125. *Exige pœnas.*] Take Vengeance on me.

130. *Inſequeris crimen.*] Doſt perſecute me for my Crime.

131. *Officium.*] A good Turn.

Te vere.] *Paſiphaë*, the Wife of *Minos*, falling in Love with a Bull, was incloſed in a wooden Cow by the Help of *Dædalus*, and thus found Means to copulate with him, by which the *Minotaur* was begotten, who in part was like *Minos*, and in part like the Bull.

132. *Torvum.*] Terrible.

Ligno.] In the Form of a Cow made of Wood.

133. *Diſſortemque.*] A mixt Birth. For the Minotaur was

Miſcumque genus proleſque biformis. Virg.

Ecquid, &c.] Or do you not hear my Words? For *Scylla* is in doubt whether her Words reached the Ears of *Minos*.

Præpoſuiſſe

Præpoſuiſſe tibi: tu plus feritatis habebas.
Me miſeram! Properare juvat: divulſaque remis
Unda ſonat. Mecumque ſimùl mea terra recedit.
Nil agis, ô fruſtra meritorum oblite meorum!
Inſequar invitum: puppimque amplexa recurvam
Per freta longa trahar! Vix dixerat: inſilit undas
[Conſequiturque rates, faciente cupidine vires,]
Gnoſſiacæque hæret comes invidioſa carinæ.
Quam pater ut vidit (nam jam pendebat in auras,
Et modò factus erat fulvis Haliæetus alis)
Ibat; ut hærentem roſtro laceraret adunco.
Illa metu puppim dimittit, & aura cadentem
Suſtinuiſſe levis, ne tangeret æquora, viſa eſt.
Pluma fuit: plumis in avem mutata vocatur
Ciris, & à tonſo eſt hoc nomen adepta capillo.

Præpoſuiſſe taurum tibi: tu habebas plus feritatis. Me miſeram! juvat properare: unda ſonat divulſa remis. Que mea terra recedit mecum: O oblite meorum meritorum, agis nihil! Inſequar invitum: que amplexa recurvam puppim, trahar per longa freta! Vix dixerat: inſilit undas, [que conſequitur ratem, cupidine faciente vires] quæ hæret invidioſa comes Gnoſſiacæ carinæ. Quam ut pater vidit (nam jam pendebat in auras & modò erat factus. Haliæetus fulvis alis) ibat; ut laceraret hærentem adunco roſtro. Illa dimittit puppim metu, & levis aura eſt viſa ſuſtinuiſſe cadentem, ne tangeret æquora. Pluma fuit: plumis mutata in avem vocatur Ciris, & adepta eſt nomen à tonſo Capillo.

NOTES.

138. *Juvat.*] It delights thee to make haſte.
Divulſaque.] Pulled aſunder.
139. *Recedit.*] Seems to run Back, by the Ship's going away.
142. *Inſulit undas.*] She leaps into the Waters. *Inſilit* is joined with *undas* in the Accuſative Caſe. So *Horat. Art Poet.*

—*ardentem frigidus Ætnam*
Inſiluit.—
—*mox attonitâ cum virgine puppim*
Inſilit.—

Valerius Flaccus, Lib. VIII.
The next Verſe *Heinſius* rejects as ſpurious.
144. *Gnoſſiacæque.*] *Cretenſian.*
Invidioſa.] Unwelcome, odious.
146. *Haliæetus.*] A ſort of Eagle, noted for its ſharp Sight.
150. *Pluma.*] A Bird. So in another Place,

Filia purpureos Niſo furata capillos,
Puppe cadens celsâ, facta refertur avis.

151. *Ciris.*] Κειρειν, in *Greek* ſignifies to cut off the Hair.

FAB. II. The Crown of *Ariadne* into a heavenly Star.

Minos, *as Conqueror in this War, laid an Injunction upon the* Athenians, *that the Children of their Nobility ſhould be annually ſent to the* Labyrinth, *made by* Dædalus, *in order to be expoſed to the* Minotaur, *which* Paſiphaë, *the Daughter of* Sol, *and Wife of* Minos, *had by her Copulation with a Bull brought forth.* Theſeus, *the Son of* Ægeus *and* Æthra, *was accordingly with that Intent ſent into the Iſland of* Crete, *but, by the Love of* Ariadne, *the Daughter of* Minos *and* Paſiphaë, *eſcaped Death. Departing from thence to* Athens, *he took the Virgin along with him, and landing in the Iſland* Dian, *ſet ſail again from thence, leaving* Ariadne *aſleep.* Bacchus *takes her, thus forſaken by* Theſeus, *to himſelf; and to perpetuate the Memory of his Love for her, tranſlates her Crown into Heaven.*

VOTA Jovi Minos taurorum corpora centum
Solvit, ut egreſſus ratibus Curetida terram

Minos ſolvit vota Jovi, centum corpora taurorum, ut egreſſus ratibus contigit Curetida terram;

NOTES.

1. *Centum corpora.*] A Hecatomb, which was a Sacrifice of a hundred Oxen.
2. *Curetida.*] *Crete*, anciently inhabited by the *Curetes*, a People, who brought up *Jupiter*.

Contigit;

& regia eſt decorata ſpoliis fixis. Opprobrium generis creverat fœdumque adulterium matris patebat novitate biformis monſtri. Minos deſtinat removere thalamis hunc pudorem, que includere multiplici domo, cæciſque tectis Dædalus celeberrimus ingenio fabræ artis ponit opus; turbatque notas, & ducit lumina in flexum errorem ambage variarum viarum. Non ſecùs ac Mæandros liquidus ludit in arvis, refluitque, fluitque ambiguo lapſu; occurenſque ſibi, aſpicit venturas undas & exercet, & nunc ad fontes, nunc ad apertum mare verſus. Ità Dædalus implet innumeras vias errore, que ipſe vix potuit reverti ad limen; tanta eſt fallacia tecti. Quo poſtquàm clauſit geminam figuram tauri, que juvenis, & tertia ſors repetita novenis annis domuit monſtrum bis paſtum Actæo ſanguine; utque janua difficilis iterata nullis priorum eſt inventa virgineâ ope, filo relecto: protinùs Ægides dedit vela Dian, Miniode rapta, que crudelis deſeruit comitem ſuam in illo littore. Liber amplexus, & tulit opem deſertæ & quærenti multa;

Contigit; & ſpoliis decorata eſt regia fixis.
Creverat opprobrium generis, fœdumque patebat
Matris adulterium monſtri novitate biformis.
Deſtinat hunc Minos thalamis removere pudorem,
Multiplicique domo cæciſque includere tectis.
Dædalus ingenio fabræ celeberrimus artis
Ponit opus; turbatque notas, & lumina flexum
Ducit in errorem variarum ambage viarum.
Non ſecùs ac liquidus Phrygiis Mæandros in arvis
Ludit, & ambiguo lapſu refluitque, fluitque;
Occurrenſque ſibi venturas aſpicit undas,
Et nunc ad fontes, nunc mare verſus apertum
Incertas exercet aquas. Ità Dædalus implet
Innumeras errore vias, vixque ipſe reverti
Ad limen potuit; tanta eſt fallacia tecti.
Quo poſtquàm tauri geminam juveniſque figuram
Clauſit; & Actæo bis paſtum ſanguine monſtrum
Tertia ſors annis domuit repetita novenis;
Utque ope virgineâ nullis iterata priorum
Janua difficilis filo eſt inventa relecto:
Protinùs Ægides, rapta Minoide, Dian
Vela dedit, comitemque ſuam crudelis in illo
Littore deſeruit. Deſertæ, & multa querenti,

NOTES.

4. *Opprobrium.*] The Diſgrace, the *Minotaur*. For *Paſiphaë*, the Wife of *Minos*, inſtigated by Luſt, fell in Love with a Bull, which by the Help of *Dædalus* ſhe lay with, and brought forth the *Minotaur*, partly like *Minos* and partly like a Bull. By which the Adultery of the Mother was diſcovered.

5. *Matris.*] Of *Paſiphaë*.

Monſtri.] Of the *Minataur*, half Man and half Bull.

7. *Multiplicique domo.*] In the Labyrinth.

Cæciſque tectis.] In Chambers hard to be traced out, or inveſtigated by the obſerving Eye.

8. *Dædalus.*] An *Athenian* by Deſcent. He was ſo excellent an Artificer, that he made Statues, which ſeemed to look, walk, and breathe.

9. *Ponit.*] Builds.

Notas.] Signs, by which the Places might eaſily be diſtinguiſhed; yet confounds them.

11. *Mæandros.*] A River of *Phrygia*, which ſeems often to return upon itſelf. He ſays the Labyrinth was like it. Hence we call Things that are intricate and revolve into themſelves *Mæanders*.

14. *Nunc.*] *Mæander* ſeems ſometimes to turn towards the Spring head, ſometimes to flow towards the broad Sea.

18. *Figuram tauri.*] The *minotaur*.

19. *Actæo.*] *Athenian*.

20. *Tertia ſors.*] For they who were ro be ſent thither, caſt Lots who ſhould go, and at that time *Theſeus*, the Son of *Ægeus*, was ordered thither.

Anni novenis.] After Nine Years.

21. *Ope virgineâ.*] After *Theſeus*, by the Help of the Virgin *Ariadne*, (from whom he had received a Sword, and a Clew of Thread to guide him) had got out of the Labyrinth, he went on Shipboard.

Nullis, &c.] To which none of them who had been ſent before from *Athens* to *Crete* had ever been able to return.

22. *Relecto.*] That is while by her Help, he treads over the Steps again, which he had trod before.

23. *Minoide rapta.*] Carrying away *Ariadne*, the Daughter of *Minos*.

Dian.] ſc. *Verſus*, or *ad*. This is an Iſland in the Sea of *Crete*.

25. *Deſeruit*] He forſook.

Deſertæ, &c.] *Bacchus* married *Ariadne*, whom *Theſeus* had forſaken.

Amplexus,

Amplexus, & opem Liber tulit; utque perenni
Sidere clara foret, ſumptam de fronte coronam
Immiſit cœlo. Teneus volat illa per auras:
Dûmque volat, gemmæ nitidos vertuntur in ignes;
Conſiſtuntque loco, ſpecie remanente coronæ;
Qui medius nixique genu eſt, anguemque tenentis.

utque foret clara perenni ſidere, immiſit coronam ſumptam de fronte cœlo. Illa volat per tenues auras: dûmque volat, gemmæ vertuntur in nitidos ignes; conſiſtuntque loco, ſpecie coronæ remanente; que qui eſt medius, nixique genu que tenentis anguem.

NOTES.

27. *Coronam.*] That Crown is ſaid to have been made by *Vulcan*, of Gold and *Indian* Jewels which greatly aſſiſted *Theſeus* in the dark Labyrinth; the Jewels ſerving inſtead of a Candle.

29. *Ignes nitidos.*] Into ſhining Stars.

30. *Specie.*] The Form of the Crown remaining the ſame as it was.

31. *Medius.*] He ſays the Conſtellation *Corona* is in the Middle of that which reſts upon his Knees, and that which holds a Snake.

FAB. III. The Fall of *Icarus* into the Sea, and Transformation of *Perdix* into a Bird.

Dædalus, *the Son of* Eupalamus, *being caſt into Priſon for Offences committed againſt* Minos, *coveting to make his Eſcape, he fitted Wings to himſelf and his Son* Icarus *by which they might fly out of the Dominions of that King. But* Icarus *not able to follow his Father's Inſtructions, fell into the Sea, which was called the* Icarian, *after his Name.* Dædalus *fled into* Sicily *to King* Cocalus, *having buried his Son in an Iſland near that Sea into which he had fallen, which was called* Icaros, *after his Name.* Perdix, *Son to the Siſter of* Dædalus, *ſaw the Father burying* Icarus *and rejoiced at his Fall: For when his Mother gave him in Charge to her Brother to be inſtructed, he was firſt Inventor of the Uſe of the Saw and Compaſs, for which he was thrown down headlong from a Wall by* Dædalus *who envied his Ingenuity; but* Minerva *pitied him, and before he fell to the Ground turned him into a Bird, called a Partridge, after his own Name.*

DÆdalus intereà Creten longumque peroſus
Exilium, tactuſque ſoli natalis amore;
Clauſus erat pelago: Terras licet, inquit, & undas
Obſtruat; at cœlum certè patet. Ibimus illac:
Omnia poſſideat; non poſſidet aëra Minos.

Intereà Dædalus peroſus Creten longumque exilium, tactus amore natalis ſoli; erat clauſus pelago: inquit, Licet obſtruat terras & undas; at certè cœlum patet. Ibimus illac: Minos poſſideat omnia; non poſſidet aëra.

NOTES.

1. *Dædalus.*] Of the Baniſhment and Flight of *Dædalus*, *Ovid* writes very largely *Book* II. *de Arte Amandi* from whence the following Quotations are taken.

2. *Tactuſque.*] Full of the Love of, ſighing after.

Natalis.] The Country in which he was born.

4. *Obſtruat.*] Though he may ſhut up.

4. *Cœlum patet.*] Yet the Air is open.

5. *Poſſideat.*] ſc. *Licet, quamvis*, whence *Art. Amand.*

Poſſidet & terras, & poſſidet æquora Minos,
Nec tellus noſtræ, nec patet unda fugæ.
Reſtat iter cœli, cœlo tentabimus ire.

Dixit: & dimittit animum in ignotas artes; que novat naturam. Nam ponit pennas in ordine, cœptas à minimâ breviore ſequenti longam: ut putes creviſſe clivo. Sic quondam ruſtica fiſtula ſurgit paulatim diſparibus avenis. Tunc alligat medias lino, & alligat imas ceris: atque ità flectit compoſitas parvo curvamine: ut imitentur veras aves. Puer Icarus ſtabat unà, & ignarus ſe tractare ſua pericla; ore renidenti captabat plumas, quas modò vaga aura moverat: & mollibat flavam ceram modò pollice; que impediebat mirabile opus patris ſuo luſû. Poſtquàm ultima manus eſt impoſita cœptis; ipſe opifex libravit ſuum corpus in geminas alas: que pependit in motâ aurâ. Et inſtruit natum; ait, Icare, moneo ut curras medio limite; ne ſi ibis demiſſior, unda gravet pennas: ſi celſior, ignis adurat. Vola inter utrumque. Nec jubeo te ſpectare Booten aut Helicen, ſtrictumque enſem Orionis;

Dixit: & ignotas animum dimittit in artes;
Naturamque novat. Nam ponit in ordine pennas,
A minimâ cœptas longam breviore ſequenti:
Ut clivo creviſſe putes. Sic ruſtica quondam
Fiſtula diſparibus paulatim ſurgit avenis,
Tunc lino medias, & ceris alligat imas:
Atque ità compoſitas parvo curvamine flectit:
Ut veras imitentur aves. Puer Icarus unà
Stabat, & ignarus ſua ſe tractare pericla;
Ore renidenti, modò quas vaga moverat aura
Captabat plumas: flavam modò pollice ceram
Mollibat; luſûque ſuo mirabile patris
Impediebat opus. ———
———Poſtquàm manus ultima cœptis
Impoſita eſt; geminas opifex libravit in alas
Ipſe ſuum corpus: motâque pependit in aurâ.
Inſtruit & natum; medioque ut limite curras,
Icare, ait, moneo; ne, ſi demiſſior ibis,
Unda gravet pennas: ſi celſior, ignis adurat.
Inter utrumque vola. Nec te ſpectare Booten,
Aut Helicen jubeo, ſtrictumque Orionis enſem;

NOTES.

7. *Naturam novat.*] He contrives a Novelty in Nature; *ſc.* a Journey through the Air,

Sunt mihi naturæ jura novanda meæ.

7. *Ponit.*]

Regmigium volucrum diſponit in ordine pennas.

9. *Ut clivo*, &c.] That you will imagine they grew on a Hill, becauſe of their Inequality.

11. *Tunc lino*, &c.] Then *Dædalus* bound the middle Part of the Feathers with Threads, and the lower Part with Wax.

Et leve per lini vincula nectit opus.
Imaque pars ceris aſtringitur igne ſolutis.

12. *Curvamine flectit.*] He bends them a little like the real Wings of a Fowl.

15. *Renidenti ore.*] Laughing.

Tractabat ceramque puer, pennaſque renidens,
Neſcius hæc læmeris arma parata ſuis.

17. *Mollibat.*] He made ſoft.

18. *Poſtquam.*] After the Wings were finiſhed, for *imponere mannm ultimam operi*, is to finiſh a Work.

19. *Opifex.*] The Artiſt *Dædalus.*

Libravit.] He hung or poiſed,

20. *In aurâ motâ.*] The Air being agitated by his Wings.

21. *Inſtruit & natum.*] Having fixed on Wings to his Son, he inſtructs him how to fly with them.

22. *Demiſſior.*] Lower.

23. *Gravet.*] Should make them heavy by wetting them.

Me pennis ſectare datis, ego prævius ibo:
Sit tibi cura ſequi, me duce tutus eris.
Nam ſive æthereas vicino ſole per auras
Ibimus, impatiens cera caloris erit.
Sive humiles propiora freto jactabimus alas,
Mobilis æquoreis penna madeſcit aquis.

24. *Inter utrumque.*] In the Middle.

Inter utrumque vola, ventos quoque nate caveto;
Quaque ferent auræ, vela ſecunda dato.

24. *Nec te*, &c.] *Dædalus* admoniſhes *Icarus* to follow him, as there was no Need he ſhould direct his Flight according to the Courſe of the Stars, which Mariners chiefly obſerve.

Booten.] Bootes is a Conſtellation, which is called alſo *Arctophylax*, which ſeems to drive a Cart, whence he takes his Name of *Boves*, Oxen.

25. *Helicen.*] *Helice* is the greater Bear, ſo called of *Helice*, a City of *Arcadia*, in which *Caliſtho* is ſaid to be born.

Oronis.] The Conſtellation *Orion* is repreſented, as holding a naked Sword in his Hand.

Sed tibi non virgo Tegææ, comeſque Bootes.
Enſifer Orion aſpiciendus erit.

Orion is called of τὸ ὀῦρον, Urine, becauſe he is fabled to have ſprung from the Urine of *Jupiter* and *Mercury*, as in Book V. *Faſt. Ovid.*

Me

Me duce carpe viam. Pariter præcepta volandi
Tradit; & ignotas humeris accomodat alas.
Inter opus monitùſque genæ maduêre ſeniles,
Et patriæ tremûere manus. Dedit oſcula nato
Non iterum repetenda ſuo, penniſque levatus
Antè volat, comitique timet; (velut ales, ab alto
Quæ teneram prolem produxit in aëra nido).
Hortaturque ſequi; damnoſaſque erudit artes:
Et movet ipſe ſuas, & nati reſpicit alas.
Hos aliquis, tremulâ dùm captat arundine piſces,
Aut paſtor baculo, ſtivaque innixus arator,
Vidit, & obſtupuit: quique æthera carpere poſſent,
Credidit eſſe Deos. Et jam Junonia, lævâ
Parte, Samos fuerant, Deloſque, Paroſque relictæ;
Dextra Lebynthos erat, fœcundaq; melle Calymne.
Cùm puer audaci cœpit gaudere volatu;
Deſeruitque ducem; cœlique cupidine tactus
Altius egit iter. Rapidi vicinia Solis
Mollit odoratus, pennarum vincula ceras.
Tabuerant Ceræ: nudos quatit ille lacertos:
Remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras:
Oraque cæruleâ patrium clamantia nomen
Excipiuntur aquâ, quæ nomen traxit ab illo.
At pater infelix, nec jam pater, Icare, dixit,

carpe viam me duce. Pariter tradit præcepta volandi; & accommodat ignotas alas humeris. Genæ ſeniles maduêre inter opus monitûſque, & patriæ manus tremûere. Dedit oſcula ſuo nato non iterum repetenda. que levatus pennis, volat antè, que timet comiti; (velut ales, quæ produxit teneram prolem ab alto nido in aëra). Hortaturque ſequi; que erudit damnoſas artes: & ipſe movet ſuas alas, & reſpicit alas *nati. Aliquis dùm captat piſces tremulâ arundine, aut paſtor innixus baculo, que arator ſtiva vidit hos & obſtupuit: que credidit eſſe Deos qui poſſent carpere æthera. Et jam Junonia Samos, Deloſque, Paroſque fuerant relictæ lævâ parte: Lebynthos erat dextrâ, que Calymne fœcunda melle. Cùm puer cœpit gaudere audaci volatu, deſeruitque ducem; que tactus cupidine cœli egit iter altius. Vicinia rapidi Solis mollit odoratas ceras, vincula pennarum. Ceræ tabuerant: ille quatit nudos lacertos: que carens remigio, non percipit ullas auras: oraque clamantia patrium nomen excipiuntur cæruleâ aquâ, quæ traxit nomen ab illo. At infelix pater, nec jam pater, dixit Icare.*

NOTES.

relates that he was a Huntſman of ſuch great Strength, that he boaſted he could overcome any wild Beaſt, for which Cauſe the Earth ſent out a great Scorpion that endeavoured to kill him. *Jupiter* admiring the Courage of them both, did, of his own Accord, tranſlate the Scorpion among the Stars, and *Orion* alſo at the Entreaty of *Diana*.

26. *Præcepta.*]

Dum monet, aptat opus puero, monſtratque moveri,
Erudit infirmas ut ſua mater aves.
Inde ſuis factas humeris accommodat alas,
Perque novum timidus corpora librat iter.

29. *Oſcula.*]

Jamque volaturus parvo dedit oſculo nato,
Nec patriæ lacrymas continuêre genæ.

33. *Hortaturque.*] ſc. *Ita*, ſo.

Damnoſaſque.] Pernicious; as they proved in the End.

35. *Hos.*] *Dædalus* and *Icarus*.

Tremulâ arundine.] With his quivering Rod.

36. *Stivaque.*] The Handle of a Plough, with which it is guided.

37. *Æthera.*]

Ingenium male ſæpe movent: quis crederet unquam
Aërias hominem carpere poſſe vias?

38. *Junonia.*] Dedicated to *Juno*, for *Juno* is reported to have been born there, brought up, and married to *Jupiter*.

Jam Samos à lævâ fuerat, Naxoſque relictæ
Et paros, & Clario Delos amata Deo.
Dextrâ Lebynthos erat, Sylviſque umbroſa Calymne,
Cinctaque piſcoſis Aſtypalcia vadis.

41. *Puer.*] *Icarus*.

Cum puer incautus, nimium temerarius annis,
Altiùs egit iter deſeruitque patrem.

44. *Mollit.*] Made them ſoft, and melted them.

Odoratas.] Fragrant.

Vincla labant & cera Deo propiore liqueſcit,
Nec tenues venti brachia mota tenent.

45. *Ille.*] *Icarus*.

47. *Cæruleâ aquâ.*] In the Sea in which *Icarus* fell.

Decidit atque cadens, Pater, ô pater auferor, inquit,
Clauſerunt virides ora loquentis aquæ.

48. *Traxit nomen.*] The *Icarian* Sea was ſo called from *Icarus*.

49. *Nec jam pater.*] Now no more his Father becauſe *Icarus* was dead.

dixit, Icare ubi es? Quâ regione requiram te? Dicebat Icare: aſpexit pennas in undis. Devovitque ſuas artes, que condidit corpus ſepulchro: & tellus eſt dicta à nomine ſepulti. Garrula perdix proſpexit hunc ponentem corpora miſeri nati tumulo, ab ramosâ ilice, Et plauſit pennis: que teſtata eſt gaudia cantu; tunc unica volucris nec viſa prioribus annis, que nuper facta avis, longum crimen tibi Dædale, Namque germana ignara fatorum, tradiderat huic ſuam progeniem docendam, puerum bis ſenis natalibus actis, animi capacis ad præcepta. Etiam ille traxit notatas ſpinas in medio piſce, in exemplum, que incidit perpetuos dentes acuto ferro; & primus repperit uſum ferræ: & junxit duo ferrea brachia ex uno nodo, ut illis diſtantibus æquali ſpatio, altera pars ſtaret, altera duceret orbem. Dædalus invidit; que mittit præcipitem ex ſacrâ arce Minervæ; mentitus lapſum. At Pallas, quæ favet ingeniis, excepit illum, que reddidit avem, & velavit pennis in medio aëre. Sed vigor ingenii quondam velocis abiit in alas, inque pedes. Nomen remanſit quod antè. Tamen hæc volucris non tollit ſua corpora altè, nec facit nidos in ramis, altoque cacumine: volitat propter humum, ponitque ova in ſepibus, que memor antiqui casûs metuit ſublimia.

Icare dixit, ubi es? Quâ te regione requiram?
Icare dicebat: pennas aſpexit in undis.
Devovitque ſuat artes, corpuſque ſepulchro
Condidit; & tellus à nomine dicta ſepulti.
Hunc miſeri tumulo ponentem corpora nati
Garrula ramosâ proſpexit ab ilice perdix,
Et plauſit pennis: teſtataque gaudia cantu eſt;
Unica tunc volucris, nec viſa prioribus annis,
Factaque nuper avis, longum tibi, Dædale, crimen.
Namque huic tradiderat fatorum ignara, docendam
Progeniem germana ſuam, natalibus actis
Bis puerum ſenis, animi ad præcepta capacis.
Ille etiam medio ſpinas in piſce notatas
Traxit in exemplum, ferroque incidit acuto
Perpetuos dentes; & ſerræ repperit uſum
Primus: & ex uno duo ferrea brachia nodo
Junxit, ut equali ſpatio diſtantibus illis
Altera pars ſtaret; pars altera duceret orbem.
Dædalus invidit; ſacrâque ex arce Minervæ
Præcipitem mittit, lapſum mentitus. At illum,
Quæ favet ingeniis, excepit Pallas; avemque
Reddidit: & medio velavit in aëre pennis.
Sed vigor ingenii quondam velocis in alas,
Inque pedes abiit. Nomen, quod & antè, remanſit.
Non tamen hæc altè volucris ſua corpora tollit,
Nec facit in ramis altoque cacumine nidos:
Propter humum volitat, ponitque in ſepibus ova,
Antiquique memor, metuit ſublimia casûs.

NOTES.

50. *Icare.*] An Anaphora.

53. *Tellus.*] The Iſland *Icaros* ſeems to have been ſo called of *Icarus*, the Son of *Dædalus*, who was buried there.

At pater infelix, nec jam pater, Icare, clamat,
Icare, clamat, ubi es? Quove ſub axe volas?
Icare clamabat, pennas conſpexit in undis,
Oſſa tegit tellus, æquora nomen habet.

54. *Hunc.*] *Dædalus.*

Ponentem tumulo.] Putting into the Grave, burying.

Nati.] Of his Son *Icarus.*

56. *Plauſit pennis.*] And flapped his Wings in a Mood expreſſive of Gladneſs.

57. *Unica.*] An only, alone, *unicus* wants a ſecond, *unus* had a ſecond.

58. *Longum crimen.*] A grievous Reproof. For *Dædalus* was accuſed of having caſt him down from *Pallas*'s Tower.

59. *Ignara.*] Being ignorant of what ſhould befal her Son.

60. *Germana.*] The Siſter of *Dædalus.*

60. *Natalibus actis.*] After twelve Years were complete; for *Perdix* was twelve Years of Age when he was committed to the Care of *Dædalus.*

61. *Ad præcepta capacis.*] Capable to receive Inſtruction.

62. *Ille etiam*, &c.] He ſays *Perdix* was the Inventor of the Saw, which he contrived from ſeeing the Back-bone of a Fiſh.

65. *Ex*, &c.] A Periphraſis of a Compaſs.

70. *Excepit.*] Took hold of him. *Excepi* is properly made uſe of concerning Things falling.

71. *Velavit.*] Covered.

72. *Vigor ingenii.*] But the Force and Sharpneſs of the Wit of *Perdix* went into the Wings and Feet of the Bird, for Partridges run and fly very ſwiftly.

73. *Nomen.*] Being called *Perdix.*

76. *Propter.*] Nigh, near the Earth.

Hic propter, hunc aſſiſte.

FAB. IV. The *Calydonian* Boar; *Atalanta*, *Meleager*, and the Sisters of *Meleager*, into Birds.

Oeneus, *the Son of* Pathaon, *having neglected* Diana, *in the Sacrifice of the Ingathering of the Fruits, she sent forth a Boar, which laid waste the Fields of* Calydonia. Oenus *persevering in despising the Goddess, his Son* Meleager *called together the Princes of* Greece *by the Command of his Father, and sets out with them to hunt down this Boar. The Daughter of* Jasius, *King of* Arcadia, *was the first who wounded him, whom* Meleager *admiring for her Courage and Beauty, when he had killed the Boar, gave her the Skin, which* Plexippus, Toxeus, *and* Agenor, *his Uncles, afterwards took away from her to their own Destruction. But* Althea, Meleager's *Mother, hearing of the Death of her Brothers, set fire to a Billet of Wood, fatal by the Decree of the* Parcæ *to the Life of* Meleager, *which being consumed,* Meleager *died. His Sisters, as they were mourning for his Death, were turned into Birds called* Meleagrides, *after the Name of their Brother.*

JAmque fatigatum tellus Ætnæa tenebat
Dædalon: & sumptis pro supplice Cocalus armis
Mitis habebatur. Jam lamentabile Athenæ
Pendere deserant Theseâ laude tributum.
Templa coronantur, bellatricemque Minervam
Cum Jove, Dîsque vocant aliis: quos sanguine voto,
Muneribusque datis, & acerris thuris odorant.
Sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes
Theseos; & populi, quos dives Achaïa cepit,
Hujus opem magnis imploravêre periclis.
Hujus opem Calydon, quamvis Meleagron haberet
Sollicitâ supplex petiit prece. Causa petendi
Sus erat, infestæ famulus, vindexque Dianæ.
Oenea namque ferunt, pleni successibus anni,

Jamque Ætnæa tellus tenebat Dædalon fatigatum: & Cocalus habebatur mitis, sumptis armis pro supplice. Jam Athenæ deserant pendere lamentabile tributum, Theseâ laude. Templa coronantur, que vocant bellatricem Minervam, cum Jove, que aliis Dis: quos odorant sanguine voto, muneribusque datis, & acerris thuris. Vaga fama sparserat nomen Theseos per Argolicas urbes: & populi, quos dives Achaïa cepit, imploravêre opem hujus magnis periclis. Calydon, quamvis haberet Meleagron, supplex petiit opem hujus sollicitâ prece. Causa petendi erat sus, famulus vindexque infestæ Dianæ. Namque ferunt Oenea, successibus pleni anni,

NOTES.

1. *Jamque.*] *Dædalus*, flying from the Anger of *Minos*, comes to *Cocalus*, King of *Sicily*, where he was entertained and protected. At last, *Minos* himself was slain.

4. *Pendere*, &c.] To pay the Tribute imposed by *Minos* on the *Athenians*, for the Death of his Son *Androgeus*.

Theseâ.] By the Valour of *Theseus*. The Consequent for the Antecedent; for Praise usually follows Virtue.

5. *Bellatricem Minervam.*] She is also called *Bellona*.

6. *Vocant.*] They invoke.

Sanguine.] With Blood of the Victims they had vowed to sacrifice, if *Theseus* returned Conqueror from *Crete*.

9. *Dives Achaïa.*] Rich *Greece*.

10. *Hujus.*] Of *Theseus*. An Anaphora.

11. *Calydon.*] A City of *Ætolia*, which the Poet puts for the Inhabitants.

13. *Sus.*] A Boar, and indeed a very fierce one.

Vindexque.] An Avenger.

14. *Oenea.*] King of *Calydonia*, Father of *Meleager*.

Successibus.] For the full and perfect Fertility of the Year.

libâſſe primitias frugum Cereri, ſua vina Lyæo, Palladios latices flavæ Minervæ. Invidioſus honos cœptus ab Agricolis pervenit ad omnes Superos: ferunt aras Latoïdos præteritæ ſolas ceſsâſſe relictas ſinè thure. Ira tangit & Deos. *At non feremus impunè, inquit; quæque inhonoratæ, non & dicemur inultæ: & ſpreta miſit aprum ultorem per Oeneos agros: tanto magnum quanto herbida Epirus non habet majores tauros: ſed Sicula arva habent minores. Oculi micant ſanguine & igne, horrida cervix riget, [& ſetæ horret ſimiles denſis haſtilibus:] fervida ſpuma fluit per latos armos cum rauco ſtridore: dentes æquantur Indis dentibus; fulmen venit ab ore: frondes ardent afflatibus. Is modò proculcat ſegetes in creſcenti herbâ, metit nec matura vota coloni ſaturi; & intercipit Cererem in ſpicis. Area fruſtrà, & horrea fruſtrà expectant promiſſas meſſes. Gravidi fœtus ſternuntur cum longo palmite, quæ bacca olivæ ſemper frondentis cum ramis. Sævit & in pecudes. Non paſtorve caneſve, poſſunt defendere has pecudes, non truces tauri armenta. Populi diffugiunt, nec putant ſe eſſe tutos niſi mœnibus urbis: donec Meleager, & unà lecta manus juvenum caluêre cupidine laudis. Gemini Tyndaridæ, præſtantes, alter cæſtibus,*

Primitias frugum Cereri, ſua vina Lyæo,
Palladios flavæ latices libâſſe Minervæ.
Cœptus ab agricolis Superos pervenit ad omnes
Invidioſus honos: ſolas ſinè thure relictas
Præteritæ ceſsâſſe ferunt Latoïdos aras.
Tangit & ira Deos. At non impunè feremus;
Quæque inhonoratæ, non & dicemur inultæ,
Inquit: & Oeneos ultorem ſpreta per agros
Miſit aprum: quanto majores herbida tauros
Non habet Epiros; ſed habent Sicula arva minores.
Sanguine & igne micant oculi, riget horrida cervix,
[Et ſetæ denſis ſimiles haſtilibus horrent:]
Stantque velut vallum, velut alta haſtilia ſetæ:
Fervida cum rauco latos ſtridore per armos
Spuma fluit: dentes æquantur dentibus Indis;
Fulmen ab ore venit: frondes afflatibus ardent.
Is modò creſcenti ſegetes proculcat in herbâ,
Nec matura metit fleturi vota coloni;
Et Cererem in ſpicis intercipit. Area fruſtrà,
Et fruſtrà expectant promiſſas horrea meſſes.
Sternuntur gravidi longo cum palmite fœtus
Baccaque cum ramis ſemper frondentis olivæ.
Sævit & in pecudes. Non has paſtorve, caneſve
Non armenta truces poſſunt defendere tauri.
Diffugiunt populi: nec ſe niſi mœnibus urbis
Eſſe putant tutos; donec Meleager, & unà
Lecta manus juvenum caluêre cupidine laudis.
Tyndaridæ gemini, præſtantes cæſtibus alter,

NOTES.

15. *Primitias.*] The firſt Fruits; for the firſt ripe Fruits were dedicated to *Ceres*, as the Wine was to *Bacchus*, and Oil to *Minerva*.

16. *Palladios latices.*] Oil, invented by *Minerva*.

17. *Agricolis.*] From *Ceres*, *Bacchus*, and *Minerva*, becauſe they were the Inventors of Huſbandry.

18. *Invidioſus.*] Which procured the Envy of *Diana*, who was deſpiſed by having all the Gods preferred before her: So the Apple, that was given to *Venus* by *Paris*, deſerved to be called *Pomum invidioſum*.

Honos.] Sacrifice to the Gods.

Thure.] Sacrifice.

19. *Latoïdos.*] Of *Diana*, the Daughter of *Latona*.

23. *Herbida.*] Full of Graſs.

29. *Dentibus.*] To the Teeth of an *Indian* Elephant. An *Hyperbole*.

30. *Ardent.*] Are parched up, as blaſted.

32. *Matura vota*] The ſtanding Corn.

35. *Gravidi fœtus.*] The Cluſters of Grapes.

Palmite.] With the Leaves of the Vines.

36. *Baccaque.*] Olives, the Fruits of the Olive-Tree.

40. *Unà.*] Together with.

41. *Lecta manus.*] A choice Company of young Men.

Caluêre.] Grew warm.

42. *Tyndaridæ.*] *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, thought to be the Twin Sons of *Tyndarus* and *Læda*, but were really *Jupiter*'s.

Cæſtibus.] The *Cæſtus*, or Gauntlet, uſed for giving more effect to Fiſticuffs.

Alter.] *Pollux*.

Alter

Alter equo; primæque ratis molitor Iaſon,
Et cum Pirithoo felix concordia Theſeus,
Et duo Theſtiadæ, proleſque Aphareïa Lynceus,
Leucipuſque ferox, jaculoque inſignis Acaſtus,
Et velox Idas: & jam non fœmina Cæneus,
Hippothooſque Dryaſque & cretus Amyntore Phœnix,
Actoridæque pares, & miſſus ab Elide Phyleus.
Nec Telamon aberat, magnique creator Achillis,
Cumque Pheretiade, & Hyanteo Iolao,
Impiger Eurytion, curſuque invictus Echion,
NaryciuſqueLelex,Panopeuſque,Heleuſque,feroxque
Hippaſus, & primis *etiamnum* Neſtor in armis.
Et quos Hippocoon antiquis miſit Amyclis,
Penelopeſque ſocer, cum Pharrhaſio Ancæo.
Ampycideſque ſagax, & adhuc à conjuge tutus
Oeclides, nemoriſque decus Tegæa Lycæi.

alter equo; Iaſon molitor primæ ratis, & Theſeus felix concordia cum Pirithoo, & duo Theſtiadæ, que Lynceus Aphareïa proles que ferox Leucippus, que Acaſtus inſignis jaculo & velox Idas; & Cæneus non jam fœmina: Hippothooſque, Dryaſque, & Phœnix cretus Amyntore, Actoridæque pares, & Phyleus miſſus ab Elide. Nec Telamon aberat, que creator magni Achillis, que impiger Eurytion, cum Pheretiade, & Hyanteo Iolao, que Echion invictus curſu, que Narycius Lelex, Panopeuſque, Hyleuſque, que ferox Hippaſus, & Neſtor etiamnùm *primus in armis. Et quos Hippocoon miſit antiquis Amyclis que ſocer Penelopes cum Parrhaſio Ancæo. Que ſagax Ampycides & Oeclides adhuc tutus à conjuge, que Tegæa decus Lycæi nemoris.*

NOTES.

43. *Alter.*] *Caſtor.*

Equo.] ſc. *Præſtans*; i. e. Expert in managing Horſes. Of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, thus *Horace* writes,

Caſtor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem.
Pugnis——

And *Propertius*,

Qualis & Eurotæ Pollux & Caſtor arenis,
Hic victor pugnis, ille futurus equis.

Ratis.] The Ship *Argo*, which *Jaſon* cauſed to be built. *Ovid* thinks it was the firſt Ship that was built, others think *Danaus* to have been the Inventor.

44. *Prithoo.*] *Theſeus* and *Pirithous* were faithful Friends.

45. *Theſtiadæ.*] The two Sons of *Theſtius*, *Meleager's* Uncle.

Aphareïa.] The Son of *Aphareus*

46. *Leucipuſque.*] The Brother of *Aphareus*, and Father to *Elaira* and *Phœbe*, whom *Caſtor* and *Pollux* endeavouring to carry away from their Brethren, were prevented by *Idas* and *Lyncius*, who ſlew one of them; of which *Propertius* makes mention.

Non ſic Leucippis ſuccendit Caſtora Phœbe,
Pollucem cultu non Elaira ſoror.

47. *Idas.*] The Brother of *Lynceus*.

Non fœmina.] The Son of *Elatus* was a Woman at firſt; but afterwards being debauched by *Neptune*, to make her amends for the Loſs of her Virginity, had the Gift beſtowed upon her of being changed from a Woman to a Man, and made invulnerable.

48 *Amyntore.*] The Son of *Amyntor*.

49. *Actoridæque.*] *Mœnitius*, the Father of *Patroclus*, who is called *Actorides*, of *Actor* his Grandfather.

50. *Telamon.*] The Father of *Ajax*, the Son of *Æacus*.

Creator.] *Peleus*, the Father of *Achilles*, the Brother of *Telamon*.

51. *Pheretiade.*] With *Admetus*, the Son of *Pheretis*, who had to Wife, *Alceſtis*.

Hyanteo.] *Bœotian Iolaus*. For the *Hyantes* are a People of *Bœotia*. This *Iolaus* was the Son of *Iphiclus*, the Grandſon of *Amphitryon*, who aſſiſted *Hercules* in killing the *Hydra*.

52. *Eurytion.*] The Son of *Iris*, the Son of *Actor*.

53. *Naryciuſque.*] Born at *Naryce*, which is a City of *Locris*.

Panopeus.] The Son of *Phocus*.

54. *Neſtor.*] *Neſtor* is ſaid to have lived three Ages.

55. *Amyclis.*] *Amiclæ* is a City of *Laconia*, built by *Amycla*, The Son of *Laodemon*, and called after his Name.

56. *Penelopeſque ſocer.*] *Laertes*, the Father of *Ulyſſes* and Son of *Arciſius*.

Pharraſio.] *Pharraſia* is a City of *Arcadia*.

57. *Ampycideſque ſagax.*] *Mopſus*, the Son of *Ampycus*, ſo called, becauſe he was a Prophet or Soothſayer.

58. *Oeclides.*] *Amphiareus*, not yet betrayed by his Wife to *Adraſtus*, King of the *Argives*.

Tegeæa.] *Atalanta* of *Tegea*, a City of *Arcadia*.

Raſilis fibula mordebat ſummam veſtem huic, crinis erat ſimplex collectus in unum modum: eburnea cuſtos telorum, pendens ex lævo humero reſonabat; quoque læva tenebat arcum. Talis erat cultus: facies, quam poſſes verè dicere virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine. Calydonius heros, pariter vidit hanc, pariter optavit, Deo renuente, que hauſit latentes flammas; & inquit, O felix, ſi iſta dignabitur quem virum! Nec tempuſque pudorque ſinunt dicere plura; majus opus magni certaminis urget. Sylva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ætas ceciderat, incipit à plano, que proſpicit devexa arva. Quò poſtquàm viri venêre, pars tendunt retia, pars adimunt vincla canibus, pars ſequuntur preſſa ſigna pedum, cupiuntque reperire ſuum periclum. Vallis erat concava, quâ rivi pluvialis aquæ aſſuerant demittere ſe: lenta ſalix tenet ima lacunæ, que leves ulvæ, que paluſtres junci, viminaque, & longæ cannæ ſub parvâ arundina. Aper excitus hinc, fertur violentus in medios hoſtes, ut ignes eliſi excuſſis nubibus. Nemus ſternitur incurſu, & ſylva propulſa dat fragorem. Juvenes exclamant: que tenent tela prætenta forti dextrâ, vibrantia lato ferro. Ille ruit; ſpargitque canes, ut quiſque obſtat ruenti: & diſſipat latrantes obliquo ictu. Cuſpis Echionio primùm contorta lacerto Vana fuit: truncoque dedit leve vulnus acerno.

Raſilis huic ſummam mordebat fibula veſtem;
Crinis erat ſimplex nodum collectus in unum:
Ex humero pendens reſonabat eburnea lævo
Telorum cuſtos, arcum quoque læva tenebat.
Talis erat cultus; facies, quam dicere verè
Virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine poſſes.
Hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros,
Optavit, renuente Deo, flammaſque latentes
Hauſit; &, O felix, ſi quem dignabitur, inquit,
Iſta virum! Nec plura ſinunt tempuſque pudorque
Dicere; majus opus magni certaminis urget.
Sylva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ceciderat ætas,
Incipit à plano, devexaque proſpicit arva.
Quò poſtquàm venêre viri; pars retia tendunt,
Vincula pars adimunt canibus, pars preſſa ſequuntur
Signa pedum, cupiuntque ſuum reperire periclum.
Concava vallis erat quâ ſe demittere rivi
Aſſuêrant pluvialis aquæ. Tenet ima lacunæ
Lenta ſalix, ulvæque leves, juncique paluſtres,
Viminaque, & longâ parvæ ſub arundine cannæ.
Hinc aper excitus medios violentus in hoſtes
Fertur, ut excuſſis eliſi nubibus ignes.
Sternitur incurſu nemus, & propulſa fragorem
Sylva dat. Exclamant juvenes: prætentaque forti
Tela tenent dextrâ, lato vibrantia ferro.
Ille ruit: ſpargitque canes, ut quiſque ruenti
Obſtat: & obliquo latrantes diſſipat ictu.
Cuſpis Echionio primùm contorta lacerto
Vana fuit: truncoque dedit leve vulnus acerno.

NOTES.

59. *Raſilis fibula.*] A poliſhed Button, with which her Garment was tucked up.

62. *Telorum cuſtos.*] A Quiver.

65. *Calydonius.*] *Meleager.*

66. *Renuente.*] Refuſing he ſhould have her in Marriage.

Flammaſque, &c.] He conceived a ſecret Love.

67. *Dignabitur.*] If ſhe ſhall think any Body worthy to have her for Wife.

69. *Urget.*] Engages his attention.

70. *Frequens trabibus*] Thick with Trees. This is the Deſcription of the Wood, which, the Poet ſays, lay part on the Plain, and part on the adjacent Mountain.

75. *Concava.*] The lower Parts of the Valley.

77. *Lenta.*] Flexible, bending.

77. *Ulvæque.*] Sedge.

78. *Arundine.*] The Bark of the Reeds.

79. *Excitus.*] Rouzed.

80. *Fertur.*] He ruſhes.

Ut excuſſis, &c.] After the Manner of Lightning, which darts out of the Clouds.

81. *Sternitur*, &c.] The Grove is laid level by his ruſhing forward. An Hyperbole.

Propulſa.] Being ſtruck.

82. *Dat fragorem.*] Makes a Noiſe (gives a Crack). *Fragor* is the Noiſe of any Thing broken.

Prætentaque.] Preſented, ſtretched forth.

84. *Ille.*] The Boar.

Ruit.] Ruſhes upon them.

85. *Diſſipat.*] Scatters and drives them away.

86. *Cuſpis.*] The Dart. The Part for the Whole.

Proxima

Proxima, ſi nimiis mittentis viribus uſa
Non foret, in tergo viſa eſt hæſura petito.
Longiùs ît; auctor teli Pagaſæus Iaſon.
Phœbe, ait Ampycides, ſi te coluique, coloque,
Da mihi, quod petitur, certo contingere telo.
Quâ potuit, precibus Deus annuit. Ictus ab illo,
Sed ſinè vulnere, aper: ferrumque Diana volanti
Abſtulerat jaculo: lignum ſinè acumine venit.
Ira feri mota eſt; nec fulmine leniùs arſit.
Lux micat ex oculis, ſpiratque è pectore flamma.
Utque volat moles adducto concita nervo,
Cùm petit aut muros, aut plenas milite turres:
In juvenes certo ſic impete vulnificus ſus
Fertur: & Eupalamon, Pelegonaque dextra tuentes
Cornua poſternit. Socii rapuêre jacentes.
At non lethiferos effugit Enæſimus ictus
Hippocoonte ſatus: trepidantem, & terga parantem
Vertere, ſucciſo liquerunt poplite nervi.
Forſitan & Pylius citrà Trojana perîſſet
Tempora: ſed, ſumpto poſitâ conamine ab haſtâ
Arboris inſiluit, quæ ſtabat proxima, ramis.
Deſpexitque loco tutus, quem fugerat, hoſtem.
Dentibus ille ferox in querno ſtipite tritis
Imminet exitio: fidenſque recentibus armis.
Othriadæ magni roſtro femur hauſit adunco.
At gemini, nondùm cœleſtia ſidera, fratres,
Ambo conſpicui, nive candidioribus albâ
Vectabantur equis; ambo vibrata per auras.
Haſtarum tremulo quatiebant ſpicula motu.

Proxima, ni foret uſa nimiis viribus mittentis, viſa eſt hæſura tergo petito. It longiùs Pagaſæus Iaſon auctor teli. Ampycides ait, Phœbe, ſi colui, coloque te, da mihi contingere certo telo quod petitur. Deus annuit precibus, quâ potuit. Aper eſt ictus ab illo, ſed ſinè vulnere: que Diana abſtulerat ferrum volanti jaculo: lignum venit ſinè acumine. Ira feri eſt mota; nec arſit leniùs fulmine. Lux micat ex oculis, que flamma ſpirat è pectore. Utque moles volat concita adducto nervo, cùm aut petit muros aut turres plenas milite: vulnificus ſus ſic fertur in juvenes certo impete; & proſternit Eupalamon, Pelegonaque tuentes dextra cornua. Socii rapuêre jacentes: At Enæſimus ſatus Hippocoonte non effugit lethiferos ictus: nervi poplite ſucciſo liquerunt trepidantem, & parantem vertere terga. Forſitan & Pylius perîſſet citrà Trojana tempora: ſed inſiluit ramis arboris, quæ ſtabat proxima; ſumpto conamine ab haſtâ poſita. Que tutus loco deſpexit hoſtem, quem fugerat. Ille ferox imminet exitio dentibus tritis in querno ſtipite: fidenſque recentibus armis hauſit femur magni Othriadæ adunco roſtro. At gemini fratres, nondùm cœleſtia ſidera, ambo conſpicui, vectabantur equis candidioribus albâ nive; ambo quatiebant ſpicula haſtarum vibrata per auras tremulo motu.

NOTES.

89. *Tergo.*] In the Boar's Back.

90. *It.*] For *iit*, that this Syllable may be made long.

Pagaſæus.] *Theſſalian.* Of *Pagaſa*; ſee Book VII. Verſe 1.

93. *Precibus Deus annuit.*] He heard his Prayer.

94. *Vulnere*] ſc. *Manſit, abiit.*

95. *Acumine.*] Without the point of the Spear.

96. *Fulmine leniùs.*] Nor was the Boar leſs inflamed than a Thunder-bolt.

98. *Moles.*] A great Stone, as big as can be thrown out of a warlike Engine.

Concita.] Whirled.

Nervo adducto.] By a Croſs-bow.

99. *Milite.*] With Soldiers.

100. *Impete.*] Violently to aſſail.

101. *Dextra.*] Defending the Right Wing of their Troop.

104. *Hippocoonte.*] The Son of *Hippocoon.*

Terga parentem vertere.] Being deſirous to flee.

105. *Poplite.*] His Ham.

106. *Pylius.*] *Neſtor*, ſo called of *Pylus*, a City of *Meſſenia*, where he was King.

Citrà Trojana.] Before the *Trojan* War.

107. *Sumpto conamine.*] Having made a Spring (taken a Leap.)

108. *Ramis.*] Upon the Branches.

109. *Diſpexitque*, &c.] Being ſafe and ſecure, by the Height of the Tree, he looked down upon the Boar.

111. *Recentibus armis.*] Whetting his Teeth againſt the Trunk of that Tree.

112. *Hauſit.*] Wounded.

Adunco roſtro.] With his crooked Tuſks.

113. *Cœleſtia ſidera*] *Caſtor* and *Pollux* are called *Gemini*, and make a Conſtellation of the *Zodiack.*

Vulnera

Feciſſent vulnera; niſi ſetiger iſſet inter opacas ſylvas, nec pervia jaculis nec equo. Telamon inſequitur, que incautus ſtudio eundi, cecidit pronus retentus arboreâ radice. Dùm Peleus levat hunc, Tegeæa impoſuit celerem ſagittam nervo, que expulit ſinuato arcu: arundo fixa ſub aure deſtrinxit ſummum corpus feri, & rubefecit ſetas exiguo ſanguine. Nec tamen illa lætior ſucceſſu ſui ictus, quàm Meleagros. Putatur primus vidiſſe, & primus oſtendiſſe viſum cruorem ſociis. Et dixiſſe, Feres meritum honorem virtutis. Viri erubuêre, que exhortantur ſe; & addunt animos cum clamore: jaciuntque tela ſinè ordine. Turba nocet jactis, & impedit ictus quos petit. Ecce! bipennifer Arcas furens contrà ſua fata, dixit, Diſcite O juvenes quàm virilia tela præſtent fœmineis, que concedite meo operi. Licet Latonia ipſa protegat hunc ſuis armis; tamen dextrâ perimet invitâ Dianâ. Tumidus memoraverat talia magniloquo ore: que tollens ancipitem ſecurim utraque manu, inſtiterat digitis, ſuſpenſus in primos artus. Ferus occupat audacem, que direxit geminos dentes in ſumma inguina, quaque via eſt proxima letho, Ancæus concidit: que viſcera lapſa fluunt, glomerata multo ſanguine; que terra eſt madefacta cruore. Pirithous proles Ixionis Ægides inquit, O carior mihi me,

Vulnera feciſſent; niſi ſetiger inter opacas,
Nec jaculis îſſet, nec equo loca pervia, ſylvas.
Perſequitur Telamon, ſtudioque incautus eundi,
Pronus ab arboreâ cercidit radice retentus.
Dùm levat hunc Peleus, celerem Tegeæa ſagittam
Impoſuit nervo, ſinuatoque expulit arcu:
Fixa ſub aure feri, ſummum diſtrinxit arundo
Corpus: & exiguo rubefecit ſanguine ſetas.
Nec tamen illa ſui ſucceſſu lætior ictûs,
Quàm Meleagros erat. Primus vidiſſe putatur,
Et primus ſociis viſum oſtendiſſe cruorem.
Et, meritum, dixiſſe, feres virtutis honorem.
Erubuêre viri, ſeque exhortantur; & addunt
Cum clamore animos: jaciuntque ſinè ordine tela.
Turba nocet jactis, et quos petit, impedit ictus.
Eccè! fures contrà ſua fata bipennifer Arcas,
Diſcite fœmineis quàm tela virilia præſtent,
O juvenes, operique meo concedite, dixit.
Ipſa ſuis licet hunc Latonia protegat armis;
Hunc tamen invitâ perimet mea dextra Dianâ.
Talia magniloquo tumidus memoraverat ore:
Ancipitemque manu tollens utrâque ſecurim,
Inſtiterat digitis primos ſuſpenſus in artus.
Occupat audacem, quaque eſt via proxima letho,
Summa ferus geminos direxit in inguina dentes.
Concidit Ancæus: glomerataque ſanguine multo
Viſcera lapſa fluunt; madefactaque terra cruore eſt.
Ibat in adverſum proles Ixionis hoſtem
Pirithous, validâ quatiens venabula dextrâ;
Cui procul Ægides, O me mihi carior, inquit,

ibat in adverſum hoſtem, quatiens venabula validâ dextrâ; cui

NOTES.

117. *Vulnera feciſſent.*] They had wounded.
Setiger.] The briſtly Boar.
118. *Pervia.*] Impaſſible, as thick with Trees.
119. *Studioque.*] With a Deſire to run.
121. *Levat.*] He lifts up.
Tegeæa.] *Atalanta.*
122. *Sinuatoque.*] Bent.
123. *Diſtrinxit.*] Slightly wounded.
Arundo.] The Arrow.
128. *Feres.*] Thou ſhalt bear away, thou ſhalt have.
129. *Erubuêre.*] The Men were aſhamed that the Boar ſhould be firſt wounded by a Woman.
132. *Bipennifer.*] Carrying a Battle-axe.
Arcas.] *Arcadian*, for *Ancæus* was of *Pharſalia*, a Town of *Arcadia*.
134. *Operique meo.*] To my Proweſs.
Concedite.] Give Place.
135. *Protegat.*] Should protect.
136. *Perimet.*] Shall ſlay.
137. *Tumidus.*] Puffed up, proud.
138. *Ancipitem.*] Cutting on either Side and ſharp.
139. *Digitis*, &c.] Here is expreſſed the Attitude of one lifting up an Axe to ſtrike a Blow.
Artus primos.] The firſt Joints of his Toes.
Quaque, &c.] Wounding in the Groin is preſent Death.
142. *Sanguine.*] ſc. *Cum.*
146. *Ægides.*] *Theſeus*, the Son of *Ægeus*.

Pars

Pars animæ conſiſte meæ: *licet eminus eſſe*
Fortibus: Ancæo nocuit temeraria virtus.
Dixit; & æratâ torſit grave cuſpide cornum,
Quo bene librato; votique potente futuro,
Obſtitit æſculeâ frondoſus ab arbore ramus.
Miſit & Æſonides jaculum, quod caſus ab illo
Vertit in immeriti fatum latrantis, & inter
Ilia conjectum, tellure per ilia fixum eſt.
At manus Oenidæ variat: miſſiſque duabus,
Haſta prior terrâ, medio ſtetit altera tergo.
Nec mora: dùm ſævit, dùm corpora verſat in orbem;
Stridentemque novo ſpumam cum ſanguine fundit.
Vulneris auctor adeſt: hoſtemque irritat ad iram,
Splendidaque adverſos venabula condit in armos.
Gaudia teſtantur ſocii clamore ſecundo;
Victricemque petunt dextræ conjungere dextram:
Immanemque ferum multâ tellure jacentem
Mirantes ſpectant: neque adhuc contingere tutum
Eſſe putant; ſed tela tamen ſua quiſque cruentat.
Ipſe pede impoſito, caput exitiabile preſſit:
Atque ita, ſume mei ſpolium, Nonacria, juris,
Dixit: & in partem veniat mihi gloria tecum.
Protinùs exuvias rigidis horrentia ſetis
Terga dat, & magnis inſignia dentibus ora.
Ille lætitiæ eſt cum munere muneris auctor.
Invidêre alii; totoque erat agmine murmur,
E quibus ingenti tendentes brachia voce,
Theſtiadæ clamant: Neu te fiducia formæ
Decipiat; longèque tuo ſit captus amore

pars meæ animæ, conſiſte procul: licet eſſe fortibus eminùs: temeraria virtus nocuit Ancæo. Dixit: & torſit grave cornum, æratâ cuſpide, quo librato bene; que futuro potente voti, frondoſus ramus obſtitit ab æſculeâ arbore. Et Æſonides miſit jaculum, quod caſus vertit ab illo in fatum immeriti latrantis, & conjectum inter ilia eſt fixum per ilia tellure. At manus Oenidæ variat: que duabus miſſis, prior haſta ſtetit terrâ, altera medio ſtetit tergo. Nec mora: dùm ſævit, dùm verſat corpora in orbem; que fundit ſpumam ſtridentem cum novo ſanguine. Auctor vulneris adeſt: que irritat hoſtem ad iram, que condit ſplendida venabula in adverſos armos. Socii teſtantur gaudia ſecundo clamore; que petunt conjungere victricem dextram dextræ: que mirantes ſpectant immanem ferum jacentem multâ tellure: neque adhuc putant eſſe tutum contingere; ſed tamen quiſque cruentat ſua tela. Ipſe preſſit exitiabile caput pede impoſito: atque dixit ita, Nonacria ſume ſpolium mei juris: & gloria veniat in partem mihi tecum. Protinùs dat exuvias, terga horrentia rigidis ſetis, & ora inſignia magnis dentibus. Auctor muneris eſt lætitiæ illi, cum munere. Alii invidêre; que erat murmur toto agmine. E quibus Theſtiadæ, tendentes brachia, clamant ingenti voce: Neu fiducia formæ decipiat te; que ſit auctor captus tuo amore longè,

NOTES.

147. *Eminùs.*] At a Diſtance.
148. *Temeraria.*] A raſh Courage.
149. *Ærata.*] The ſpear of braſs.
Torſit.] He threw.
Cornum.] A Javelin made of the Cornel-Tree.
150. *Librato.*] Poiſed exactly.
Votique potente futuro.] Likely to ſecond the Sender's Wiſh, *viz.* to ſmite the Boar.
151. *Æſculeâ.*] *Æſculus* is a Maſt-bearing Tree dedicated to *Jupiter*.
152. *Æſonides.*] *Jaſon* the Son of *Æſon*.
153. *Vertit.*] Turns away.
154. *Tellure.*] In the Earth.
155. *Oenidæ.*] Of *Meleager*, the Son of *Oeneus*.
157. *Sævit.*] Rages.
Verſat.] Turns round.
159. *Auctor.*] *Meleager*.
Irritat.] Provokes.
160. *Venabula.*] A Pole with a Dart which Hunters uſe.
162. *Petunt.*] They go to, &c.
165. *Cruentat.*] He bedaubs with Blood in Stabbing.
166. *Exitiabile.*] Deſtructive, as the Cauſe of ſo much Havock.
167. *Spolium.*] The Things taken from Enemies are properly called Spoils.
Nonacria.] *Atalanta* of *Nonacris*, a very famous Mountain of *Arcadia*.
Mei juris.] Which is due to me by Right. For *Meleager* ſlew the Boar.
169. *Exuvias.*] The Back and Head of the Boar. So *Virg. Georg.* II. ſpeaking of the Serpent.

Cum poſitis novus exuviis nitiduſque juventâ.

174. *Theſtiadæ.*] *Plexippus* and *Toxeus*, Sons of *Theſtius*, the Uncle of *Meleager*.
175. *Longèque*, &c.] And let the Author of the preſent take care he be not far ſeparated from thy Love.

pone age, nec fœmina intercipe noſtros titulos: & adimunt munus huic, jus muneris illi. Mavortius non tulit, & frendens tumidâ ira, dixit, Raptores alieni honoris diſcite quantùm facta diſtent minis: hauſitque pectora Plexippi, timentia nil tale, nefando ferro. Haud patitur Toxea, dubium, quid faciat, diu dubitare, pariterque volentem ulciſci fratrem, que timentem fraterna fata, recalfecit telum calidum priori cæde conſorti ſanguine. Althæa ferebat dona templis Deûm, victore nato, cùm videt fratres referri extinctos: quæ plangore dato implet urbem mœſtis ululatibus: & mutavit auratas veſtibus atris. At ſimùl auctor necis eſt editus, omnes luctus excidit: & verſus eſt à lacrymis in amorem pœnæ. Stipes erat: quem cùm Theſtias, enixa partus, jaceret, triplices ſorores poſuêre in flammam: que nentes fatalia ſtamina impreſſo pollice; dixerunt, O modò nate damus eadem tempora ſignoque, tibique. Quo carmine dicto, poſtquàm Deæ exceſsêre, mater eripuit flagrantem torrem ab igne: ſparſitque liquentibus undis. Ille fuerat abditus diu imis penetralibus: que juvenis, ſervatus ſervaverat tuos annos. Genitrix protulit hunc, que imperat tædas poni in fragmina, & admovet inimicos ignes poſitis. Tùm conata quater imponere ramum flammis, tenuit cæpta quater: materque ſororque pugnant & duo nomina trahunt diverſa unum pectus. Sæpè ora pallebant metu futuri ſceleris; ſæpè fervens ira dabat ſuum ruborem oculis:

Pone age, nec titulos intercipe fœmina noſtros,
Auctor: & huic adimunt munus, jus muneris illi.
Non tulit, & tumidâ frendens Mavortius irâ,
Diſcite raptores alieni, dixit, honoris,
Facta minis quantùm diſtent. Hauſitque nefando
Pectora Plexippi, nil tale timentia, ferro.
Toxea quid faciat, dubium, pariterque volentem
Ulciſci fratrem, faternaque fata timentem,
Haud patitur dubitare diu: calidumque priori
Cæde recalfecit conſorti ſanguine telum.
Dona Deûm templis, nato victore, ferebat,
Cùm videt extinctos fratres Althæa referri:
Quæ, plangore dato, mœſtis ululatibus urbem
Implet: & auratas mutavit veſtibus atris.
At ſimùl eſt auctor necis editus, excidit omnis
Luctus: & à lacrymis in pœnæ verſus amorem eſt.
Stipes erat: quem, cùm partus enixa jaceret
Theſtias; in flammam triplices poſuêre ſorores:
Staminaque impreſſo fatalia pollice nentes;
Tempora, dixerunt, eadem ſignoque, tibique,
O modò nate, damus. Quo poſtquàm carmine dicto
Exceſsêre Deæ, flagrantem mater ab igne
Eripuit torrem: ſparſitque liquentibus undis.
Ille diu fuerat penetralibus abditus imis:
Servatuſque tuos, juvenis, ſervaverat annos.
Protulit hunc genitrix, tædaſque in fragmina poni
Imperat, & poſitis inimicos admovet ignes.
Tùm conata quater flammis imponere ramum,
Cœpta quater tenuit: pugnat materque ſororque;
Et diverſa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus.
Sæpè metu ſceleris pallebant ora futuri;
Sæpè ſuum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem:

NOTES.

176. *Pone.*] Lay aſide.

Titulos.] Our Honour, our Glory

178. *Non tulit.*] Could not ſuffer *Atalanta* to be defrauded of her Preſent.

Frendens, &c.] Gnaſhing his Teeth.

Mavortius.] Warlike *Meleager*; like his Mother, who, it is ſaid, lay with *Mars*.

180. *Hauſit.*] Smote.

Nefando.] Accurſed.

181. *Timentia.*] Fearing.

186. *Nato.*] Her Son *Meleager*.

187. *Extinctos fratres.*] His ſlain Brethren *Plexippus*, and *Toxeus*.

190. *Editus.*] Told, declared.

192. *Stipes.*] The Poet deſcribes the Billet, fatal to the Life of *Meleager*.

192. *Enixa.*] When ſhe lay in.

193. *Theſtias.*] *Althea*, the Daughter of *Theſtius*.

Triplices.] The three Deſtines, *Lachefis*, *Atropos*, and *Clotho*.

199. *Ille.*] The Billet.

Juvenis.] *Meleager*.

201. *Hunc.*] The Billet.

Fragmina.] And ordered, as Fuel for kindling it, Torches to be chopped in Pieces.

204. *Materque.*] The Affections of a Mother and Siſter ſtruggle hard againſt each other in the Mind of *Althea*.

205. *Diverſa.*] Different ways.

Pectus.] The Heart.

Et

Et modò neſcio quid ſimilis crudele minanti
Vultus erat; modò quem miſereri credere poſſes:
Cùmque ferus lacrymas animi ſiccaverat ardor,
Inveniebantur lacrymæ tamen. Utque carina,
Quam ventus, ventoque rapit contrarius æſtus;
Vim geminam ſentit, paretque incerta duabus.
Theſtias haùd aliter dubiis affectibus errat,
Inque vices ponit, poſitamque reſuſcitat iram.
Incipit eſſe tamen melior germana parente;
Et, conſanguineas ut ſanguine leniat umbras,
Impietate pia eſt. Nam poſtquàm peſtifer ignis
Convaluit; rogus iſte cremet mea viſcera, dixit.
Utque manu dirâ lignum fatale tenebat,
Ante ſepulchrales infelix aſtitit aras;
Pœnarumque Deæ triplices furialibus, inquit,
Eumenides, ſacris vultus advertite veſtros:
Ulciſcor, facioque nefas. *Mors morte pianda eſt,*
In ſcelus addendum ſcelus eſt, in funera funus:
Per coacervatos pereat domus impia luctus.
An felix Oeneus nato victore fruetur,
Theſtius orbus erit? Meliùs lugebitis ambo.
Vos modò, fraterni manes, animæque recentes,
Officium ſentite meum, magnoque paratas
Accipite inferias, uteri mala pignora noſtri.
Heu mihi! Quo rapior? Fratres, ignoſcite matri.
Deficiunt ad cœpta manus. Meruiſſe fatemur
Illum cur pereat: mortis mihi diſplicet auctor.
Ergo impunè feret? vivuſque, & victor, & ipſo
Succeſſu tumidus, regnum Calydonis habebit?

& modò vultus erat ſimilis minanti neſcio quid crudele; modò quem poſſes credere miſereri; cùmque ferus ardor animi ſiccaverat lacrymas, tamen lacrymæ inveniebantur. Utque carina, quam ventus & æſtus contrarius vento rapit, ſentit geminam vim, que incerta paret duabus. Theſtias haùd aliter errat dubiis affectibus, que ponit in vices, que reſuſcitat poſitam iram. Tamen germana incipit eſſe melior parente; & ut leniat conſanguineas umbras ſanguine, eſt pia impietate. Nam poſtquàm peſtifer ignis convaluit; dixit, Iſte rogus cremet mea viſcera. Utque tenebat fatale lignum dirâ manu, infelix aſtitit antè ſepulchrales aras; que inquit, Eumenides triplices Deæ pœnarum, advertite veſtros vultus ſacris furialibus. Ulciſcor, faciſque nefas. Mors eſt pianda morte, *ſcelus eſt addendum in ſcelus, funus in funera; impia domus pereat per coacervatos luctus. An felix Oeneus fruetur nato victore, Theſtius erit orbus? Ambo lugebitis meliùs. Modo vos fraterni manes, que recentes animæ, ſentite meum officium, que accipite inferias paratas magno, mala pignora noſtri uteri. Heu mihi! Quò rapior? Fratres ignoſcite matri. Manus deficiunt ad cœpta. Fatemur illum meruiſſe cur pereat: auctor mortis diſplicet mihi. Ergo feret impune? vivuſque, & victor, & tumidus ipſo ſucceſſu habebit regnum Calydonis?*

NOTES.

210. *Ferus ardor.*] A vehement Indignation of Mind.

213. *Vim geminam.*] A double Violence of the Wind and Tide.

214. *Theſtias.*] *Althea*, the Daughter of *Theſtius*.

Errat.] She wavers in her Mind.

216. *Incipit.*] So Triſt. I. Eleg. 6.

Utque cremaſſe ſuum fertur ſub ſtipite natum
Theſtias, & melior matre fuiſſe ſoror.

Parente.] Than the Mother.

217. *Conſanguineas umbras.*] The Souls of her Brothers.

Sanguine.] By the Death of her Son.

Leniat.] That ſhe may appeaſe.

218. *Impietate pia eſt.*] *Althea* ſeems to be pious in avenging the killing of her Brothers, but impious in killing her Son.

219. *Mea viſcera.*] My Son the ſame as my own Bowls.

220. *Fatale lignum.*] The Piece of Wood of which the Life of *Meleager* depended.

222. *Furialibus.*] Proceeding from Fury and Wrath.

223. *Eumenides.*] The Furies of Hell, three in Number, *Alecto*, *Tiſiphone*, and *Megæra*; ſo called by *Antiphraſis*, becauſe they are cruel and implacable, for εὐμενης ſignifies mild.

Advertite.] Turn to.

224. *Mors morte pianda eſt.*] The killing of my Brethren is to be expiated by the Death of a Son. A *Polyptoton*.

228. *Theſtius.*] My Father.

230. *Magnoque.*] Procured at a great Price with the Blood of a Son.

232. *Quò rapior.*] To what Wickedneſs am I hurried?

234. *Mortis*, &c.] But it diſpleaſes me, I ſhould be the Author of my Son's Death.

Vos jacebitis exiguus cinis, gelidæque umbræ? Equidem haud patiar. Sceleratus pereat; & ille trahat ſpem patris, que ruinam regni, patriæque. Ubi eſt materna mens? Ubi ſunt pia vota parentum? Et labores quos ſuſtinui bis quinque menſûm? O utinam arſiſſes infans primis ignibus, que ego forem paſſa id! Vixiſti noſtro munere; nunc moriêre tuo merito: cape præmia facti, que redde animam datam bis, primùm partu mox ſtipite rapto, vel adde me fraternis ſepulchris. Et cupio & nequeo. Quid agam? Modò vulnera fratrum ſunt ante oculos mihi, & imago tantæ cædis: Nunc pietas, maternaque nomina frangunt animum. Me miſeram! Fratres, vincetis malè, ſed vincite, dummodò ipſa ſequar vos, que ſolatia, quæ dedero vobis. Dixit: que averſa conjecit funereum torrem in medios ignes trementi dextrâ. Ille ſtipes aut dedit aut viſus eſt dediſſe gemitus; & correptus ab invitis ignibus, arſit. Meleagros inſcius & abſens uritur ab illâ flammâ, & ſentit viſcera torreri cæcis ignibus, ac ſuperat magnos dolores virtute. Tam n mœret quod cadat ignavo letho, & ſinè ſanguine; & dicit vulnera Ancæi felicia. Que vocat grandævum patrem, fratremque, piaſque ſorores, ſociamque toei ſupremo ore eum gemitu: & forſitan matrem. Igniſque dolorque creſcunt langueſcuntque iterùm. Uterque eſt extinctus ſimùl;

Vos cinis exiguus, gelidæque jacebitis umbræ?
Haùd equidem patiar. Pereat ſceleratus; & ille
Spemque patris, regnique trahat, patriæque ruinam.
Mens ubi materna eſt? Ubi ſunt pia vota parentum?
Et quos ſuſtinui menſûm bis quinque labores?
O utinam primis arſiſſes ignibus infans;
Idque ego paſſa forem! Vixiſti munere noſtro;
Nunc merito moriêre tuo: cape præmia facti,
Biſque datam, primùm partu, mox ſtipite rapto,
Redde animam; vel me fraternis adde ſepulchris.
Et cupio, & nequeo. Quid agam? Modò vulnera fratrum
Ante oculos mihi ſunt, & tantæ cædis imago:
Nunc animum pietas, maternaque nomina frangunt.
Me miſeram! Malè vincetis, ſed vincite, fratres,
Dummodò, quæ dedero vobis ſolatia, voſque
Ipſa ſequar. Dixit: dextrâque averſa trementi
Funereum torrem medios conjecit in ignes.
Aut dedit, aut viſus gemitus eſt ille dediſſe,
Stipes; & invitis correptus ab ignibus arſit.
Inſcius atque abſens flammâ Meleagros ab illâ
Uritur, & cæcis torreri viſcera ſentit
Ignibus, ac magnos ſuperat virtute dolores.
Quòd tamen ignavo cadat, & ſinè ſanguine letho,
Mœret; & Ancæi felicia vulnera dicit.
Grandævumque patrem, fratremque, piaſque ſorores,
Cum gemitu, ſociamque tori vocat ore ſupremo:
Forſitan & matrem. Creſcunt igniſque, dolorque
Langueſcuntque iterùm. Simùl eſt extinctus uterque;

NOTES.

237. *Exiguus cinis.*] A ſmall portion of Aſhes.

239. *Patris.*) Of *Oeneus*, who placed all his Hopes in his Son *Meleager*.

241. *Bis quinque.*] Ten Lunar Months, which Time Mothers are ſaid to bear their Children in their Womb.

242. *Utinam*, &c.] I wiſh thou hadſt been burnt when thou waſt an Infant, together with that Billet, which being caſt into the Fire by the *Parcæ*, I did not ſuffer to be conſumed.

244. *Merito tuo.*] Through thy own Fault.

Facti.] For thy Sin and Wickedneſs.

245. *Stipite.*] The Brand taken from the Fire.

247. *Cupio.*] ſc. *Fratres ulciſci.*

Nequeo.] And I cannot throw the Billet into the Fire hindered as I am by the Affection I have for my Son.

250. *Malè.*] To my great Unhappineſs and Calamity.

251. *Dummodò*, &c.] *Althea* has ſome Thoughts of killing herſelf.

252. *Averſa*, &c.] The Art of the Poet here, and in the firſt Conflict, is not leſs wonderful than ingenious.

253. *Funereum.*] Deadly, or the occaſional Cauſe of the Death of *Meleager*.

257. *Cæcis ignibus.*] With hidden Flames, which cauſe lay hid.

258. *Virtute.*] By Courage, Magnanimity.

259. *Ignavo letho.*] By a cowardly Death (not honourable).

260. *Mœret.*] Grieves.

Ancæi,] *Ancæus*, who was wounded by the Boar. See above, Ver. 142.

262. *Sociamque tori.*] His Wife.

264. *Langueſcuntque.*] They decreaſe and grow leſs.

Uterque.] Both the Fire that conſumes the Billet and *Meleager*.

Inque

Inque leves abiit paulatim ſpiritus auras.
Alta jacet Calydon. Lugent juveneſque, ſeneſque,
Vulguſque, procereſque gemunt: ſciſſæque capillos
Planguntur matres Calydonides Eveninæ.
Pulvere canitiem genitor, vultûſque ſeniles
Fœdat humi fuſus; ſpatioſumque increpat ævum.
Nam de matre manus, diri ſibi conſcia facti
Exegit pœnas, acto per viſcera ferro.
Non mihi, ſi centum Deus ora ſonantia linguas.
Ingeniumque capax, totumque Helicona dediſſet,
Triſtia preſequerer miſerarum vota ſororum.
Immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt;
Dùmque manet corpus, corpus refoventque foventque
Oſcula dant ipſi, poſito dant oſcula lecto.
Poſt cinerem, cineres hauſtos ad pectora verſant;
Affuſæque jacent tumulo, ſignataque ſaxo
Nomina complexæ, lacrymas in nomina fundunt.
Quas, Parathaoniæ tandem Latoïa clade
Exſatiata domûs, præter Gorgenque, nurumque
Nobilis Alcmenæ, natis in corpore pennis
Allevat; & longas per brachia porrigit alas,
Corneaque ora facit, vetaſque per aëre mittit.

que ſpiritus abiit paulatim in levet auras. Alta Calydon jacet. Juveneſqui, ſeneſque lugent, vulguſque procereſque gemunt: que matres Calydonides Eveninæ, ſciſſæ capillos planguntur. Genitor fuſus humi fœdat canitiem que ſeniles vultûs pulvere: que increpat ſpatioſum ævum. Nam, manus conſcia ſibi diri facti, exigit pœnas de matre, ferro acto per viſcera. Si Deus dediſſet mihi ora ſonantia centum linguas, que capax ingenium, que totum Helicona, non perſequerer triſta vota miſerarum ſororum. Immemores decoris tundunt liventia pectora; dùmque corpus manet foventque refoventque corpus; dant oſcula ipſi. dant oſcula poſito lecto. Poſt cinerem, verſant cineres hauſtos ad pectora; affuſæque jacent tumulo, que complexa nomina ſignata ſaxo, fundunt lacrymas in nomina. Quas Latoïa, ſatiata tandem clade Parthaoniæ domûs, allevat pennis natis in corpore, præter Gorgenque, nurumque nobilis Alcmenæ; & porrigit longas alas per brachia, que facit ora cornea, que mittit verſas per aëre.

NOTES.

265. *Auras.*] The Poet follows the Opinion of them, who think the Soul to be Air. Hence it is called a Particle of Divine Air.

266. *Javet.*] Through Grief for the Death of *Meleager*, as being intereſted in his Death.

267. *Sciſſæque capillos.*] Cutting and tearing their Hair, as Women do in Mourning.

268. *Planguntur.*] Beat their Breaſts.

273. *Si centum*, &c.] The ſame Expreſſion is very common in *Homer* and *Virgil*.

274. *Totumque Helicona.*] All the Muſes.

276. *Liventia.*] They beat their Breaſts, and make them black and blue.

277. *Manet.*] Is not yet thrown upon the Funeral Fire.

278. *Ipſi.*] To *Meleager*, or to the Body.

Lecto.] The Funeral Bed, or Bier, on which *Meleager*'s Corpſe was laid.

279. *Poſt cinerem.*] After *Meleager*'s Corpſe was reduced to Aſhes.

Hauſtos.] Taken in their Hands.

Verſant.] They ſprinkle upon.

280. *Affuſæque.*] And lying proſtrate on the Tomb.

Signata ſaxo.] The Epitaph of *Meleager* cut on the Tomb-Stone.

282. *Parthaoniæ.*] Of *Parthaon*, the Father of *Oeneus*, and Grandfather of *Meleager*.

283. *Nurumque nobilis Alcmenæ.*] *Deianira*, the Wife of *Hercules*, whoſe Mother was *Clemena*.

285. *Allevat.*] Lifts up into the Air.

286. *Corneaque*, &c.] And turns their Mouths into Birds Beaks.

Verſas.] Turned into Birds called *Meleagrides*, from *Meleager* their Brother.

FAB. V. The *Naiades* into the Iſlands *Echinades*.

Theſeus, *after the ſlaying of the* Calydonian *Boar as he was returning to* Athens, *was hindered, by the Swell of Water cauſed by great Rains, to purſue his Journey, hereupon invited by the River* Achelous *to accept of Accommodations*

dations in his Palace till the Stream had ſubſided into its Channel, he ſaw during his abode with that God, ſome Iſlands at a Diſtance, which Achelous *informed him were once* Naiad Nymphs: *But that having, when they were performing ſacred Rites to the Gods, neglected him, he, forthe Offence, had turned them into the Iſles* Echinades.

Intereà Theſeus, functus parte ſociati laboris, ibat ad arces Erechthias Tritonidos. Achelous clauſit iter, fecitque moras eunti, tumens imbre. Ait, Inclyte Cecropide, ſuccede meis tectis, nec committe te rapacibus undis: ſolent ferre ſolidas trabes, que volvere obliqua ſaxa magno murmure. Vidi alta ſtabula contermina ripæ trahi cum gregibus, nec profuit illîc armentis eſſe fortibus, nec equis eſſe velocibus. Quoque hic torrens, nivibus ſolutis de monte, merſit multa juvenilia corpora turbineo vortice. Requies eſt tutior; dùm flumina currunt ſolito limite: dùm ſuus alveus capiat tenues undas. Ægides annuit; que reſpondit, Achelöe, utarque domo tuò que conſilio; & uſus eſt utroque. Subit atria ſtructa multicavo pumice, nec lævibus tophis. Tellus erat humida molli muſco, conchæ lacunabant ſumma alterno murice. Jamque Hyperione menſo duas partes lucis, Theſeus, comiteſque laborum diſcubuêre toris; Ixionides hâc, Trœzenius heros Lelex illâparte, jam ſparſus tempora raris canis: quoſque alios amnis Acarnanum fuerat dignatus parili honore, lætiſſimus tanto hoſpite. Protinùs nymphæ, nudæ veſtigia, inſtruxêre oppoſitas menſas epulis: dapibuſque remotis

INTEREA Theſeus ſociati parte laboris
Functus, Erechtheas Tritonidos ibat ad arces.
Clauſit iter, fecitque moras Achelous eunti,
Imbre tumens. Succede meis, ait, inclyte, tectis,
Cecropida, nec te committe rapacibus undis:
Ferre trabes ſolidas, obliquaque volvere magno
Murmure ſaxa ſolent. Vidi contermina ripæ
Cum gregibus ſtabula alta trahi, nec fortibus illîc
Profuit armentis, nec equis velocibus eſſe.
Multa quoque hic torrens, nivibus de monte ſolutis,
Corpora turbineo juvenilia vortice merſit.
Tutior eſt requies; ſolito dùm flumina currunt
Limite: dùm tenues capiat ſuus alveus undas.
Annuit Ægides; Utarque, Acheloë, domoque
Conſilioque tuo, reſpondit; & uſus utroque eſt.
Pumice multicavo, nec lævibus atria tophis
Structa ſubit. Molli tellus erat humida muſco,
Summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ.
Jamque duas lucis partes Hyperione menſo,
Diſcubuêre toris, Theſeus comiteſque laborum;
Hâc Ixionides, illâ Trœzenius heros
Parte Lelex, raris jam ſparſus tempora canis:
Quoſque alios parili fuerat dignatus honore
Amnis Acarnanum, lætiſſimus hoſpite tanto.
Protinùs appoſitas, nudæ veſtigia, nymphæ
Inſtruxêre epulis menſas: dapibuſque remotis

NOTES.

1. *Sociati.*] Confederate, which he engaged in with many others, for killing the Boar.

2. *Tritonidos.*] *Athens* which was under the Protection of *Pallas*, and formerly governed by *Erechtheus*.

3. *Achelous.*] The Son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*. He courted *Deianira*, the Daughter of *Oeneus*, King of *Calydonia*, but was oppoſed and overcome by *Hercules*; after which he hid himſelf in a River running by *Calidonia*, and ſo gave it his Name.

5. *Cecropida.*] *Athenian*.

11. *Turbineo vortice.*] Rolling itſelf in the Manner of a Whirl-pool; for *vortex* is properly Water whirled into itſelf, and *turbo* is expreſſive of the force of Motion.

12. *Tutior eſt requies.*] It is ſafer to tarry.

14. *Ægides.*] *Theſeus* the Son of *Ægeus*.

16. *Nec lævibus.*] Rough, unpoliſhed.

17. *Molli Muſco.*] Soft Moſs.

18. *Lacunabant*, &c.] Sea Shells, of different Colours, variegated the upper Parts of the Cave, as with a Cieling.

Murice.] *Murex* is a kind of Cockle, from which a Purple Colour is extracted.

19. *Hyperione.*] The Sun. See what is ſaid above, Book IV. Verſe 27.

21. *Ixionides.*] *Pirithous*, the Son of *Ixion*, the conſtant companion of *Theſeus*.

Trœzenius.] Of *Trœzene*, where *Pittheus* reigned.

24. *Amnis.*] *Achelous*, dividing the *Acarnians* from *Ætolia*.

25. *Nudæ veſtigia.*] Bare-foot.

In gemmâ poſuêre mereum. Tùm maximus heros
Æquora proſpiciens oculis ſubjecta: Quis, inquit,
Ille locus? digitoque oſtendit: & inſula nomen
Quod gerat illa, doce, quanquam non una videtur.
Amnis ad hæc: Non eſt, inquit, quod cernimus, unum.
Quinque jacent terræ; ſpatii diſcrimina fallunt.
Quòque minùs ſpretæ factum mirere Dianæ;
Naïades hæ fuerant; quæ cùm bis quinque juvencos
Mactâſſent, ruriſque Deos ad ſacra vocâſſent,
Immemores noſtri feſtas duxêre choreas.
Intumui; quantuſque feror, cùm plurimus, unquam,
Tantus eram; pariterque animis immanis & undis,
A ſylvis ſylvas, & ab arvis arva revulſi;
Cumque loco Nymphas, memores tùm deniq; noſtri,
In freta provolvi. Fluctus noſterque mariſque;
Continuam diduxit humum; parteſque reſolvit,
In totidem mediis quot cernis Echinadas undis.

poſuêre mereum in gemma. Tùm maximus heros proſpiciens æquora ſubjecta oculis: inquit, Quis ille locus? que oſtendit digito: & doce quod nomen illa inſula gerat, quanquàm non videtur una. Amnis inquit ad hæc: Quod cernimus, non eſt unum. Quinque terræ jacent; diſcrimina ſpatii fallunt. Quòque minùs mirere factum ſpretæ Dianæ; hæ fuerant Naiades; quæ cùm mactâſſent bis quinque juvencos, que vocâſſent Deos ruris ad ſacra, duxêre feſtas choreas, immemores noſtri. Intumui; que feror tantus, quantus cùm unquam eram plurimus; que pariter immanis animis & undis, revulſi ſylvas à ſylvis, & arva ab arvis; que provolvi Nymphas, tùm denique memores noſtri, in freta cum loco. Noſterque fluctus mariſque diduxit continuam humum: que reſolvit in totidem partes Echinadas quot cernis in mediis undis.

NOTES.

27. *Gemmâ.*] A Cup ſet with Jewels.
Maximus heros.] *Theſeus.*
32. *Fallunt.*] Supply *oculos* or *viſum.*
33. *Spretæ.*] Contemned, ſlighted.
37. *Intumui.*] I was angry.
37. *Plurimus.*] When at my greateſt height.
42. *Diduxit.*] Divided.
43. *Echinadas.*] So called of *Echinis*, (Hedgehogs) with which they abound, or of *Echinus*, a certain Prophet.

FAB. VI. *Perimele* into an Iſland.

Perimele, *the Daughter of* Hippodamas, *having been forced by the River* Achelous, *her Father threw her headlong into the Sea. The Raviſher obtained of* Neptune, *that the Sea ſhould make her an Iſland diſtinct from the* Echinades.

UT, tamen, ipſe, vides, procùl, en procùl una receſſit
Inſula, grata mihi. Perimelen navita dicit.
Huic ego virgineum dilectæ nomen ademi:
Quòd pater Hippodamas ægrè tulit; inque profundum
Propulit è ſcopulo parituræ corpora natæ.
Excepi, nantemque ferens, O proxima cœlo
Regna vagæ, ſortite, Tridentifer, undæ,

Tamen ut ipſe videt, procùl, en procùl, una inſula receſſit, grata mihi. Navita dicit Perimelen. Ego ademi virgineum nomen huic dilectæ: quòd pater Hippodamas tulit ægrè, que propulit corpora natæ parituræ è ſcopulo in profundum. Excepi, que ferens nantem, dixi, O Tridentifer, ſortite, regna vagæ undæ proxima cœlo.

NOTES.

3. *Navita.*] For *Nauta*, an *Epentheſis.*
3. *Huic.*] From *Perimele*, the Daughter of *Hippodamas.*
Virgineum nomen.] I took away her Virginity.
4. *Profundum.*] Into the deep Sea.
5. *Propulit.*] He caſt.
7. *Tridentifer.*] *O Neptune*, who beareſt a Trident for a Scepter.

in quo ſacri amnes deſinimus, quò currimus. Huc ades, Neptune, atque placidus audi precantem. Ego nocui huic quam porto; ſis mitis & æquus. Si Hippodamas eſſet pater, debuit miſereri illius, ignoſcere nobis. Neptune, cui vellus quondam eſt clauſa paternâ feritate, affer opem, quæ precor da locum merſæ paternâ feritate: vel licebit ipſa ſit locus, quoque complectar hanc. Æquoreus rex movit caput: que concuſſit omnes undas ſuis aſſenſibus. Nymphe extimuit; tamen nabat: ipſe tangebam pectora nantia ſalientia trepido motu. Dumque contrecto ea, ſenſi totum corpus dureſcere, & præcordia condi terrâ inductâ. Dum loquor, nova terra amplexa eſt natantes artus, & gravis inſula increvit membris mutatis.

In quo deſinimus, quò ſacri currimus amnes,
Huc ades, atque audi placidus, Neptune, precantem.
Huic ego, quam porto, nocui; ſis mitis, & æquus.
Si pater Hippodamas, aut ſi minus impius eſſet,
Debuit illius miſereri, ignoſcere nobis.
Cui quondam tellus clauſa eſt feritate paternâ,
Affer opem, merſæque precor, feritate paternâ,
Da, Neptune, locum: vel ſit locus ipſa licebit,
Hanc quoq; complectar. Movit caput æquoreus rex:
Concuſſitque ſuis omnes aſſenſibus undas.
Extimuit Nymphe; nabat tamen: ipſe natantis
Pectora tangebam trepido ſalientia motu.
Dumque ea contrecto, totum dureſcere ſenſi
Corpus, & inductâ condi præcordia terrâ.
Dum loquor, amplexa eſt artus nova terra natantes,
Et gravis increvit mutatis inſula membris.

NOTES.

8. *Sacri.*] Becauſe all Rivers are ſaid to contain ſome God.
13. *Feritate.*] By the Cruelty of the Father.
18. *Nymphe.*] *Peremile.*
19. *Salientia.*] Panting, as of thoſe in Fear.
21. *Præcordia.*] Properly the Breaſt. The Parts that lie before, and incloſe the Heart, are called *Præcordia.*

FAB. VII, VIII, IX. *Philemon* and *Baucis* into Trees, and their Houſe into a Church.

Jupiter *and* Mercury *being transformed into the Shape of Men, going into* Phrygia, *to try the Diſpoſitions of the Inhabitants, could find no body that would give them a Lodging but* Philemon *and* Baucis, *who entertained them very hoſpitably, with their mean Proviſion, to their great Satisfaction. Wherefore to ſhew their Deity and Power, calling their old Landlord and Landlady aſide to a high Hill, they turned their Cottage into a Church, and, at their Deſire, made him the Prieſt, and her the Prieſteſs, of it; and when they died with Age, they were both turned into Trees.* Philemon *into an Oak, and* Baucis *into a Teil-Tree. And the Town which was inhabited with that inhoſpitable People, being overflowed by Water, became a Lake.*

Amnis tacuit ab his. Mirabile factum moverat cunctos. Natus Ixione irridet credentes; utque erat ferox mentis, que ſpretor Deorum dixit,

AMnis ab his tacuit. Factum mirabile cunctos
Moverat. Irridet credentes; utque Deorum
Spretor erat, mentiſque ferox Ixione natus;

NOTES.

1. *Amnis.*] *Achelous.*
Ab his.] After theſe Things.
3. *Spretor.* A Deſpiſer.
3. *Ixione natus.*] *Pirithous*; ſee above *Naiades*, Fab. V. Verſe 23.

Fift

Ficta refers, nimiumque putas, Acheloë, potentes
Esse Deos, dixit; si dant adimuntque figuras.
Obstupuêre omnes, nec talia dicta probârunt;
Ante omnesque Lelex, animo maturus & ævo,
Sic ait; Immensa est, finemque potentia cœli
Non habet; & quicquid Superi voluêre, peractum est.
Quoque minùs dubites, tiliæ contermina quercus
Collibus est Phrygiis, modico circumdata muro;
Ipse locum vidi: nam me Pelopeïa Pittheus
Misit in arva suo quondam regnata parenti.
Haud procul hinc stagnum est, tellus habitabilis olim
Nunc celebres mergis fulicisque palustribus undæ.
Jupiter huc, specie mortali, cumque parente
Venit Atlantiades positis caducifer alis.
Mille domos adiêre, locum requiemque petentes:
Mille domos clausêre seræ; tamen una recepit,
Parva quidem, stipulis & cannâ tecta palustri:
Sed pia Baucis anus, parilique ætate Philemon
Illâ sunt annis juncti juvenilibus: illâ
Consenuêre casâ: *paupertatemque fatendo,*
Effecêre levem, nec iniquâ mente ferendam.
Nec refert, dominos illic famulosne requiras:
Tota domus duo sunt: îdem parentque jubentque.
Ergo ubi cœlicolæ parvos tetigêre penates,
Submissoque humiles intrârunt vertice postes;
Membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili,
Quo super injecit textum rude sedula Baucis.
Indè foco tepidum cinerem dimovit, & ignes
Suscitat hesternos, foliisque & cortice sicco
Nutrit, & ad flammas animâ producit anili:
Multifidasque faces, ramaliaque arida tecto
Detulit, & minuit, parvoque admovit aheno.

refers ficta, Acheloë, putas Deos esse nimium potentes, si dant que adimunt figuras. Omnes obstupuêre, nec probârunt talia dicta; que Lelex, maturus animo & ævo, ante omnes, ait sic; Potentia cœli est immensa, que non habet finem, & quicquid Superi voluêre est peractum. Que quo minùs dubites, est quercus contermina tiliæ Phrygiis collibus, circumdata modico muro; ipse vidi locum: nam Pittheus misit me in Pelopeïa arva quondam regnata suo parenti. Est stagnum haud procul hinc, olim habitabilis tellus, nunc undæ, celebres mergis que palustribus fulicis. Jupiter mortali specie, que Atlantiades caducifer cum parente, venit huc alis positis. Adiêre mille domos, petentes locum que requiem: seræ clausêre mille domos, tamen una recepit, parva quidem tecta stipulis & palustri cannâ: sed Baucis pia anus, que Philemon parili ætate, illâ casâ sunt juncti juvenilibus annis, illâ consenuêre: que effecêre paupertatem levem fatendo, nec ferendam iniquâ mente. Nec refert requiras illic dominos famulosne: duo sunt tota domus, idem parentque jubentque. Ergo ubi cœlicolæ tetigêre parvos penates, que intrârunt humiles postes submisso vertice, senex jussit relevare membra, posito sedili, super quo sedula Baucis injecit rude textum. Indè dimovit tepidum cinerem foco, & suscitat hesternos ignes, que nutrit foliis & ficco cortice, & producit flammas anili animâ: que detulit multifidas faces que arida ramalia tecto, & minuit, que admovit parvo aheno.

NOTES.

5. *Si dant*, &c.] If they can both give and take away Forms from Things.

7. *Maturus.*] Wise and good.

Ævo.] And arrived at the Years of Experience.

8. *Cœli.*] Of heavenly (Deities) a Metonymy of the Subject.

10. *Contermina.*] Near to.

12. *Pelopeïa.*] In *Phrygia*, in which *Tantalus*, the Father of *Pelops*, was formerly King.

13. *Parenti.*] To *Pelops*.

15. *Celebres.*] Frequented.

Palustribus.] Which have their Haunts in such Marshes.

16. *Mortali.*] Having assumed the Human Form.

17. *Atlantiades.*] *Mercury* carrying a Mace.

19. *Seræ.*] Locks, kept shut up.

21. *Parilique.*] Alike and equal.

26. *Domus.*] The Family.

26. *Parentque.*] They act as both Masters, and Servants.

27. *Cœlicolæ.*] *Jupiter* and *Mercury*, Inhabitants of Heaven.

Tetigêre.] Came to the Cottage.

29. *Senex.*] *Philemon.*

Relevare.] To rest them as seeming fatigued. For *Philemon* bids them sit down.

Sedili.] A Seat being set.

30. *Super.*] Upon which Settle. Here is an Anastrophe of the Prepositon, which is put after its Case.

32. *Suscitat.*] A Metaphor taken from a Man asleep. So *Virg.*

Impositum cinerem & sopitos suscitat ignes.

35. *Minuit.*] She broke and made small. The Poet elegantly describes the Furniture and Manner of poor Country Folks.

Que truncat olus foliis, quod ſuus conjux colligerat riguo horto: ille levat bicorni furcâ ſordida terga ſuis, pendentia nigro tigno; que reſecat exiguam partem de tergore ſervato diu, que domat ſectam ferventibus undis. Intereà fallunt medias horas ſermonibus, que probibent moram ſentiri. Erat illic fagineus alveus, ſuſpenſus ab curvâ ansâ clavo: Is impletur tepidis aquis, que accipit artus fovendos. Eſt torus in medio de mollibus ulvis impoſitus lecto, ſpondâ que pedibus ſalignis. Velant hunc veſtibus, quas non conſuêrant ſternere niſi feſto tempore; ſed & hæc veſtis erat viliſque vetuſque, non indignanda ſaligno lecto. Dei accubuêre. Anus ſuccincta que trement ponit menſam: ſed tertius pes menſæ erat impar, teſta fecit parem: que poſtquàm ſubdita ſuſtulit clivum, virentes menthæ extersêre æquatam. Hìc ponitur bicolor bacca ſinceræ Minervæ, que autumnalia corna condita in liquidâ fæce, que intyba, & radix, & maſſa coacti lactis, que ova, leviter verſata in non acri favillâ: omnia fictilibus. Poſt hæc cælatus crater eâdem argillâ que pocula fabricata fago, quæ ſunt illita cava flaventibus ceris. Parva eſt mora, que foci miſêre calentes epulas, vina nec longæ ſenectæ referuntur, rurſus

Quodque ſuus conjux riguo collegerat horto,
Truncat olus foliis: furcâ levat ille bicorni
Sordida terga ſuis, nigro pendentia tigno;
Servatoque diu reſecat de tergore partem
Exiguam, ſectamque domat ferventibus undis.
Intereà medias fallunt ſermonibus horas,
Sentirique moram prohibent. Erat alveus illîc
Fagineus, curvâ clavo ſuſpenſus ab ansâ;
Is tepidis impletur aquis, artuſque fovendos
Accipit. In medio torus eſt de mollibus ulvis
Impoſitus lecto, ſpondâ pedibuſque ſalignis.
Veſtibus hunc velant, quas non niſi tempore feſto
Sternere conſuêrant; ſed & hæc viliſque vetuſque
Veſtis erat, lecto non indignanda ſaligno.
Accubuêre Dei. Menſam ſuccincta tremenſque
Ponit anus; menſæ ſed erat pes tertius impar,
Teſta parem fecit: quæ poſtquàm ſubdita clivum
Suſtulit, æquatam menthæ extersêre virentes.
Ponitur hìc bicolor ſinceræ bacca Minervæ,
Conditaque in liquidâ corna autumnalia fæce,
Intybaque, & radix, & lactis maſſa coacti,
Ovaque, non acri leviter verſata favillâ:
Omnia fictilibus. Poſt hæc cælatus eâdem
Siſtitur argillâ crater, fabricataque fago
Pocula, quæ cava ſunt flaventibus illita ceris.
Parva mora eſt: epulaſque foci miſêre calentes,
Nec longæ rurſus referuntur vina ſenectæ,

NOTES.

36. *Suus conjux.*] *Philemon.*

37. *Truncat.*] Cuts off the outer Leaves from the Cabbage.

38. *Sordida.*] Smoaky.

39. *Tergore.*] From the Back (the Flitch).

40. *Domat.*] Softens and boils.

41. *Fallunt.*] They paſs away. So often above.

43. *Fagineus.*] A Bathing-Tub, made of Beech-wood.

Suſpenſus.] Hung up by the Handle from a Spike or large Nail.

44. *Artuſque.*] To waſh the Feet after the Manner of the Ancients.

46. *Salignis.*] Made of Willow-Wood.

47. *Velant.*] They cover.

48. *Sternere.*] To lay and ſpread upon the Bed.

49. *Indignanda.*] Not unfit, well agreeing.

Saligno.] Made of the Willow-Tree.

52. *Clivum.*] The Unevenneſs of the Table.

53 *Menthæ.*] An Herb of a ſweet Scent.

53. *Extersêre.*] Made clean.

54. *Sinceræ.*] Olives are dedicated to *Minervæ*, a perfect Virgin.

55. *Autumnalia.*] Growing ripe in *Autumn.*

Fæce.] In Pickle.

57. *Acri.*] In a ſlow, not haſty Fire.

58. *Omnia.*] Sc. *apponuntur.*

Fictilibus.] In earthen Veſſels made of Clay. So called of *fingendo*, i. e. forming, whence alſo comes the Word *Figuli*, Potters, who form their Works of Chalk, and Clay; alſo *Figulina*, or *Figlina*, the Work-houſe in which theſe Sorts of Work are wrought.

59. *Siſtitur.*] Is placed upon the Table.

Argillâ.] Which were of earthen Ware.

Fago.] Of a Maſt-bearing Tree, of the Beech Wood of which Veſſels are made.

60. *Quæ.*] Which were rubbed on the Inſide with yellow Wax.

61. *Epulaſque.*] Warm Food.

62. *Nec longæ.*] New Wine, and therefore cheap; old Wines were anciently in Eſteem.

Dantque locùm menſis paulùm ſeducta ſecundis.
Hìc nux, hìc miſta eſt rugoſis carica palmis,
Prunaque, & in patulis redolentia mala caniſtris.
Et de purpureis collectæ vitibus uvæ;
Candidus in medio favus eſt: *Super omnia vultus*
Acceſsêre boni, nec iners pauperque voluntas.
Intereà, quoties hauſtum cratera repleri
Sponte ſuâ, per ſeque vident ſuccreſcere vina,
Attoniti novitate pavent, manibuſque ſupinis
Concipiunt, Bacuiſque preces timiduſque Philemon,
Et veniam dapibus, nulliſque paratibus orant.
Unicus anſer erat, minimæ cuſtodia villæ,
Quem Dìs hoſpitibus domini mactare parabant:
Ille celer pennâ tardos ætate fatigat,
Eluditque diu, tandemque eſt viſus ad ipſos
Confugiſſe Deos. Superi vetuêre necari,
Dîque ſumus, meritaſque luet vicinia pœnas
Impia, dixerunt; vobis immunibus hujus
Eſſe mali dabitur: modò veſtra relinquite tecta;
Ac noſtros comitate gradus, & in ardua montis
Ite ſimùl. Parent: &, Dîs præeuntibus, ambo
Membra levant baculis, tardique ſenilibus annis
Nituntur longo veſtigia ponere clivo.
Tantum aberant ſummo, quantum ſemel ire ſagitta
Miſſa poteſt; flexêre oculos & merſa palude
Cætera proſpiciunt, tantùm ſua tecta manere.
Dumque ea mirantur, dum deflent fata ſuorum,
Illa vetus dominis & jam caſa parva duobus,
Vertitur in templum; furcas ſubiêre columnæ.

que ſeducta paulùm dant locum ſecundis menſis. Hìc eſt nux, hìc eſt carica mixta rugoſis palmis, que pruna, & redolentia mala in patulis caniſtris. Et uvæ collectæ de purpureis vitibus; candidus favus eſt in medio. Super omnia boni vultus acceſsêre, nec iners que pauper voluntas. *Intereà quoties vident cratera hauſtum repleri ſponte ſuâ, que vina ſuccreſcere per ſe, attoniti novitate pavent, que Baucis que timidus Philemon, concipiunt preces ſupinis manibus, & orant veniam dapibus, que nullis paratibus. Erat unicus anſer, cuſtodia minimæ villæ, quem domini parabant mactare Dîs hoſpitibus: ille celer pennâ fatigat tardos ætate, que eludit diu, tandem viſus eſt confugiſſe ad Deos ipſos. Superi vetuêre necari, que dixerunt, ſumus Dî, que impia vicinia luet meritas pœnas, dabitur vobis eſſe immunibus hujus mali: modo relinquite veſtra tecta; ac comitate noſtros gradus, & ite ſimul in ardua montis. Parent: &, Dîs præeuntibus, ambo levant membra baculis, que tardi ſenilibus annis nituntur ponere veſtigia longo clivo. Tantum aberant ſummo, quantum ſagitta miſſa ſemel poteſt ire; flexêre oculos et proſpiciunt cætera merſa palude, tantùm ſua tecta manere. Que dum mirantur ea, dum deflent fata ſuorum, illa vetus caſa, et jam parva duobus dominis, vertitur in templum; columnæ ſubiêre furcas,*

NOTES.

63. *Seducta.*] Set on one Side.

64. *Carica.*] A ſort of dryed Figs.

Palmis.] With the wrinkled and dryed Fruits of the Palm-tree.

67. *Super.*] And above all Things (eſpecially) they ſhew them that they are heartily welcome.

69. *Hauſtam.*] The emptied Pitcher to fill again of itſelf.

72. *Concipiunt.*] They begin to pray.

75. *Dîs.*] For *Jupiter* and *Mercury*, whom they had entertained.

76. *Ille.*] The Gooſe.

80. *Impia.*] Their unhoſpitable Neighbours.

Immunibus.] Free from.

81. *Mali.*] The Calamity which we will inflict upon your Neighbours.

Modò] Only.

82. *Comitate.*] He ſpeaks after the Manner of the Ancients for *Comitamini.*

83. *Simul.*] Come along with us.

85. *Nituntur.*] They endeavour to get up the long ſteep Place.

88. *Tecta.*] Their Cottage.

Manere.] To ſtand, to remain.

89. *Deflent.*] They bewail.

Fata.] Misfortune.

Suorum.] Of their Neighbours. *N. B.* The two Verſes which are commonly foun in other Editions, beſides that of *Nic. Heinſius*, *Merſa vident, &c.* and *Solo loco*, are accounted ſpurious by moſt of the Learned.

90. *Jam.*] Before.

Caſa.] Country Peoples Houſes are properly called *Caſæ.*

91. *Furcas.*] The Forks, that upheld, or ſupported the Roof, were turned into Columns, for *Philemon*'s Houſe was now transformed into a ſtately Temple (Church).

ſtramina flaveſcunt, que tecta videntur aurata, que fores cælatæ, que tellus adoperta marmore. Cùm Saturnius edidit talia placido ore: juſte ſenex, & fœmina digna juſto conjuge, dicite quid optetis. Philemon locutus pauca cum Baucide, aperit commune judicium Superis. Poſcimus eſſe ſacerdotes, & tueri veſtra delubra: & quoniam egimus annos concordes, eadem hora auferat duos; nec unquam videam buſta meæ conjugis, neu ſim tumulandus ab illâ. Fides ſequitur vota: fuêre tutela templi, donec vita data eſt. Soluti annis ævoque, cùm fortè ſtarent ante gradus templi, que narrarent caſus loci, Baucis (conſpexit) Philemona frondere, ſenior Philemon conſpexit Baucida frondere. Que jam cacumine creſcente ſuper geminos vultus, dum licuit, reddebant mutua dicta; que dixêre ſimul, ô conjux vale: ſimul frutex texit abdita ora. Tyaneïus incola adhuc oſtendit illîc vicinos truncos de gemino corpore. Non vani ſenes, nec erat cur vellent

Stramina flaveſcunt, auratæque tecta videntur,
Cælatæqae fores, adopertaque marmore tellus.
Talia cùm placido Saturnius edidit ore:
Dicite, juſte ſenex, & fœmina conjuge juſto
Digna quid optetis. Cum Baucide pauca locutus,
Judicium Superis aperit commune Philemon.
Eſſe ſacerdotes, delubraque veſtra tueri
Poſcimus; & quoniam concordes egimus annos,
Auferat hora duos eadem; nec conjugis unquam
Buſta meæ videam, neu ſim tumulandus ab illâ.
Vota fides ſequitur; templi tutela fuêre,
Donec vita data eſt. Annis ævoque ſoluti,
Ante gradus templi cùm ſtarent fortè, locique
Narrarent caſus, frondere Philemona Baucis,
Baucida conſpexit ſenior frondere Philemon.
Jamque ſuper geminos creſcente cacumine vultus,
Mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta; Valeque,
O conjux, dixêre ſimul: ſimul abdita texit
Ora frutex. Oſtendit adhuc Tyaneïus illîc
Incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos.
Hæc mihi non vani, nec erat cur fallere vellent,
Narravêre ſenes: equidem pendentia vidi
Serta ſuper ramos, ponenſque recentia, dixi,
Cura pii Dîs ſunt, & qui coluêre coluntur.

fallere, narravêre mihi: equidem vidi ſerta pendentia ſuper ramos, que ponens recentia, dixi, pii ſunt cura Dîs & qui coluêre coluntur.

NOTES.

93. *Adopertaque.*] The Floor of the Church paved with Marble.

97. *Judicium.*] Wiſh, Deſire.

Aperit.] He ſhews, manifeſts.

98. *Delubraque.*] And to keep your Temples.

99. *Concordes.*] We have lived peaceably and quietly. So above,

Et dulces concorditer egimus annos.

100. *Duos.*] Both.

101. *Buſta.*] The Funerals; to be buried.

102. *Vota.*] For *Jupiter*, according to his Promiſe, granted them what they aſked for.

Tutela.] Keepers of the Temple, or Prieſts.

103. *Annis.*] Stricken in Age.

104. *Locique.*] The Things which had happened in that Place.

105. *Frondere.*] To ſend (put) forth Leaves. They were both turned into Trees, *Philemon* into an Oak, and *Baucis* into a Teil-tree, as they ſay.

107. *Cacumine.*] On the Top of their Head; he intimates that their Hairs were turned into Leaves.

108. *Dum.*] As long as they were able.

110. *Tyaneïus.*] A certain Man of *Tyana*, a Town in *Cappadocia*, who happened at that Time to be in *Phrygia*.

111. *Gemino.*] Made of the Bodies of *Baucis* and *Philemon*.

112. *Non vani.*] True, not falſe, nor Liars.

Nec erat.] Sc. *enim.*

113. *Equidem.*] *Lelex* proves by Arguments what he related to be true.

114. *Serta.*] Garlands, ſo called from *ſerendis floribus*, for in ancient Times Garlands were hung up in Groves and on Trees.

Ponenſque.] And putting there.

FAB. X. *Proteus* into various Shapes.

Achelous, *ſtill entertaining* Theſeus *at the Banquet he had given him, proceeds after* Lelex, *to inform him, that ſome, who had been metamorphoſed, conſtantly remained in the Form they had been made to aſſume; but that others*

wer

were privileged to transform themſelves into a Variety of Shapes, as Proteus, *the Son of* Neptune, *who was wont to change himſelf ſometimes into a young* Man, *ſometimes into a* Lion, *ſometimes into a* Boar, *ſometimes into a* Snake, *and into other Things, in order to eſcape the Snares laid for him.*

Deſierat: cunctoſque & res & moverat auctor:
Theſea præcipuè, quem facta audire volentem
Mira Deûm, nixus cubito Calydonius amnis
Talibus alloquitur. Sunt, ô fortiſſime, quorum
Forma ſemel mota eſt, in hoc renovamine manſit.
Sunt, quibus in plures jus eſt tranſire figuras;
Ut tibi, complexi terram, maris incola, Proteu.
Nam modò te juvenem, modò te vidêre leonem;
Nunc violentus aper; nunc quem tetigiſſe timerent,
Anguis eras; modò te faciebant cornua taurum.
Sæpe lapis poteras, arbor quoque ſæpe videri;
Interdum, faciem liquidarum imitatus aquarum,
Flumen eras; interdum undis contrarius ignis.

Deſierat: que res & auctor moverat cunctos; præcipuè Theſea, quem volentem audire mira facta Deûm, Calydonius amnis nixus cubito alloquitur talibus. Sunt, ô fortiſſime, forma quorum eſt ſemel mota, manſit in hoc renovamine. Sunt, quibus jus eſt tranſire in plures figuras; ut tibi, Proteu, incola maris complexi terram. Nam modò vidêre te juvenem, modò leonem; nunc violentus aper, nunc eras anguis quem timerent tetigiſſe; modò cornua faciebant te taurum. Sæpe poteras videri lapis, quoque ſæpe arbor; interdum imitatus faciem liquidarum aquarum, eras flumen; interdum ignis contrarius undis.

NOTES.

1. *Deſierat.*] That is, *Lelex*, to ſpeak.
Res.] The wonderful Thing.
Auctor.] *Lelex*, who had related.
3. *Calydonius.*] *Achelous.*
5. *Mota.*] Changed.
Renovamine.] In this Renovation.
6. *Jus.*] The Faculty and Power.
7. *Terram.*] For the Ocean encompaſſes (embraces) the Earth.
Proteu.] *Proteus* the Son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, a famous Prophet, who turned himſelf into various Shapes. Some Mythologiſts make him a very cunning King, others a Politician, and others a Rhetorician.

FAB. XI. The Hunger of *Eriſichthon*, and the various Transformations of *Metra*.

Eriſichthon, *for having laid waſte the Grove of* Ceres *in* Theſſaly, *was ſtruck with Poverty by that Goddeſs. He ſoon ſpent all he poſſeſſed to ſupport Nature, and ſuffering extreme Hunger, was at laſt neceſſitated to ſell his Daughter* Metra, *the Wife of* Autolycus. *She greatly alarmed at this reverſe of Fortune, entreated* Neptune, *who had deprived her of her Virginity, for Relief. He remembering he had lain with her, and as ſhe was very beautiful when delivered to her Maſter, that ſhe might eſcape Servitude, he turned her into an old Fiſherman, and granted her the Privilege of turning herſelf into whatever Shape ſhe pleaſed, that by her Hire ſhe might ſtill maintain her Father in undergoing his Puniſhment. But when all her Wiles for that Purpoſe were of no Service to him or her.* Eriſichthon *at laſt eat up his own Members, and ſo met with an End ſuitable to his Impiety.*

Nec conjux Autolyci, nata Erisicthone, habet minus juris. Pater hujus erat qui sperneret numina divum, & adoleret nullos honores aris. Etiam ille dicitur violâsse Cereale nemus securi, & temerâsse vetustos lucos ferro. Ingens quercus annoso robore stabat in his, una nemus: vittæ, que memores tabellæ, que serta, cingebant mediam, argumenta potentis voti. Dryades sæpe duxêre festas choreas sub hac; etiam sæpe circumiêre modum trunci manibus nexis ex ordine: que mensura roboris implebat ter quinque ulnas; & nec non omnis cætera sylva sub hâc tanto quanto herba fuit sub illâ. Tamen nec Triopeïus idcirco abstinuit ferrum; que jubet famulos succidere sacrum robur: & ut vidit jussos cunctari, sceleratus, raptâ securi ab uno, edidit hæc verba: Non solùm sit dilecta deæ, sed & ipsa licebit dea, jam tanget terram frondente cacumine. Dixit: & dum librat telum in obliquos ictus, Deoïa quercus contremuit, que dedit gemitum;

NEC minus Autolyci conjux, Erisicthone nata,
Juris habet. Pater hujus erat, qui numina Divûm
Sperneret, & nullos aris adoleret honores.
Ille etiam Cereale nemus violâsse securi
Dicitur, & lucos ferro temerâsse vetustos.
Stabat in his ingens annoso robore quercus,
Una nemus: vittæ mediam, memoresque tabellæ,
Sertaque cingebant, voti argumenta potentis.
Sæpe sub hac Dryades festas duxêre choreas;
Sæpe etiam, manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci
Circumiêre modum: mensuraque roboris ulnas
Quinque ter implebat; nec non & cætera tanto
Sylva sub hâc omnis, quanto fuit herba sub illâ.
Nec tamen idcircò ferrum Triopeïus illâ
Abstinuit; famulosque jubet succidere sacrum
Robur; &, ut jussos cunctari vidit, ab uno
Edidit hæc raptâ sceleratus verba securi:
Non dilecta Deæ solùm, sed & ipsa, licebit
Sit Dea, jam tanget frondente cacumine terram.
Dixit: &, obliquos dum telum librat in ictus,
Contremuit, gemitumque dedit Deoïa quercus;

NOTES.

1. *Conjux.*] *Metra*, the Daughter of *Erisicthon*, was married to *Autolycus*, Uncle to the Mother of *Ulysses*.

Nota.] *Erisicthon* was a *Thessalian*, a contemner of the Gods, who having cut down a lofty Oak, in the Grove of *Ceres*, in which a Nymph dwelt, the *Hamadryades*, the Inhabitants of these Mountains, came to *Ceres*, praying her to revenge so great an Impiety. *Ceres* moved thereat, for the Sake of herself, and the *Hamadryades*, determined to punish *Erisicthon*, the Contemner of the Gods, with a new kind of Torment, *i. e.* the Torment of continual Hunger. Therefore *Ceres* sent one of the Nymphs to *Famine* in the furthermost Part of *Scythia*, to entreat her, in her Name, so to afflict *Erisicthon* with Hunger, that he might never be sated with Food. *Famine* having performed this Service for *Ceres*, *Erisicthon* having spent all his Patrimony on his Belly, was at last constrained to sell his only Daughter *Metra*, that had been formerly debauched by *Neptune*. She, to avoid Servitude, implored the Aid of *Neptune*, who turned her into an old Fisherman, and granted her the Power of turning herself into whatever Shape she pleased. By this Means, for some Time she maintained her hungry Father; but at length, *Erisicthon* having consumed every thing, eat into his own Bowels, and so died a miserable Death.

2. *Juris.*] Not less Power than *Proteus*, she could turn herself into various Shapes.

3. *Nullos.*] And would offer no Burnt Offerings to the Gods.

4 *Ille.*] *Erisicthon.*

Cerele.] Consecrated to *Ceres.*

5. *Temerâsse.*] To have violated.

6. *Annoso.*] Its Trunk, old; but strong and staunch.

7. *Una.*] This one Tree was like a Grove.

Memoresque.] Containing Memorials of them, who by the help of that Nymph, of which below Verse 40, they obtain their Desire.

8. *Argumenta.*] Signs and Proofs.

9. *Dryades.*] Nymphs or Goddesses of the Groves, of τῆς δρυὸς.

11. *Circumiêre.*] They encompassed (went round about).

Modum.] The Width of the Trunk.

12. *Nec non.*] That Oak in Magnitude exceeded all the other Trees of the Wood, by how much they exceeded the Herbage that grew under them.

14. *Triopeïus.*] *Erisicthon*, *Triopa* was the Father of *Erisicthon.*

Illâ.] From that Oak.

21. *Deoïa.*] Belonging to *Ceres* from τῆς Δηοῦς. So a little before is *Cereale nemus. Deoïda* for *Proserpina*, you have in Book VI.

Mnemosyren pastor: vanus Deiade serpens.

Et

Et paritèr frondes, paritèr palleſcere glandes
Cœpêre, ac longi ſudore madeſcere rami.
Cujus ut in trunco fecit manus impia vulnus,
Haud aliter fluxit diſcuſsâ cortice ſanguis,
Quàm ſolet, ante aras ingens ubi victima taurus
Concidit, abruptâ cruor è cervice profundi.
Obſtupuêre omnes: aliquiſque ex omnibus audet
Deterrere nefas, ſævamque inhibere bipennim.
Aſpicit hunc, Mentiſque piæ cape præmia, dixit
Theſſalus: inque virum convertit ab arbore ferrum:
Detruncatque caput, repetitaque robora cædit.
Editus è medio ſonus eſt cum robore talis:
Nympha ſub hôc ego ſum, Cereri gratiſſima, lingo:
Quæ tibi factorum pœnas inſtare tuorum
Vaticinor moriens, noſtri ſolatia lethi.
Perſequitur ſcelus ille ſuum, labefactaque tandem
Ictibus innumeris, adductaque funibus arbor
Corruit, & multam proſtravit pondere ſylvam.
Attonitæ Dryades damno nemorumque ſuoque,
Omnes germanæ Cererem cum veſtibus atris,
Mœrentes adeunt, pœnamque Eriſicthonis orant.
Annuit his, capitiſque ſui pulcherrima motu
Concuſſit gravidis oneratos meſſibus agros;
Moliturque genus pœnæ miſerabile, ſi non
Ille ſuis eſſet nulli miſerabilis actis,
Peſtiferâ lacerare Fame. Quæ, quatenus ipſi
Non adeunda Deæ (neque enim Cereremq; Famemq;
Fata coïre ſinunt) montani Numinis unam
Talibus agreſtem compellat Oreada dictis.
Eſt locùs extremis Scythyæ glacialis in oris,

& paritèr frondes, & paritèr glandes cœpêre palleſcere, ac longi rami madeſcere ſudore. In trunco cujus, ut impia manus fecit vulnus ſanguis fluxit, diſcuſsâ cortice, haud aliter quàm cruor ſolet profundi è abrupta cervice, ubi ingens taurus concidit victima ante aras. Omnes obſtupuêre et aliquiſque ex omnibus audet deterrere nefas, que inhibere ſævam bipennim. Theſſalus aſpicit hunc, que dixit, Cape præmia piæ mentis: que convertit ferrum ab arbore in virum: que detruncat caput, que cædit repetita robora. Cum talis ſonus eſt editus è medis robore: ego ſum Nympha ſub hôc ligno, gratiſſima Cereri; quæ moriens vaticinor, pœnas tuorum factorum inſtare tibi, ſolatia noſtri lethi. Ille perſequitur ſuum ſcelus, que arbor tandem labefacta innumeris, ictibus, adductaque funibus corruit, & proſtravit multam ſylvam pondere. Dryades attonitæ damno nemorumque ſuoque, omnes germanæ mœrentes adeunt Cererem cum atris veſtibus, que orant pœnam Eriſicthonis. Pulcherrima annuit his, que motu ſui capitis concuſſit agros onerato gravidis meſſibus; que molitur miſerabile genus pœnæ, ſi ille non eſſet miſerabilis nulli ſuis actis, lacerare peſtiferâ Fame. Quæ, quatenus non adeunda Deæ ipſi (enim neque Fata ſinunt Creteremque Famemque coire) compellat agreſtem Oreada, unam montani Numinis, talibus dicitis. Eſt locus in extremis oris glacialis Scythiæ,

NOTES.

Dedonia is very improper, becauſe the *Dodonean* Oaks, very famous in *Theſſaly*, and all other Oaks whereſoever they grow, and to what Deity ſoever they are dedicated, are called *Dedonia*. *Heinſius*.

25. *Diſcuſſâ.*] Broken, laid open.

27. *Abrupta.*] The Neck being cut off.

Profundi.] To be poured out, to flow out.

29. *Deterrere.*] To diſſuade with Terror.

31. *Theſſalus.*] *Eriſicthon.*

35. *Inſtare.*] To hang over the Head, to be at Hand.

37. *Perſequitur.*] He goes on with.

38. *Adducta.*] Pulled.

39. *Proſtravit.*] Laid flat on the Ground.

40. *Dryades.*] The Nymphs of the Trees affrighted.

41. *Atris.*] With black and mourning Clothes, ſuch as ſuit Mourners.

43. *Annuit.*] *Ceres* conſented, and promiſed with a Nod.

43. *His.*] To the *Dryades*.

45. *Molitur.*] She meditates.

47. *Lacerare.*] To torment.

Quatenus.] Becauſe.

49. *Coïre.*] For contraries cannot ſubſiſt together.

50. *Oreada.*] The Mountain Nymph. For *Oreades* are Nymphs of the Mountains from τὸ ὄρος, *i. e.* of a Mountain.

51. *Locus.*] Topography, or a Deſcription of the Place, moſt agreeable to *Famine*, as being very barren by reaſon of conſtant Cold there reigning.

Glacialis.] Very Cold, where Froſt and Snow remain perpetually lodged.

Triſte

Triſte ſolum, ſterilis, ſinè fruge, ſinè arbore, tellus;
Frigus iners, illìc habitant Pallorque, Tremorque,
Et jejuna Fames; ea ſe in præcordia condat
Sacrilegi ſcelerata jube. Nec copia rerum
Vincat eam, ſuperetque meas certamine vires.
Neve viæ ſpatium te terreat, accipe currus;
Accipe, quos frænis altè moderêre, dracones:
Et dedit. Illa, dato ſubvecta per aëra curru,
Devenit in Scythiam, rigidique cacumine montis
(Caucaſon appellant) ſerpentum colla levavit,
Quæſitamque Famem lapidoſo vidit in agro,
Unguibus & raras vellentem dentibus herbas.
Hirtus erat crinis, cava lumina, pallor in ore,
Labra incana ſitu, ſcabræ rubigine fauces,
Dura cutis, per quam ſpectari viſcera poſſent.
Oſſa ſub incurvis extabant arida lumbis:
Ventris erat, pro ventre, locus; pendere putares
Pectus, & à ſpinæ tantummodo crate teneri.
Auxerat articulos macies, genumque rigebat
Orbis, & immodico prodibant tubera talo.
Hanc procul ut vidit, (neque enim eſt accedere juxtà
Auſa) refert mandata Deæ: paulumq; morata, [luc,
Quanquam aberat longè, quanquam modo venerat il-
Viſa tamen ſenſiſſe Famem; retroque dracones
Egit in Æmoniam verſis ſublimis habenis.
Dicta Fames Cereris (quamvis contraria ſemper
Illius eſt operi) peragit; perque aëra vento
Ad juſſam delata domum eſt; & protinus intrat

triſte ſolum, ſterilis tellus, ſine fruge, ſine arbore; iners frigus, Pallorque, Tremorque, & jejuna Fames habitant illìc; jube ut ea condat ſe in ſclerata præcordia ſacrilegi. Nec copia rerum vincat eam, que ſuperet meas vires certamine. Neve ſpatium viæ terreat te, accipe currus; accipe dracones, quos moderêre alìè frænis: & dedit. Illa, ſubvecta per aëre curru dato, devenit in Scythiam, que levavit colla ſerpentum cacumine rigidi montis (appellant Caucaſon,) que vidit quæſitam Famem vellentem raras herbas unguibus & dentibus in lapidoſo agro. Crini erat hirtus, lumina cava, pallor in ore, labra incana ſitu, fauces ſcabræ rubigine, cutis dura, per quam viſcera poſſent ſpectari. Arido oſſa extabant ſub incurvis lumbis: locus ventris erat pro ventre; putares pectus pendere, & tantummodo teneri à crate ſpinæ. Macies auxerat articulos, que orbis genuum rigebat, & tubera prodibant immodico talo. Ut vidit hanc procul (enim neque eſt auſa accedere juxtà) refert mandata Deæ: que morata paululum, quanquam aberat longè, quanquam modo venerat illuc, tamen viſa ſenſiſſe Famem, que verſis habenis, egit dracones retro, ſublimis, in Æmoviam. Fames peragit dicta Cereris (quamvis eſt ſemper contraria operi illius) que eſt delata vento per aëra ad juſſam domum; & protinus intrat

NOTES.

52. *Triſte ſolum.*] A dreary Soil.

53. *Iners.*] Slow from the Effect, becauſe it makes Men ſlow and unactive.

Pallor, &c.] Theſe are perpetual Companions of Cold.

54. *Condat.*] That ſhe may hide.

Præcordia.] In the Bowels of the wicked and ſacrilegious *Eriſichon.*

55. *Sacrilegi.*] Of *Eriſichon.* He is a ſacrilegious Perſon, who profanes or ſteals Things ſacred.

56. *Vincat.*] May be able to overcome.

57. *Spatium.*] The Length.

58. *Moderêre.*] Thou mayeſt guide and govern.

Dracones.] Drawing the Chariot of *Ceres.*

61. *Caucaſon.*] *Caucaſus* is a very high Mountain in *Scythia*, always covered with Snow.

64. *Hirtus.*] Rough, diſhevelled.

65 *Incana.*] Foul.

Situ.] With Naſtineſs, Filth.

65. *Scabræ.*] Rough.

67. *Extabant.*] Stood out.

68. *Ventris*, &c.] She had nothing of a Belly.

69. *Crate ſpinæ.*] The Bones of the Spine, and the Ribs growing from the Spine.

70. *Articulos.*] The Knots (Joints).

71. *Tubera.*] Swellings, Knobs.

72. *Hanc.*] Hunger.

73. *Refert.*] She makes known to her the Commands of *Ceres.*

76. *Æmoniam.*] *Theſſaly.*

Sublimis.] High, for ſhe flew through the Air.

77. *Quamvis*, &c.] This Obſervation, contained in the Parentheſis, ſhews the Contrariety between *Ceres* and *Famine*; the one producing, and the other deſtroying, the Fruits of the Earth; Famine is therefore ſaid to be *contraria operi.*

75. *Domum.*] Of *Eriſichon.*

Sacrilegi

Sacrilegi thalamos, altoque ſopore ſolutum
(Noctis erat tempus) geminis amplectitur alis,
Seque viro inſpirat, fauceſque, & pectus, & ora
Afflat; & in vacuis ſpargit jejunia venis.
Functaque mandato fœcundum deſerit orbem,
Inque domos inopes aſſuetaque vertitur antra.
Lenis adhuc ſomnus placidis Eriſichona pennis
Mulcebat. Petit ille dapes ſub imagine ſomni,
Graque vana movet, dentemque in dente fatigat,
Exercetque cibo deluſum guttur inani,
Proque epulis tenues nequicquam devorat auras.
Ut verò eſt expulſa quies, furit ardor edendi,
Perque avidas fauces, immenſaque viſcera regnat.
Nec mora, quod pontus, quod terra, quòd educat aër,
Poſcit; & appoſitis queritur jejunia menſis,
Inque epulis epulas quærit. Quod urbibus eſſe,
Quodque ſatis populo poterat, non ſufficit uni.
Pluſque cupit, quo plura ſuam demittit in alvum.
Utque fretum recipit de totâ flumina terrâ,
Nec ſatiatur aquis, peregrinoſque ebibit amnes:
Utque rapax ignis non unquam alimenta recuſat,
Innumeraſque trabes cremat; &, quo copia major
Eſt data, plura petit; turbâque voracior ipſâ eſt:
Sic epulas omnes Eriſichonis ora profani
Accipiunt, poſcuntque ſimul. Cibus omnis in illo
Cauſa cibi eſt: ſemperque locus fit inanis edendo.
Jamque fame patrias altique voragine ventris
Attenuârat opes: ſed inattenuata manebat
Tum quoque dira fames, implacatæque vigebat
Flamma gulæ: tandem, demiſſo in viſcera cenſu,
Filia reſtabat, non illo digna parente.

thalamos ſacrilegi, que amplectitur ſolutum alto ſopore ([enim] erat tempus noctis) geminis alis, que inſpirat ſe viro, que afflat fauces, & pectus, & ora; & ſpargit jejunia in vacuis venis. Que functa mandato deſerit fœcundum orbem, que vertitur in inopes domos, que aſſueta antra. Lenis ſomnus adhuc mulcebat Eriſichona placidis pennis. Ille petit dapes ſub imagine ſomni. que movet vana ora, que fatigat dentem in dente, que exercet deluſum guttur inani cibo, que nequicquam devorat tenues auras pro epulis. Verò ut quies eſt expulſa, ardor edendi furit, que regnat per avidas fauces, que immenſa viſcera. Nec mora, poſcit quod pontus, quod terra, quod aër educat; & queritur jejunia menſis appoſitis, que quærit epulas in epulis. Quodque poterat eſſe ſatis urbibus, quodque [ſatis] populo, non ſufficit uni. Que quo demittit plura in ſuam alvum, cupit plus. Que ut fretum recipit flumina de totâ terrâ, nec ſatiatur aquis, que ebibit peregrinos amnes: Utque rapax ignis non unquam recuſat alimenta, que cremat innumeras trabes; &, quo major copia eſt data, petit plura; que eſt voracior ipſâ turba: ſic ora profani Eriſichonis accipiunt, que ſimul poſcunt, omnes epulas. Omnis cibus eſt cauſa cibi in illo, que locus ſemper ſit inanis edendo. Jamque attenuârat patrias opes fame, que voragine alti ventris: ſed tum quoque dira fames manebat inattenuata, que flamma implacatæ gulæ vigebat; tandem, cenſu demiſſo in viſcera, filia reſtabat, non digna illo parente.

NOTES.

80. *Alto ſopore.*] In a deep Sleep.

84. *Functa,* &c.] And when ſhe had performed the Command of *Ceres.*

Fœcundum.] Fertile.

85. *Vertitur.*] She returns.

87. *Ille.*] *Eriſichon.*

Imagine.] Being in a Dream, for he ſeemed to be hungry in his Sleep.

88. *Ora,* &c.] For he ſeemed to himſelf to eat to no purpoſe.

89. *Inani.*] With Food of no Subſtance.

91. *Ardor.*] A dreadful Hunger, and greater than a Βουλιμία,

92. *Immenſa.*] Not to be filled.

93. *Nec mora.*] Immediately.

94. *Queritur.*] He complains that he is hungry.

96. *Satis.*] To ſuffice.

97. *Pluſque cupit.*] The more *Eriſichon* eats, the more he craves.

98. *Utque,* &c.] The Poet ſhews, by a double Similitude, how inſatiable *Eriſichon*'s Appetite for eating was.

99. *Satiatur.*] Is filled.

101. *Cremat.*] Burns up.

102. *Ipſâ turbâ.*] The very Quantity.

105. *Semper,* &c.] The Belly is not filled by eating, but ſeems rather to retain ſtill ſome empty part.

107. *Attenuârat.*] He had devoured, diminiſhed.

Inattenuata.] Undiminiſhed.

109. *Flamma.*] A vehement Craving.

Demiſſo.] His Eſtate being thus ſpent.

110. *Filia.*] *Metra,* worthy of a Father leſs impious and unhappy.

Inops vendit hanc quoque. Generoſa recuſat dominum, & tendens ſuas palmas ſuper vicina æquora, ait. Qui habes præmia virginitatis raptæ nobis, eripe me domino. Neptunus habebat hæc. Qui prece non ſpretâ, quamvis modò eſſet viſa à hero ſequenti, que novat formam, que induit virilem vultum, & cultus aptos capientibus piſces. Dominus ſpectans hanc, inquit, O moderator arundinis, qui celas pendentia æra parvo cibo, (ſic ſit mare compoſitum tibi, ſic piſcis credulus in undâ, & ſentiat nullos hamos, niſi fixos!) Dic ubi ſit quæ modò ſteterat in hôc littore, cum vili veſte turbatis capillis (nam vidi ſtantem in littore): enim neque veſtigia extant longiùs. Illa ſenſit munus Dei cedere benè: & gaudens ſe quæri à ſe, reſecuta eſt rogantem his: Quiſquis es, ignoſcas; flexi lumina in nullam partem ab hôc gurgite, que operatus inhæſi ſtudio. Quoque minùs dubites, Deus æquoris ſic adjuvet has artes ut nemo jamdudum conſtitit in iſto littore (me tamen excepto) nec ulla fœmina. Dominus credidit, & preſſit arenam verſo pede, que abiit eluſus: ſua forma eſt redita illi. Aſt ubi pater ſentit ſuam habere transformia corpora, ſæpe vendit Triopeïda dominis. At illa abibat nunc equa, nunc ales, modò bos, modò cervus; que præbebat non juſta alimenta avido parenti. Tamen poſtquam illa vis mali conſumpſerat omnem materiam, que dederat nova pabula gravi morbo:

Hanc quoq; vendit inops. Dominum generoſa recuſat,
Et vicina ſuas tendens ſuper æquora palmas,
Eripe me domino, qui raptæ præmia nobis
Virginitatis habes, ait. Hæc Neptunus habebat.
Qui prece non ſpretâ, quamvis modò viſa ſequenti
Eſſet hero, formamque novat, vultumque virilem
Induit, & cultus piſces capientibus aptos.
Hanc dominus ſpectans: O qui pendentia parvo
Æra cibo celas, moderator arundinis, inquit,
(Sic mare compoſitum, ſic ſit tibi piſcis in undâ
Credulus, & nullos, niſi fixos, ſentiat hamos!)
Quæ modò cum vili turbatis veſte capillis
Littore in hôc ſteterat (nam ſtantem in littore vidi)
Dic ubi ſit: neque enim veſtigia longiùs extant.
Illa Dei munus benè cedere ſenſit: & à ſe
Se quæri gaudens, his eſt reſecuta rogantem:
Quiſquis, es, ignoſcas; in nullam lumina partem
Gurgite ab hôc flexi, ſtudioque operatus inhæſi.
Quoque minùs dubites, ſic has Deus æquoris artes
Adjuvet, ut nemo jamdudum littore in iſto,
(Me tamen excepto) nec fœmina conſtitit ulla.
Credidit, et verſo dominus pede preſſit arenam,
Eluſuſque abiit: illi ſua reddita forma eſt.
Aſt ubi habere ſuam transformia corpora ſentit,
Sæpe pater dominis Triopeïda vendit. At illa
Nunc equa, nunc ales, modò bos, mode cervus abibat;
Præbebatque avido non juſta alimenta parenti.
Vis tamen illa mali poſtquam conſumpſerat omnem
Materiam, dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo:

NOTES.

111. *Generoſa.*] She being a free Woman, could not endure the Thoughts of Bondage.

113. *Raptæ.*] Raviſhed. For *Neptune* had defiled her.

114. *Neptunus.*] The Poet explains that which the Damſel had concealed, that ſhe had been raviſhed by *Neptune*.

115. *Prece.*] Her Prayers being heard.

Modò.] A little before.

116. *Hero.*] By her Maſter, to whom her Father *Eriſichthon* had ſold her.

118. *Pendentia æra.*] Hooks made of Braſs. A Metonymy.

119. *Celas.*] Hideſt.

120. *Sic.*] This is an Adverb of Wiſhing.

124. *Neque*, &c.] He ſignifies that ſhe was not gone farther, ſince there appeared no more of her Footſteps.

125. *Cedere.*] To fall out luckily to her.

129. *Reſecuta.*] She anſwered in theſe Words to him, enquiring of her.

128. *Studio*, &c.] Being intent upon his Fiſhing.

129. *Has.*] Spoken ambiguouſly; for both the Fiſhing Trade and Fraud which ſhe uſed might be underſtood.

132. *Verſo.*] He went back through the Sand.

133. *Sua.*] Proper to a Virgin.

134. *Suam.*] *ſc.* his Daughter.

Transformia.] Which may be transformed into various Shapes.

135. *Triopeïda.*] The Grand-Daughter of *Triopa*.

137. *Non juſta.*] Unjuſt.

Parenti.] To her famiſhed Father *Eriſichthon*.

138. *Vis illa.*] The Violence of the Diſeaſe.

179. *Nova.*] His laſt Food.

Ipſe ſuos artus lacero divellere morſu
Cœpit, & infelix minuendo corpus alebat.
Quid moror externis? etiam mihi ſæpe novandi
Corporis ô juvenes, numero finita poteſtas:
Nam modò, quod nunc ſum videor; modò flector in anguem;
Armenti modò dux vires in cornua ſumo,
Cornua dum potui, nunc pars caret altera telo
Frontis, ut ipſe vides. Gemitus ſunt verba ſecuti.

ipſe cœpit divellere ſuos artus lacero morſu, & infelix alebat corpus minuendo. Quid moror externis? Etiam [eſt] mihi, ô juvenes, poteſtas novandi corporis ſæpe, finita numero: nam modò videor quod nunc ſum; modò flecter in anguem; modò dux armenti, ſumo vires in cornua, dum potui cornua: nunc altera pars frontis caret telo, ut ipſe vides. Gemitus ſecuti ſunt verba.

NOTES.

140. *Ipſe.*] *Eriſichthon.*

142. *Externis.*] In talking of Transformations in others.

143. *O juvenes.*] *Achelous* ſpeaks to *Lelex* and *Theſeus.*

Numero finita.] Limited in Number; for I cannot be transformed but into three Forms, *viz.* a Man, an Ox, and a Snake.

146. *Telo.*] The Horn of which he was deprived by *Hercules*, as the following Book will ſhew anon.

147. *Gemitus.*] Sighs; by which he ſignified that it grieved him very much that his Horn was broken off.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN LIBER IX.

FAB. I. The Wreſtling Match between *Achelous* and *Hercules*.

The ARGUMENT.

Deianira, *the Daughter of* Oeneus, *the moſt beautiful Virgin of the* Ætolians, *being wooed by many, her Father came to a Reſolution to give her in Marriage to him that ſhould be victorious in Wreſtling. Many having declined the Engagement through Fear, two of the Nobility only were left, the River* Achelous *and* Hercules, *who dared to enter the Liſts.* Achelous *finding himſelf inferior to* Hercules *in Strength, and being endued with a Power of transforming his Shape, had recourſe to Stratagem. He changed himſelf into the Form of a Serpent, afterwards into that of a Bull, in which laſt Shape* Hercules *wrung off one of his Horns. Diſheartened, by being thus deformed, he yielded up the Conqueſt to his Adverſary. But the* Naïades, *the Nymphs of the River, filled the Horn that was broken from his Head with all the Fruits of Autumn, which being continually enriched by the Goddeſs Plenty, from hence derived its Name of* Cornucopia, *and became the Admiration of Poſterity.*

Neptunius heros rogat quæ cauſa gemirûs Deo, truncæque frontis; cùm Calydonius amnis cæpit ſic; redimitus inornatos crines arundine. Petis triſte munus: enim quis victus velit commemorare ſua prælia? Tamen referam ordine; nec fuit tam turpe vinci, quam eſt decorum contendiſſe;

QUÆ gemitûs, truncæque Deo Neptunis heros
Cauſa rogat frontis; cùm ſic Calydonius amnis
Cœpit; inornatos redimitus arundine crines.
Triſte petis munus: quis enim ſua prælia victus
Commemorare velit? Referam tamen ordine; nec tam
Turpe fuit vinci, quàm contendiſſe decorum eſt;

NOTES.

1. *Truncæ.*] Maimed, for he wanted one Horn.
Neptunius] *Theſeus*, The Son of *Ægeus*, whoſe Father was *Neptune*.
2. *Calydonius.*] *Achelous.*
3. *Redimitus.*] His Hair bound.
Arundine.] A Crown made of Reeds, with which the Banks of Rivers do commonly abound.

Magnaque

Magnaque dat nobis tantus ſolatia victor.
Nomine ſi quâ ſuo tandem pervenit ad aures
Deïanira tuas; quondam pulcherrima virgo,
Multorum fuit ſpes invidioſa procorum.
Cum quibus ut ſoceri domus eſt intrata petiti:
Accipe me generum, dixi, Parthaone nate.
Dixit et Alcides. Alii ceſsêre duobus.
Ille Jovem ſocerum dare ſe, famamque laborum,
Et ſuperata ſuæ referebat juſſa novercæ.
Contrà ego, (turpe Deum mortali cedere duxi:
Nondum erat ille Deus,) regem me cernis aquarum,
Curſibus obliquis inter tua regna fluentem.
Nec gener externis hoſpes tibi miſſus ab oris,
Sed popularis ego, et rerum pars uua tuarum.
Tantùm ne noceat, quòd me nec regia Juno
Odit, et omnis abeſt juſſorum pœna laborum.
Nam quòd te jactas Alcmenâ matre creatum,
Jupiter aut falſus pater eſt, aut crimine verus.
Matris adulterio patrem petis: elige, fictum
Eſſe Jovem malis, an te per dedecus ortum.
Talia dicentem jamdudum lumine torvo
Spectat: & accenſæ non fortiter imperat iræ;
Verbaque tot reddit; Melior mihi dextera linguâ.
Dummodo pugnando ſuperem, tu vince loquendo.
Congrediturque ferox. Puduit modò magna locutum
Cedere. Rejeci viridem de corpore veſtem;
Brachiaque oppoſui, tenuique à pectore varas

que tantus victor dat nobis magna ſolatia. Si qua Deïanira ſuo nomine tandem pervenit ad tuas aures; quondam pulcherrima virgo, que fuit invidioſa ſpes multorum procorum. Cum quibus ut domus petiti ſoceri eſt intrata: dixi, Nata Parthaone, accipe me generum. Et Alcides dixit. Alii ceſsêre duobus. Ille referebat ſe dare Jovem ſocerum, famamque laborum, & juſſa ſuæ novercæ ſuperata. Contrà ego, (duxi turpe Deum cedere mortali: ille erat nondum Deus) cernis me regem aquarum, fluentem inter tua regna obliquis curſibus. Nec hoſpes gener, miſſus tibi ab externis oris, ſed ego popularis, & una pars tuarum rerum. Tantùm ne noceat, quòd regia Juno nec odit me, & omnis pœna juſſorum laborum abeſt. Nam quòd jactas te creatum matre Alcmenâ, aut Jupiter eſt falſus pater, aut verus crimine. Petit patrem adulterio matris: elige, malis Jovem eſſe fictum, an te ortum per dedecus. Spectat jamdudum dicentem talia torvo lumine; & non imperat fortiter accenſæ iræ; que reddit tot verba; Dextera melior mihi linguâ. Dummodo ſuperem pugnando, tu vince loquendo. Que ferox congreditur. Puduit, locutum magna modò, cedere. Rejeci viridem veſtem de corpore; que oppoſui brachii, que tenui manus varas à pectore

NOTES.

7. *Victor.*] So great a one *Hercules* was.

8. *Nomine*, &c.] *Achelous* begins to relate his Wreſtling for *Deianira*.

Tandem.] At laſt.

Pervenit.] So *Virg. Æneid.* II.

Fando aliquod ſi fortè tuas pervenit ad aures.

10. *Procorum.*] They are called *proci*, that court any Woman for a Wife, ſo called from *procandi*, *i. e.* aſking.

11. *Soceri.*] Of *Oeneus*, who was ſollicited to be a Father-in-Law.

12. *Parthaone nate.*] *Oeneus*, King of *Ætolia*, was the Son of *Parthaon*.

13. *Alcides.*] *Hercules*: from *Alceus* his Grandfather, or τῆς ἀλκῆς, Strength.

Duobus.] To us two.

16. *Contrà.*] On the Contrary.

Turpe.] *ſc. eſſe.*

Mortali.] To a Man. For *Hercules* was not yet tranſlated into the Number of the Gods, which you will find afterwards, Fab. IV.

17. *Regem.*] For *Achelous* is a River running between *Acarnan* and *Ætolia*.

20. *Popularis.*] One of thy People.

21. *Tantùm*, &c.] I only deſire that it be no Prejudice to me, that *Juno*, the Queen of the Gods, did not treat me invidiouſly, nor make me ſuffer any Puniſhment. Theſe Things rather make againſt *Hercules*, than for him.

23. *Alcmenâ.*] The Daughter of *Electryo*, the Wife of *Amphytrio*, whoſe Shape *Jupiter* aſſuming, he begat *Hercules*.

25. *Fictum.*] *ſc.* Father.

26. *Dedecus.*) By the Ignominy of his Mother's Adultery. *Achelous* frames this *dilemma*, that either *Jupiter* was not *Hercules*'s Father, or if he was, *Hercules* was born in Adultery.

27. *Torvo.*] With fierce Eyes, like thoſe of angry Perſons.

30. *Dummodo.*] So I.

31. *Magna.*] Proud Things.

32. *Viridem.*] That Colour becomes the Gods of the Sea or Rivers.

33. *Varas.*] I had my Fiſt clinched and ready to fight. Thoſe are properly called *Vari* who are bandy-legged.

In

in ſtatione, & paravi membra pugnæ. Ille ſpargit me pulvere hauſto cavis palmis: inque vicem flaveſcit jactu fulvæ arenæ; & modò captat cervicem, modo micantia crura, aut putes captare; que laceſſit à omni parte. Mea gravitas defendit me; que petebar fruſtra. Haud ſecus ac moles, quam fluctus oppugnant magno murmure: illa manet, que eſt tuta ſuo pondere. digredimur paulùm, que rurſus coïmus ad bella; que ſtetimus in gradu, certi non cedere: que pes erat junctus cum pede: que ego pronus premebam toto pectore, & digitos digitis, et frontem fronte. Vidi fortes tauros concurrere non aliter, cùm nitidiſſima conjux toto ſaltu expetitur pretium pugnæ: armenta ſpectant, paventque, neſcia quem victoria tanti regni maneat. Alcides voluit ter rejicere mea pectora à ſe, nitentia contrà, ſine profectu: quartò excutit amplexus, que ſolvit adducta brachia: que protinus avertit, impulſum manu (certum mihi fateri vera) que oneroſus inhæſi tergo. Si qua fides, (enim neque gloria quæritur mihi fictâ voce) videbar mihi preſſus monte impoſito. Tamen vix exſerui brachia fluentia multo ſudore, & vix ſolvi duros nexus à corpore. Inſtat anhelanti, que prohibet reſumere vires: & potitur meâ cervice. Tum denique tellus eſt preſſa noſtro genu, & momordi arenas ore. Inferior virtute, divertor ad meas artes, que elabor viro, formatus in longum anguem. Qui poſtquam ſinuavi corpus in flexos orbes, que movi biſulcam linguam cum fero ſtridore; Tirynthius riſit, & illudens noſtras artes.

In ſtatione manus, & pugnæ membra paravi.
Ille cavis hauſto ſpargit me pulvere palmis:
Inque vicem fulvæ jactu flaveſcit arenæ;
Et modò cervicem, modò crura micantia captat,
Aut captare putes; omnique à parte laceſſit.
Me mea defendit gravitas; fruſtraque petebar.
Haud ſecus ac moles, quam magno murmure fluctus
Oppugnant: manet illa, ſuoque eſt pondere tuta.
Digredimur paulùm, rurſuſque ad bella coïmus;
Inque gradu ſtetimus, certi non cedere: eratque
Cum pede pes junctus: totoque ego pectore pronus,
Et digitos digitis, & frontem fronte premebam.
Non aliter fortes vidi concurrere tauros,
Cùm pretium pugnæ toto nitidiſſima ſaltu
Expetitur conjux: ſpectant armenta, paventque,
Neſcia quem maneat tanti victoria regni.
Ter ſinè profectu voluit nitentia contrà
Rejicere Alcides à ſe mea pectora: quarto
Excutit amplexus, adductaque brachia ſolvit
Impulſumque manu (certum mihi vera fateri)
Protinus avertit, tergoque oneroſus inhæſit.
Si qua fides (neque enim fictâ mihi gloria voce
Quæritur) impoſito preſſus mihi monte videbar.
Vix tamen exſerui ſudore fluentia multo
Brachia, vix ſolvi duros à corpore nexus.
Inſtat anhelanti, prohibetque reſumere vires:
Et cervice meâ potitur. Tum denique Tellus
Preſſa genu noſtro eſt, & arenas ore momordi.
Inferior virtute, meas divertor ad artes,
Elaborque viro, longum formatus in anguem.
Qui poſtquam flexos ſinuavi corpus in orbes,
Cumque fero movi linguam ſtridore biſulcam;
Riſit, & illudens noſtras Tirynthius artes;

NOTES.

34. *Statione.*] In a Mood fit for Reſiſtance.

35. *Ille.*] *Hercules.*

Hauſto] Having taken up Sand, that he might be able to lay hold of me, being anointed with Oil, after the Manner of Wreſtlers.

37. *Captat.*] Catches at me.

43. *Certi non cedere.*] Reſolved not to give out.

44. *Cum pede.*] After the Manner of Wreſtlers.

46. *Non aliter.*] *Achelous* ſhews, by the Similitude, with what Force he engaged with *Hercules.*

48. *Conjux.*] A Heifer.

52. *Adducta.*] Claſped round.

53. *Certum mihi.*] I am determined.

55. *Fides.*] *ſc. Eſt verbis meis.*

Fictâ] By feigned Words.

56. *Preſſus*] Weighed down, as it were.

60. *Cervice.*] He catches hold of me by the Neck.

62. *Meas artes.*] My own, inbred ones.

Divertor.] I betake myſelf to.

63. *Elabor*] I ſlip out of the Hands of the ſtrong *Hercules.*

Sinuavi.] I contracted.

Orbes.] Into winding Rings.

65. *Stridore.*] With Hiſſing.

66. *Tirynthius.*] *Hercules*, from *Tyrinthia*, a City near *Argos*, where *Hercules* was bred.

Cunarum

Cunarum labor eſt angues ſuperare mearum,
Dixit: &, ut vincas alios, Acheloë, dracones,
Pars quota Lernææ ſerpens eris unus Echidnæ?
Vulneribus fœcunda ſuis erat illa: nec ullum
De centum numero caput eſt impune reciſum;
Quin gemino cervix hærede valentior eſſet.
Hanc ego ramoſam natis è cæde colubris,
Creſcentemque malo, domui, domitamque peremi.
Quid fore te credas falſum qui verſus in anguem
Arma aliena moves? quem forma precaria celat?
Dixerat: & ſummo digitorum vincula collo
Injicit. Angebar ceu guttura forcipe preſſus,
Pollicibuſque meas pugnabam evellere fauces.
Sic quoque devicto, reſtabat tertia tauri
Forma trucis: tauro mutatus membra, rebello.
Induit ille toris à læva parte lacertos;
Admiſſumque trahens ſequitur: deprenſaque durâ
Cornua figit humo, meque altâ ſternit arenâ.
Nec ſatis id fuerat; rigidum fera dextera cornu
Dum tenet, infregit, truncâque à fronte revellit.
Naïades hoc pomis, & odoro flore repletum,
Sacrarunt; diveſque meo bona Copia cornu eſt.
Dixerat, at Nymphe ritu ſuccincta Dianæ,
Una miniſtrarum, fuſis utrimque capillis,

dixit: Eſt labor mearum cunarum ſuperare angues: & Acheloë, ut vincas alios dracones, quota pars unus ſerpens eris Lernææ Echidnæ? illa erat fœcunda ſuis vulneribus, nec eſt ullum caput de centum numero reciſum impune; quin cervix eſſet valentior gemino hærede. Ego domui hanc, ramoſam colubris, natis è cæde, creſcentem malo, que peremi domitam. Quid credas te fore qui verſus in falſum anguem, moves aliena arma? quem precaria forma celat? Dixerat: & injecit vincula digitorum ſummo collo. Angebar, ceu preſſus guttura forcipe, que pugnabam evellere meas fauces pollicibus. Devicto ſic quoque, tertia forma trucis tauri reſtabat: mutatus membra tauro, rebello. Ille induit lacertos toris à lævâ parte; que trahens admiſſum ſequitur: que figit deprenſu cornua durâ humo, que ſternit me altâ arena. Nec id fuerat ſatis: dum tenet rigidum cornu ferâ dexterâ, infregit, que revellit à truncâ fronte. Naïades ſacrârunt hoc repletum pomis & odoro flore: que bona Copia eſt dives meo cornu. Dixerat, at Nymphe ſuccincta ritu Dianæ, una miniſtrarum, capillis fuſis utrimque,

NOTES.

67. *Cunarum.*] Of my Infancy. So elſewhere,

Tene ferunt geminos, preſſiſſe tenaciter angues
Cum tener in cunis jam Jove dignus erat?

The ſame.

Parvus erat manibuſque duos Tirynthius angues
Preſſit, & in cunis jam Jove dignus erat.

68. *Ut vincas.*] Though I ſhould grant that you ſurpaſs. *Ut* for *quamvis.*

69. *Pars quota.*] q. d. What a very little part will you but one make, &c.

Lernææ.] Of the Water-ſerpent infeſting the *Lernæan* Lake. Concerning the Heads of the *Hydra* much Diſpute has been among the Ancients; They differ very widely, which is common in fabulous Stories; but the Majority agree with *Virgil:*

Centum angues, cinctamque gerit ſerpentibus Hydram.

Eurip. Alſo Ἑκαλουκέφαλος ὕδρω. Some aſſign 9 Heads, *Zenobus* 8, many 50; as alſo *Virgil* himſelf, in another Place, *Quinquaginta atris ſerpentibus Hydra.* Heinſius.

72. *Gemino.*] By two Succeſſors. For one Head being cut off, two grew up in the Place of it. (Some read *gemina*, that it may agree with *cervix.*)

73. *Ramoſam.*] Having many Heads like Branches.

74. *Creſcentemque malo.*] Acquiring Strength by its Loſſes. For when one of the Serpent's Heads was cut off, two immediately ſprouted up from the Wound, which would have effectually rendered him invincible, had not *Hercules* applied a flaming Torch to the *Hydra*'s Neck, and thereby ſtopped the flowing of the Blood.

76. *Forma precaria.*] A precarious Form; which being not your own, but aſſumed only by the Permiſſion of ſome ſuperior Agent, is liable to Change and Accident, according to the Will and Pleaſure of him who grants the Favour.

77. *Summo collo.*] And he ſqueez'd my Throat tight with his Fingers.

79. *Pugnabam.*] I ſtrove.

81. *Rebello.*] I renew the War.

82. *Induit.*] He throws.

Toris.] What *Torus* ſignifies is explained in Book II. ver. 2.

86. *Truncâque fronte.*] My maimed Forehead.

88. *Bona Copia.*] The Horn of *Acheloüs*, being filled with various Fruits by the *Naïades*, was dedicated to *Copia*, the Goddeſs of Plenty.

inceſſit, que tulit totum autumnum prædivite cornu, & felicia poma, ſecundus menſas. Lux ſubit: & juvenes diſcedunt primo ſole feriente cacumina montium. *Enim neque opperiuntur dum flumina habeant pacem & placidos lapſus, que aquæ motæ reſidant. Achelöus abdidit agreſtes vultus, & lacerum cornu mediis undis. Tamen jactura ablati decoris domuit hunc: cætera erat ſoſpes. Damnum capitis quoque celatur ſalignâ fronde, aut arundine ſuperimpoſitâ.*

Inceſſit, totumque tulit prædivite cornu
Autumnum, & menſas felicia poma ſecundas.
Lux ſubit: & primo feriente cacumina ſole
Diſcedunt juvenes: neque enim dum flumina pacem
Et placidos habeant lapſus, motæque reſidant
Opperiuntur, aquæ. Vultus Achelous agreſtes,
Et lacerum cornu mediis caput abdidit undis.
Hunc tamen ablati domuit jactura decoris:
Cætera ſoſpes erat. Capitis quoque fronde ſalignâ
Aut ſuperimpoſitâ celatur arundine damnum.

NOTES.

91. *Prædivite.*] Opulent.
Totum autumnum.] All the Fruits of the Autumn.
92. *Secundas menſas.*] The ſecond Courſe.
93. *Cacumina.*] The Tops of the Mountains.
94. *Juvenes.*] *Theſeus*, *Lelex*, and *Pirithous*, whom he had mentioned before, depart at the riſing of the Sun.
95. *Reſidant.*] (So *Virgil*, *Motos præſtat componere fluctus.*)
96. *Opperiuntur.*] They wait for.
99. *Erat.*] (So *Virgil*, *Cætera puer parat bello.*)
Salignâ.] A Branch of the Willow.
100. *Arundine.*] A Crown made of Reeds.
Damnum capitis.] The Loſs of his Horn.

FAB. II. The Blood of *Neſſus* into Poiſon.

After Hercules *had gained this Victory, he delivered his Wife* Deianira *in truſt to the Centaur* Neſſus, *in order to his carrying her over the River* Evenus, *which at firſt was called* Lycormas. Neſſus, *however, being ſtruck with her Beauty, ſought for a proper Place wherein to debauch her. Her Shrieks were heard by* Hercules, *who immediately wounded the Centaur with an Arrow dipped in the Blood of the* Lyrnæan *Serpent.* Neſſus, *when he found himſelf expiring, determined to be revenged. He preſented* Deianira *with his Garment, wet with the poiſoned Blood; bidding her give it her Huſband, as a Means of rekindling his Affection for her, whenever ſhe imagined it began to decline.*

At, ferox Neſſe, ardor ejuſdem virginis perdiderat te, trajectum terga volucri ſagittâ. Namque natus Jove repetens patrios muros cum novâ conjuge, venerat ad rapidas undas Eveni. Amnis erat auctus uberiùs ſolito hyemalibus nimbis, que frequens vorticibus, atque impervius. Neſſus adit intrepidum pro ſe, agentem curam de conjuge,

AT te, Neſſe ferox, ejuſdem virginis ardor
Perdiderat, volucri trajectum terga ſagittâ.
Namque novâ repetens patrios cum conjuge muros,
Venerat Eveni rapidas Jove natus ad undas.
Uberiùs ſolito, nimbis hyemalibus auctus,
Vorticibuſque frequens erat, atque impervius amnis.
Intrepidum pro ſe, curam de conjuge agentem,

NOTES.

1. *At te*, &c.] The Poet deſcribes in this Fable the killing of the Centaur *Neſſus*, and the Virtue of *Deianira*.
Virginis.] Of *Deianira*.
1. *Ardor.*] The Love.
2. *Trajectum.*] Pierced by *Hercules*.
4. *Eveni.*] A River of *Ætolia*.
Natus.] *Hercules*, the Son of *Jupiter*.

Neſſus

Neſſus adit, membriſque valens, ſcituſque vadorum,
Officioque meo ripâ ſiſtetur in illâ
Hæc, ait, Alcide: tu viribus utere nando.
Tradidit Aonius pavidam Calydonia Neſſo,
Pallentemque metu, fluviumque ipſumque timentem.
Mox ut erat pharetrâque gravis, ſpolioque leonis.
(Nam clavam & curvos trans ripam miſerat arcus)
Quandoquidem cœpi, ſuperentur flumina, dixit,
Nec dubitat: nec quà ſit clementiſſimus amnis.
Quærit: & obſequio deferri ſpernit aquarum.
Jamque tenens ripam, miſſos cùm tolleret arcus,
Conjugis agnovit vocem: Neſſoque parante
Fallere depoſitum; Quò te fiducia, clamat,
Vana pedum, violente, rapit? Tibi, Neſſe biformis,
Dicimus: exaudi, nec res intercipe noſtras.
Si te nulla mei reverentia movit: at orbes
Concubitus vetitos poterant inhibere paterni:
Haud tamen effugies, quamvis ope fidis equinâ.
Vulnere, non pedibus, te conſequar. Ultima dicta
Re probat: & miſsâ fugientia terga ſagittâ
Trajicit. Exſtabat ferrum, de pectore aduncum:
Quod ſimul evulſum eſt, ſanguis per utrumque foramen
Emicuit, miſtus Lernæi tabe veneni.
Excipit hunc Neſſus: Neque enim moriemur intuli,
Secum ait: & calido velamina tincta cruore
Dat munus raptæ, velut irritamen amoris.

que valens membris, que ſcitus vadorum, ait: Alcide, hæc ſiſtetur in illâ ripâ, meo officio, tu utere viribus nando. Aonius tradidit Neſſo pavidam Calydonia, pallentemque metu, que timentem fluvium ipſumque. Mox ut erat gravis pharetrâque ſpolioque leonis, (nam miſerat clavam & curvos arcus trans ripam) dixit; Quandoquidem cœpi, flumina ſuperentur. Nec dubitat; nec quærit quà amnis ſit clementiſſimus, & ſpernit deferri obſequio aquarum. Jamque tenens ripam, cùm tolleret miſſos arcus, agnovit vocem conjugis: Neſſoque parante fallere depoſitum; clamat. Quo vana fiducia pedum rapit te violente? Biformis Neſſe, dicimus tibi; exaudi, nec intercipe noſtras res. Si nulla reverentia mei movet te: at orbes paterni poterant inhibere vetitos concubitus: tamen haud effugies, quamvis fidis equinâ ope. Conſequar te vulnere, non pedibus. Probat ultima dicta re: & trajicit fugientia terga miſsâ ſagittâ. Aduncum ferrum exſtabat de pectore; quod ſimul eſt evulſum, ſanguis emicuit per utrumque foramen, miſtus tabe Lernæi veneni. Neſſus excipit hunc: Neque enim moriemur inulti, ait ſecum; & dat velamina tincta calido cruore munus raptæ, velut irritamen amoris.

NOTES.

8. *Scituſque.*] Skilful in the Knowledge of the Fords, where the River was paſſable.

9. *Siſtetur.*] She ſhall be ſet ſafe on Shore.

11. *Aonius.*] *Theban.* For *Hercules* was born at *Thebes* in *Bœotia*, which is *Aonia*.

Pavidam.] Fearful.

Calydonia.] *Deianira.*

12. *Ipſumque.*] *Neſſus*, the Centaur, (*Heinſius* finds fault with this Verſe as redundant.)

14. *Miſerat.*] Had thrown over.

20. *Fallere.*] To defraud *Hercules* of his *Depoſitum*, *i. e.* to violate *Deianira*, who was committed to his Care. A *Depoſitum* is ſomething placed in the Hands of another to be taken Care of.

23. *Orbes paterni.*] The Wheel to which his Father *Ixion* was faſtened among the Ghoſts, which continually turns him round, for his accuſing *Juno* of Whoredom.

25. *Equinâ.*] The Swiftneſs of a Horſe. For Centaurs have Horſes Feet.

28. *Eſtabat.*] Stood out. It ſignifies, that he was ſhot through the Back and Breaſt.

29 *Simul.*] As ſoon as.

Evulſum] It was drawn out.

Utrumque.] Both of the Back and Breaſt.

30. *Lernæi.*] Of the Poiſon of the Serpent *Hydra*, ſlain by *Hercules* at the *Lernæan* Lake.

33. *Raptæ.*] To *Deianira.*

Irritamen.] A Provocative or Incitement.

FAB. III. The Jealouſy of *Deianira*, and *Lichas* turned into a Rock.

At that Time Hercules *having paſſed over into* Oechalia, *the Kingdom of* Eurytus, *carried away his beloved Daughter* Iole *into his own Country.*

Deianira, *hearing of her Huſband's Inconſtancy, ſends the Garment, by her Servant* Lichas, *to* Hercules, *who was about to ſacrifice to* Jupiter. *He having put it on, and drawing nigh to the Altar, as he was cutting out the Entrails of the Beaſt, the Flame caught hold of the Garment, which being dipped in the* Lernæan *Poiſon, ſtuck cloſe to his Body.* Hercules *in vain attempted to tear it off, and being in the utmoſt Rage and Torment, threw* Lichas, *who brought him that pernicious Preſent, into the* Eubœan *Sea; whom, he being innocent,* Tethys *turned into a Rock, adorned with curious Sea Shells.*

Mora medii temporis fuit longa, actaque magni Herculis implêrant terras, odiumque novercæ. Victor ab Oechaliâ parâbat ſacra vota Cenæo Jovi, cum loquax fama (quæ gaudet addere falſa veris, & creſcit è minimâ per ſua mendacia, præceſſit ad tuas aures, Deianira). *Amphytrioniaden teneri ardore Ioles. Amans credit, quæ perterrita fama novæ Veneris, primò indulſit lacrymis; quæ miſeranda diffudit ſuum dolorem flendo; mox deinde ait, Quid autem flemus? pellex lætabitur iſtis lacrymis. Quæ quoniam adventat, properandum eſt, aliquidque novandum dum licet, & altera nondum tenet noſtros thalamos. Conquerar, an fileam? Repetam Calydona, morerne? Excedam tectis? an ſi faciam nihil amplius, obſtem? Meleagre, quid ſi memor me eſſe tuam ſororem, forte paro facinus; quæ teſtor, jugulatâ pellice, quantum fœmineus dolor, quæ injuria poſſit?*

LOnga fuit medii mora temporis: actaque magni
Herculis implêrant terras, odiumque novercæ.
Victor ab Oechaliâ Cenæo ſacra parabat
Vota Jovi, cum fama loquax (præceſſit ad aures,
Deïanira, tuas; quæ veris addere falſa
Gaudet, & è minimâ ſua per mendacia creſcit:)
Amphytrioniaden Ioles ardore teneri.
Credit amans: Veneriſque novæ perterrita famâ,
Indulſit primò lacrymis; flendoque dolorem
Diffudit miſeranda ſuum: mox deinde, Quid autem
Flemus, ait? pellex lacrymis lætabitur iſtis.
Quæ quoniam adventat, properandum, aliquidque novandum eſt.
Dum licet, et nondum thalamos tenet altera noſtros.
Conquerar, an fileam? repetam Calydona, morerne?
Excedam tectis? an, ſi nihil amplius, obſtem?
Quid, ſi, me, Meleagre, tuam memor eſſe ſororem,
Forte paro facinus; quantumque injuria poſſit,
Fœmineuſque dolor, jugulatâ pellice, teſtor?

NOTES.

1. *Longa mora.*] A long Interval.

2. *Novercæ.*] Of *Juno.*

3. *Oechaliâ.*] Of *Eubœa*, a City where King *Eurytus* reigned.

Cenæo.] *Jupiter Cenæus*, ſo called of *Cenæus*, a Promontory of *Eubœa*, whither *Hercules* being returned, after the taking of *Oechalia*, erected an altar to *Jupiter.*

5. *Veris, &c.*]
Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuncia veri.

6. *Minimâ.*] So *Virg. Æn.* 4.
Parva metu primò, mox ſeſe attollit in auras.
Ingreditur que ſolo, & caput inter nubila condit.

7. *Amphytrioniaden.*] *Hercules*, who was thought to be the Son of *Amphitryo*, but was really the Son of *Jupiter.*

Ioles.] The Daughter of *Eurytus.*

Teneri ardore.] As deeply in Love with.

8. *Credit.*] Her great Love for *Hercules*, often tinctured with a little Jealouſy, inclined her to give Credit to the Report.

Amans.] *Deianira.*

Veneriſque novæ.] Of his new Paſſion, of his new Miſtreſs.

9. *Indulſit lacrymis.*] She wept much.

10. *Diffudit.*] Poured out in bitter Tears.

11. *Pellex.*] Iole.

14. *Conquerar, &c.*] *Deianira* is in doubt what ſhe ſhall do.

Morerne?] Shall I remain in *Hercules's* Houſe?

16. *Memor.*] So *Ovid*, Book V. *De Triſt. Eleg.* 4. to *Bacchus.*
Huc ades & caſus releves pulcherrime noſtros,
Unum de numero me memor eſſe tuo.

In curſus animus varios abit. Omnibus, illi
Prætulit imbutam Neſſeo ſanguine veſtem
Mittere: quæ vires defecto reddat amori.
Ignaroque Lichæ, quid tradat neſcia, luctus
Ipſa ſuos tradit; blandiſque miſerrima verbis,
Dona det illa viro, mandat. Capit inſcius heros,
Induiturque humeris Lernææ virus Echidnæ.
Thura dabat primis, & verba precantia, flammis,
Vinaque marmoreas paterâ fundebat in aras;
Incaluit vis illa mali, reſolutaque flammis,
Herculeos abiit latè diffuſa per artus.
Dum potuit, ſolitâ gemitum virtute repreſſit,
Victa malis poſtquam patientia, reppulit aras;
Implevitque ſuis nemoroſum vocibus Oeten.
Nec mora, letiferam conatur ſcindere veſtem;
Quà trahitur, trahit illa cutem (fœdumque relatu)
Aut hæret membris, fruſtra tentata revelli;
Aut laceros artus, & grandia detegit oſſa.
Ipſe cruor, gelido ſeu quondam lamina candens
Tincta lacu, ſtridet, coquiturque ardente veneno.
Nec modus eſt, ſorbent avidæ præcordia flammæ:
Cæruleuſque fluit toto de corpore ſudor,
Ambuſtique ſonant nervi: cæcâque medullis
Tabe liquefactis, tendens ad ſidera palmas,
Cladibus, exclamat, Saturnia, paſcere noſtris;

animus abit in varios curſus. Prætulit omnibus mittere illi veſtem imbutam Neſſeo ſanguine; quæ reddat vires defecto amori. Que neſcia quid tradat, ipſa tradit ſuos luctus ignaro Lichæ; quæ miſerrima blandis verbis mandat det viro illa dona. Inſcius heros capit induiturque humeris virus Lernææ Echidnæ. Dabat thura, & precantia verba primis flammis, que fundebat vina paterâ in marmoreas aras; illa vis mali incaluit, reſolutaque flammis, abiit latè diffuſa per Herculeos artus. Dum potuit, repreſſit gemitum ſolitâ virtute. Poſtquam patientia eſt victa malis, reppulit aras; implevitque nemoroſum Oeten ſuis vocibus. Nec mora, conatur ſcindere letiferam veſtem; illa quâ trahitur trahit cutem, (fœdumque relatu,) aut hæret membris, tentata revelli fruſtrà; aut detegit laceros artus, & grandia oſſa. Ipſe cruor ſtridet, ſeu quondam candens lamina tincta gelido lacu, coquiturque ardente veneno. Nec eſt modus: avidæ flammæ ſorbent præcordia: cæruleuſque ſudor fluit de toto corpore, ambuſtique nervi ſonant: que medullis liquefactis cæcâ tabe, tendens palmas ad ſidera, exclamat; Saturnia, paſcere noſtris cladibus;

NOTES.

19. *In curſus.*] This is as *Terence* ſays, *Dum in dubio eſt animus* paulo *momento huc illuc impellitur.*

Varios.] Into various Thoughts. Theſe are the Words of the Poet.

20. *Prætulit.*] Of all the Remedies which ſhe had thought of before, ſhe reſolved to ſend to *Hercules* the Garment of *Neſſus* infected with the *Lernæan* Poiſon. *(Omnibus illi*; muſt not be read with *illis*, according to the Amendment of *Heinſius*: *Illi* refers to *Hercules*; *Omnibus* to *remediis.)*

Veſtem.] The infected Coat.

21. *Defecto.*] Now upon the decay.

22. *Neſcia.*] For *Deianira* knew not that the Coat which ſhe gave to *Lichas* had been infected with Poiſon.

Luctus.] The Cauſe of her Mourning.

24. *Inſcius.*] *Hercules* knew not that the Garment had been poiſoned.

25. *Virus.*] The Garment infected with the Poiſon of the *Hydra*.

30. *Dum potuit.*] As long as he was able.

32. *Oeten.*] A Mountain of *Theſſaly*, in which *Hercules* died and was buried. For by the Admonition of *Apollo* he went out of *Eubœa* into *Trachina*, to raiſe a funeral Pile in Mount *Oëta*.

37. *Quondam.*] As at any time.

Candens lamina.] A piece of red-hot Metal.

38. *Stridet.*] It makes a hiſſing Noiſe, like a burning Coal thrown into Water.

Ardente.] Inflaming.

39. *Nec modus eſt.*] Nor is there any Reſpite to his Miſery.

Sorbent.] Conſume,

40. *Cæruleuſque ſudor.*] A livid Sweat, cauſed by the Poiſon.

41. *Ambuſti*, &c.] His ſcorched Sinews burſt.

Cæcâque tabe.] With the lurking Poiſon.

43. *Saturnia.*] *Juno*, the Daughter of *Saturn*.

Paſcere.] By this Speech *Hercules* ſhews that *Juno* had foſtered an unrelenting Hatred to him; and it comprehends almoſt the very ſame Sentence in almoſt the very ſame Words, as concerning *Niobe*.

A quibus ad Cœlum liventia brachia tendens
Paſcere, crudelis, noſtro Latona dolore,
Paſcere, ait, ſatiaque tua pectora luctu.

Above, Book VI.

paſcere: & crudelis, ſpecta hanc peſtem ab alto: que ſatia ferum cor: vel ſi ſum miſerandus & hoſti, (enim ſum hoſtis tibi) aufer animam ægram diris cruciatibus, inviſamque, natamque laboribus. Mors erit munus mihi. Decet novercam dare hæc dona. Ergo ego domui Buſirin, fœdantem templa peregrino cruore? que eripui alimenta parentis ſævo Antæo? nec triplex forma Iberi paſtoris, nec tua triplex forma, Cerbere, movit? voſne manus meæ preſſiſtis cornua validi tauri? Elis habet veſtrum opus, Stymphalides undæ, Parthenium-que nemus habent *veſtrum* opus? *baltheus cælatus Thermodontiaco auro eſt relatus veſtrâ virtute,*

Paſcere; & hanc peſtem ſpecta, crudelis, ab alto:
Corque ferum ſatia; vel ſi miſerandus & hoſti,
(Hoſtis enim tibi ſum) diris cruciatibus ægram
Inviſamque animam, natamque laboribus aufer.
Mors mihi munus erit. Decet hæc dare dona novercam.
Ergo ego fœdantem peregrino templa cruore
Buſirin domui? ſævoque alimenta parentis
Antæo eripui? nec me paſtoris Iberi
Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit?
Voſne, manus, validi preſſiſtis cornua tauri?
Veſtrum opus, Elis habet, veſtrum Stymphalides undæ,
Partheniumque nemus? veſtrâ virtute relatus
Thermodontiaco cælatus baltheus auro,

NOTES.

44. *Ab alto.*] From Heaven.

47. *Laboribus.*] To undergo Difficulties.

48. *Mihi.*] The Poet ſpeaks thus of himſelf in *Triſt.* B. I. Eleg. 2. being in a Storm in a long and dangerous Voyage, when he was going into Exile:

Nec letum timeo, genus eſt miſerabile leti:
Demite naufragium, mors mihi munus erit.

49. *Ergo.*] *Hercules* burns with Indignation, that after having conquered the moſt fierce Monſters, he himſelf ſhould be overcome by a foul Diſeaſe. He makes mention of eighteen noble enterprizes, which he undertook at the Command of *Euryſtheus*.

50. *Buſirin.*] *Buſiris* was the Son of *Neptune*, who after he had played the Tyrant in *Egypt*, and ſacrificed his Gueſts, being laid upon an Altar by *Hercules*, had his Throat cut. That *Buſiris* was ſlain by *Hercules*, *Deianira* intimates, thus ſpeaking him;

Si te vidiſſet cultu Buſiris in iſto,
Hinc victor victo nempe pudendus eras.

Parentis.] Of his Mother *Terra*.

51. *Antæo.*] *Antæus* was a Giant of *Lybia*, who challenged every Body to wreſtle with him, and ſlew thoſe he overcame. But *Hercules* engaging with him, took notice, that as often as he was thrown down, he roſe the ſtronger; becauſe the Earth, whoſe Son he was, ſupplied him with freſh Strength, therefore *Hercules* holding him up in his Arms, ſtrangled him.

Paſtoris.] Of *Geryon* the *Spaniard*, who is ſaid to have had three Bodies, and to have reigned in *Spain*.

25. *Cerbere.*] Is a three-headed Dog, each Head different from the other; one ſaid to be like that of a Lion, another like that of a Dog, and the third like that of a Wolf. He is the Porter of *Hell*. *Hercules* is reported, by the Command of *Euryſtheus*, to have dragged this *Cerberus*, bound with a tripple Chain, before the Gods.

53. *Tauri.*] Vomiting out Fire, whom *Paſiphaë* was in love with. He was brought by *Hercules* from *Crete* into the *Peloponneſus*, to *Euriſtheus*.

54. *Elis.*] *Augeas* King of *Elis* had a Stable which held 3000 Oxen, and which had not been cleanſed for 30 Years. He hired *Hercules* to clean it, who did this buſineſs effectually by diverting the River *Alpheus* through it: But *Augeas* refuſing to pay the Reward due to ſo laborious a Work, *Hercules* plundered the City *Elis*, and drove *Augeas* out of his Kingdom.

Stymphalides.] *Stymphalis* is a Lake of *Arcadia*; the haunt of Water-Fowl that had Iron Wings, ſo large, that they are ſaid to have darkened the Sun. Theſe Birds having laid waſte all *Arcadia*, were ſhot by *Hercules*. They were called *Stymphalides* from the Lake *Stymphalis*.

55. *Parthenium.*] A Mountain of *Arcadia*, where *Hercules* caught a *Hind* having brazen Feet and Golden Horns.

Relatus.] For *Hercules* being commanded by *Euryſtheus* to bring him the Golden Girdle of *Hippolita*, Queen of the *Amazons*; he, together with *Theſeus*, overcame the *Amazons*, that dwelt near the River *Thermodon*, and brought away the Queen's golden Girdle.

56. *Thermodontiaco.*] *Thermodon* is a River of *Cappadocia*, near which the *Amazons* dwelt.

Baltheus.] A military Girdle (a Belt.)

Pomaque ab inſomni malè cuſtodita dracone?
Nec mihi Centauri potuêre reſiſtere, nec mî.
Arcadiæ vaſtator aper? nec profuit Hydræ
Creſcere per damnum, geminaſque reſumere vires? 60
Quid? cùm Thracas equos humano ſanguine pingues,
Plenaque corporibus laceris præſepia vidi,
Viſaque dejeci, dominumque ipſoſque peremi?
His eliſa jacet moles Nemeæa lacertis:
Hâc cœlum cervice tuli: defeſſa jubendo eſt 65
Sæva Jovis conjux: ego ſum indefeſſus agendo.
Sed nova peſtis adeſt; cui nec virtute reſiſti,
Nec telis, armiſve poteſt: pulmonibus errat
Ignis edax imis, perque omnes paſcitur artus.
At valet Euryſtheus: & ſunt, qui credere poſſint 70
Eſſe Deos, dixit? perque altam ſaucius Oeten
Haud aliter graditur, quàm ſi venabula tigris
Corpore fixa gerat; factique refugerit auctor.

pomaque malè cuſtodita ab inſomni dracone? nec Centauri potuêre reſiſtere mihi, nec aper vaſtator Arcadiæ, potuit reſiſtere *mihi? nec profuit Hydræ creſcere per damnum, que reſumere geminas vires? Quid? cùm vidi Thracas equos pingues humano ſanguine, que præſepia plena laceris corporibus, que dejeci viſa, que peremi dominumque ipſoſque? Nemeæa moles jacet eliſa his lacertis: tuli cœlum hâc cervice: ſæva conjux Jovis eſt defeſſa jubendo: ego ſum indefeſſus agendo. Sed nova peſtis adeſt, cui nec poteſt reſiſti virtute, nec telis, armiſve: edax ignis errat imis pulmonibus, que paſcitur per omnes artus. At Euryſtheus valet; & ſunt qui poſſunt credere eſſe Deos? Dixit; que ſaucius graditur per altam Oeten, haud aliter, quam ſi tigris gerat venabula fixa corpore; que auctor facti refugerit.*

NOTES.

57. *Pomaque.*] The *Heſperian* Apples, which being golden ones, were kept by a wakeful Dragon. *Hercules* is alſo reported to have ſlain the Dragon, and brought away theſe Apples to *Euryſtheus*.

58. *Centauri.*] *Hercules* being hoſpitably entertained by *Pholus*, vanquiſhed the *Centaurs*, a People of *Theſſaly*, that were half Men and half Horſes. For the *Centaur Pholus*, having kept a Tun of Wine that had been given him a long Time before by *Bacchus*, upon Condition that he ſhould broach it when *Hercules* was preſent, in Honour of *Hercules*; the neighbouring *Centaurs* were made ſo drunk with this old Wine, that they aſſaulted the Houſe of *Pholus*; who being terrified at their Attempt, *Hercules* not only himſelf withſtood them, but totally routed them.

59. *Aper.*] Which he carried away to *Euryſtheus*.

Hydræ.] For one Head being cut off, two ſprouted up in its Place.

61. *Thracas.*] The Horſes of *Diomedes* King of *Thrace*. For *Hercules* ſlew that King, who fed his Horſes with the Fleſh of Travellers, and delivered his Body to be eaten by his own Horſes.

64. *Eliſa.*] Strangled.

Moles.] He means a Lion of a vaſt Magnitude in the *Nemæan* Wood. After this Verſe in the common Editions, is this,

His Cacus horrendum Tyberino gurgite monſtrum

But it is not in many Copies. And in the like Complaint of *Hercules* in *Seneca*, *Hercule Oetæo*, and in *Cicero*'s Tuſculans there is no mention made of *Cacus*, therefore *Heinſius* does not think fit to admit it. *Virgil*, however, has this Fable.

65. *Cœlum tuli.*] With this Neck I have borne the Heavens upon my Shoulders, inſtead of *Atlas*. For it is reported, that when the Giants made War againſt Heaven, the Gods by running all to one Part, had like to have overſet it, therefore *Hercules* aſſiſted *Atlas*, by ſupporting it with his Shoulders. Others affirm, that in old Time, when *Atlas* was weary, and wanted to ſhift his Shoulders, *Hercules* held up the Heavens in the mean while.

Defeſſa.] To this Place belongs what he ſaid elſewhere.

Quem non potuit Juno vincere, vincit amor.

70. *At valet.*] As though he ſhould ſay, I who by my Valour have freed the Earth from Monſters, am thus tormented: But *Euryſtheus*, the worſt Follow living, is alive and at eaſe.

Euryſtheus.] The Son of *Sthenelus*, King of *Mycæne*, who at the Inſtigation of *Juno*, put *Hercules* upon the moſt hazardous Enterprizes.

73. *Auctor*, &c.] *Ovid* has imitated this in the 14th Book, concerning *Polyphemus* being blind and wandering about in the Mountains.

Ille quidem totam fremebundus obambulat Ætnam,
Prætentaque manu ſilvas: & luminis orbus
Rupibus incurſat.

74. *Fremitus.*] Denotes a Mind in the utmoſt Agony.

Videres illum ſæpe edentem gemitus, ſæpe frementem, ſæpe retentantem, infringere totas veſtes, ſternentemque trabes, iraſcentemque montibus, aut tendentem brachia patrio cœlo. Ecce adſpicit Lichan trepidum, & latitantem cavatâ rupe; utque dolor collegerat omnem rabiem, dixit, Tune Licha tuliſti feralia dona? Tune eris auctor meæ necis? Ille pallidus tremit pavetque: & timidè dicit excuſantia verba. Alcides corripit eum dicentem que parantem adhibere manus genibus, & mittit rotatum terque quaterque fortiùs tormento in Euboïcas undas. Ille pendens induruit per aëreas auras. Utque ferunt imbres concreſcere gelidis ventis, nives fieri inde: nivibus quoque rotatis, molle corpus adſtringi, & glomerari ſpiſsâ grandine: ſic prior ætas edidit, illum actum per inane validis lacertis, exſanguemque metu nec habentem quicquam humoris, verſum in rigidos ſilices. Quoque nunc brevis ſcopulus eminet altè in Euboïco gurgite, & ſervat veſtigia humanæ formæ. Quem, quaſi ſenſurum, nautæ verentur calcare, appellantque

Sæpe illum gemitus edentem, ſæpe frementem.
Sæpe retentantam totas infringere veſtes,
Sternentemque trabes, iraſcentemque videres
Montibus, aut patrio tendentem brachia cœlo.
Ecce Lichan trepidum, & latitantem rupe cavatâ
Adſpicit: utque dolor rabiem collegerat omnem:
Tune, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tuliſti?
Tune meæ necis auctor eris? tremit ille, pavetque
Pallidus: & timidè verba excuſantia dicit.
Dicentem, genibuſque manus adhibere parantem
Corripit Alcides: & terque quaterque rotatum
Mittit in Euboïcas tormento fortiùs, undas.
Ille per aëreas pendens induruit auras.
Utque ferunt imbres gelidis concreſcere ventis,
Inde nives fieri: nivibus quoque molle rotatis,
Adſtringi, & ſpiſsâ glomerari grandine, corpus:
Sic illum validis actum per inane lacertis,
Exſanguemq; metu, nec quicquam humoris habentem,
In rigidos verſum ſilices prior edidit ætas.
Nunc quoque in Euboïco ſcopulus brevis eminet altè
Gurgite, & humanæ ſervat veſtigia formæ.
Quem, quaſi ſenſurum, nautæ calcare verentur,
Appellantque Lychan. At tu, Jovis inclyta proles,
Arboribus cæſis, quas ardua geſſerat Oete,
Inque pyram ſtructis, arcus, pharetramque capacem,
Regnaque viſuras iterum Trojana ſagittas,

Lichan. At tu, inclyta proles Jovis, arboribus cæſis quas ardua Oete geſſerat, que ſtructis in pyram, jubes ſatum Pœante ferre arcus que capacem pharetram, que ſagittas iterum viſuras Trojana regna,

NOTES.

80. *Feralia.*] Fatal, deadly (ſo in *Ibis.*)

Quam qui dona tulit Lernæo tincta veneno,
Euboïcoſque ſuo ſanguine tinxit aquas.

82. *Excuſantia verba.*] Pleading his Ignorance.

83. *Genibuſque,*] And about to ſupplicate him by graſping his Knees.

85. *Euboïcas.*] Into the Sea of *Eubœa.*

Fortiùs.] With greater Force than an Engine of War. *Tormentum* is a warlike Inſtrument, ſo called from *Torquendo*, whirling Stones; *i. e.* throwing them with Force.

86. *Induruit.*] Was made hard; for he was turned into a Rock.

87. *Concreſcere.*] To grow together.

88. *Molle.*] *Molle* is to be referred to *Corpus.*

90. *Actum.*] So *Lib.* XIV. *Fab.* v. and vi. concerning *Polyphemus.*

Vidi iterum, veluti tormenti viribus acta,
Vaſta Giganteo jaculantem ſaxa lacerto.

92. *Edidit.*] The Ancients relate,

94. *Gurgite.*] In the Sea.

Tu.] The Poet ſhews the Transformation of *Hercules* into a God.

98. *Pyram.*] A funeral Pile, a Heap of Wood burning, Fire being put under it, ſuch as was uſed to be erected for the burning of dead Bodies.

99. *Trojana.*] Indeed the Arrows of *Hercules* firſt ſaw the *Trojan* Kingdom, when he, with *Telamon*, and the *Argonauts*, ſacked *Troy*. Next it was deſtroyed by *Agamemnon*, the Greek General, on Account of the Rape of *Helena*: For when the *Greeks* had been told by the Oracle, that *Troy* could not be taken without the Arrows of *Hercules*, *Ulyſſes* was ſent to bring *Philoctetes* and thoſe Arrows to the *Grecian* Army; but *Philoctetes* being hindered by the Wound of an Arrow, ſtayed a great while at *Lemnos*: At laſt he brought the Arrows of *Hercules* to the *Greek* Army, that was beſieging *Troy*. See Book XIII.

Ferre

Ferre jubes Pæante ſatum: quo flamma miniſtro,
Subdita: dumque avidis comprenditur ignibus agger,
Congeriem ſilvæ Nemeæo vellere ſummam
Sternis, & impoſitâ clavæ cervice recumbis,
Haud alio vultu, quàm ſi conviva jaceres
Inter plena meri redimitus pocula ſertis,

quo miniſtro flamma ſubdita: dumque agger comprehenditur avidis ignibus, ſternis ſummam congeriem ſilvæ Nemeæo vellere, & recumbis cervice impoſitâ clavæ, haud alio vultu, quàm ſi conviva jaceres redimitus ſertis inter plena pocula meri.

NOTES.

100. *Ferre,*] Left as a bequeſt to, or the property of.
Pæante ſatum.] *Philoctetes*, the Son of *Pæan*.
101. *Agger.*] A Pile of Wood: It is properly a Heap of Earth.
102. *Nemeæo.*] Of the *Nemeæan* Lion.
Summam.] The Top of the Pile.

FAB. IV. The Deification of *Hercules*.

The funeral Pile being erected in Oeta, *a Mountain of* Theſſaly, Hercules *was burnt in the Flames, that he might receive from* Jupiter, *in Heaven, the Privilege of the immortal Gods.*

JAmque valens, & in omne latus diffuſa ſonabat,
Securoſque artus, contemptoremque petebat,
Flamma, ſuum. Timuêre Dei pro vindice terræ;
Quos ita (ſenſit enim) læto Saturnius ore
Jupiter alloquitur: Noſtra eſt timor iſte voluptas,
O Superi, totoque libens mihi pectore grator
Quòd memoris populi dicor rectorque paterque,
Et mea progenies veſtro quoque tuta favore eſt.
Nam quanquam ipſius datis hoc immanibus actis,
Obligor ipſe tamen: ſed enim ne pectora vano
Fida metu paveant, Oetæas ſpernite flammas,
Omnia qui vicit, vincet, quos cernitis, ignes:
Nec niſi maternâ Vulcanum parte potentem
Sentiet. Æternum eſt, à me quod traxit, & expers
Atque immune necis, nullâque domabile flammâ.
Idque ego, defunctum terrâ, cœleſtibus oris

Jamque flamma valens, & diffuſa in omne latus, ſonabat, que petebat ſecuros artus, que ſuum contemptorem. Dei timuêre pro vindice terræ; quos Saturnius Jupiter alloquitur ita læto ore, (enim ſenſit) O Superi iſte timor eſt noſtra voluptas, que libent grator mihi toto pectore, quòd dicor rector que pater memoris populi, & mea progenies quoque eſt tuta veſtro favore. Nam quanquam hoc datis immanibus actis ipſius, tamen ipſe obligor: ſed enim ne fida pectora paveant vano metu, ſpernite Oetæas flammas. Qui vicit omnia, vincet ignes quos cernitis: nec ſentiet potentem Vulcanum niſi maternâ parte. Quod traxit à me eſt æternum, & expers atque immune necis, que domabile nullâ flammâ. Que ego accipiam id, defunctum terra, cœleſtibus oris,

NOTES.

1. *Valens.*] Prevailing.
3. *Pro vindice.*] For the Avenger and Deliverer of the whole Earth.
6. *Grator.*] I congratulate.
7. *Memoris.*] Of a grateful. For he is grateful, that remembers a Kindneſs done.
8. *Mea.*] *Jupiter* rejoices, that the Gods are ſolicitous about the Welfare of his Son *Hercules*.
9. *Immanibus.*] His great, his prodigious Atchievements.
10. *Obligor.*] I confeſs I am obliged to you.
11. *Oetæas.*] In which *Hercules* was burnt on Mount *Oeta*.
13. *Maternâ*] Of that Part of his Body which he took from his Mother.
Vulcanum.] Fire. A *Metonomy* of the Efficient.
16. *Defunctum.*] Freed from Earth.
Cœleſtibus.] Into Heaven.

Accipiam,

que confido meum factum fore lætabile cunctis Diis. Tamen ſi quis fortè, ſi quis doliturus erit Hercule Deo & nollet præmia data: ſed ſciat meruiſſe dari, que probabit invitus. Dei aſſenſêre: quoque regia conjux viſa eſt non tuliſſe cætera duro (vultu) tamen ultima duro vultu, que indoluiſſe ſe notatam. Interea Mulciber abſtulerat flammæ quodcunque fuit populabile: nec effigies Herculis remanſit cognoſcenda: nec habet quidquam ductum ab imagine matris, que ſervat veſtigia Jovis tantùm. Que ut novus ſerpens ſolet luxuriare, poſita ſenectâ cum pelle, que nitere recenti ſquamâ: ſic ubi Tirynthius exuit mortales artus, viget meliore parte ſui, que cœpit videri major, & fieri verendus auguſtâ gravitate. Quem raptum inter cava nubila quadrijugo curru, omnipotens pater intulit radiantibus aſtris.

Accipiam, cunctiſque meum lætabile factum
Diis fore confido: ſi quis tamen Hercule, ſi quis
Fortè Deo doliturus erit, data præmia nollet;
Sed meruiſſe dari ſciet, invituſque probabit.
Aſſenſêre Dei; conjux quoque regia viſa eſt
Cætera non duro, duro tamen ultima vultu
Dicta tuliſſe Jovis, ſeque indoluiſſe notatam.
Interea quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ,
Mulciber abſtulerat: nec cognoſcenda remanſit
Herculis effigies: nec quidquam ab imagine ductum
Matris habet: tantumque Jovis veſtigia ſervat.
Utque novus ſerpens, poſitâ cum pelle ſenectâ,
Luxuriare ſolet, ſquamâque nitere recenti;
Sic ubi mortales Tirynthius exuit artus,
Parte ſui meliore viget, majorque videri
Cœpit, & auguſtâ fieri gravitate verendus.
Quem pater omnipotens, inter cava nubila raptum,
Quadrijugo curru radiantibus intulit aſtris.

NOTES.

17. *Lætabile.*] Joyful and grateful.

18. *Quis.*] *Jupiter* taxes *Juno*, who always hated *Hercules*.

20. *Meruiſſe.*] He ſhall underſtand that *Hercules* deſerved to have heavenly Gifts, and to be taken into the Number of the Gods.

24. *Populabile.*] Corruptible.

25. *Mulciber.*] *Vulcan*, *Fire*. See what has been ſaid *Lib.* II. *ver.* 5.

27. *Veſtigia Jovis.*] The Likeneſs of *Jupiter*: For as *Jupiter* is a God, *Hercules* was ſo become according to his likeneſs.

30. *Tirynthius.*] Whence *Hercules* was ſo called, ſee *Fab.* 1. *ver.* 66.

31. *Parte, &c.*] In his immortal Part.

34. *Quadrijugo.*] In a triumphal Chariot drawn by four Horſes.

FAB. V, VI. *Ilithya* into an old Woman, and *Galanthis* into a Weeſel.

Alcmene, *when with Child of* Hercules *by* Jupiter, *could not be delivered by reaſon of the Obſtruction given by* Juno *to the Birth, the Aid of* Lucina *was implored, the Deity that aſſiſts Child-bearing Women, and which ſome call* Ilithya. *She accordingly, in the Shape of an old Woman, comes to the Queen's Gate, to hinder her from being brought to Bed, being previouſly, for that Purpoſe, corrupted by* Juno. Galanthis, *a waiting Maid, taking Notice of her as ſhe ſat on the Ground, with her Hands folded together, to obſtruct the Birth, and ſuſpecting that the Poſture ſhe was in prevented the Delivery of her Lady, craftily put a Trick upon* Lucina, *telling her, that* Alcmene *was brought to Bed; at which ſhe, before ſhe was well aware, unfolded her Arms, whereupon* Alcmene *was delivered. For this Policy the Maid was ſeverely puniſhed, being changed into a Weeſel, that ſhe might bring forth her Young at her Mouth, with which ſhe had deceived the Goddeſs.*

Senſit

SEnſit Atlas pondus: neque adhuc Stheneleïus iras
Solverat Euryſtheus, odiumque in prole paternum
Exercebat atrox: at longis anxia curis
Argolis Alcmene, queſtus ubi ponat aniles,
Cui referat nati teſtatos orbe labores,
Cuive ſuos caſus, Iolen habet. Herculis illam
Imperiis, thalamoque animoque receperat Hyllus;
Impleratque uterum generoſo germine. Cui ſic
Incipit Alcmene: Faveant tibi Numina ſaltem;
Corripiantque moras tunc, cùm matura, vocabis
Præpoſitam timidis parientibus Ilithyïam:
Quam mihi difficilem Junonis gratia fecit,
Namque laboriferi cùm jam natalis adeſſet
Herculis, & decimum premeretur ſidere ſignum,
Tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, quodque ferebam
Tantum erat, ut poſſes auctorem dicere tecti
Ponderis eſſe Jovem. Nec jam tolerare labores
Ulteriùs poteram: quin nunc quoque frigidus artus,
Dum loquor, horror habet: parſq; eſt meminiſſe doloris.
Septem ego per noctes, totidem cruciata diebus,
Feſſa malis, tendenſque ad cœlum brachia, magno
Lucinam, Nixoſque pares, clamore vocabam.
Illa quidem venit, ſed præcorrupta, meumque

Atlas ſenſit pondus: neque Stheneleïus Euryſtheus adhuc ſolverat iras, que atrox exercebat paternum odium in prole: at Argolis Alcmene anxia longis curis habet Iolen, ubi ponat aniles queſtus, cui referat labores nati, teſtatos orbe, cuive ſuos caſus. Hyllus receperat illam, imperiis Herculis, thalamoque animoque: impleratque uterum generoſo germine. Cui ſic Alcmene incipit: Numina faveant tibi ſaltem; corripiantque moras, tunc, cum matura, vocabis Ilithyïam præpoſitam timidis parentibus: quam gratia Junonis fecit difficilem mihi. Namque cùm jam natalis laboriferi Herculis adeſſet, & decimum ſignum premeretur ſidere, gravitas tendebat uterum mihi, que quod ferebam, erat tantum, ut poſſes dicere Jovem eſſe auctorem tecti ponderis. Nec jam poteram tolerare labores ulteriùs: quin frigidus horror habet artus, nunc quoque dum loquor; que eſt pars doloris meminiſſe. Ego cruciata per ſeptem noctes, totidem diebus, feſſa malis, que tendens brachia ad cœlum, vocabam Lucinam, que pares Nixos, magno clamore. Quidem illa venit, ſed præcorrupta, que

NOTES.

1. *Pondus.*] *Hercules* being taken into Heaven, made the Burden of *Atlas* a great deal heavier.

2. *Prole.*] Againſt his Offspring. For he acted with Malice againſt *Hyllus*, and the Reſt of the Sons of *Hercules*.

3. *Atrox.*] Cruel, having perſecuted the Sons of *Hercules* undeſervedly.

4. *Argolis.*] *Argolick*, who, after the Death of *Hercules*, went to *Thebes*, and dying there, merited divine Honours.

Queſtus.] An old Woman's Complaints.

5. *Teſtatos.*] The Atchievements owned and celebrated.

7. *Hyllus.*] Was the Son of *Hercules* by *Deianira*.

10. *Corripiant.*] May they make ſhorter.

Matura.] When ripe for giving Birth.

11. *Ilithyiam.*] *Ilithya* is a Goddeſs who is ſaid to preſide over Women in Labour. She is called *Lucina*, becauſe ſhe brings new-born Children into the light of the World. She is reported to be the Daughter of *Juno*, and *Ovid* ſeems to confirm the Notion.

12. *Difficilem.*] An Enemy (has ſet againſt me.)

Gratia.] The Power of *Juno*, which had ſuch an Influence over *Ilithya*, that ſhe who ought to have been my Helper was my Enemy.

14. *Decimum.*] And when it was now the tenth Month. For there are 12 Signs of the *Zodiac*, by which the 12 Months are diſtinguiſhed.

15. *Tendebat.*] Did ſwell out,

Gravitas.] The Weight.

19. *Horror.*] A Trembling.

20. *Septem.*] *Bromia* in *Plautus* ſays otherwiſe, affirming that *Alcmene* was delivered quickly, and without any Pain, *Dum* (ſays he) *hæc geruntur, interea uxorem tuam neque gementem neque plorantem noſtrum quiſquam audivimus. Ita profecto ſine dolore peperit.*

22. *Nixos.*] The *Nixi* are Gods that preſide over Lying-in Women. *Feſtus* will have the reading, *Nixoſque pari clamore:* The Office of theſe Gods is very well explained in the old Gloſſary upon this Place. In the *Twiſden* Manuſcript the Words are; *Nexi ſunt Dei* (for it was written, *Nexoſque pares*, but is amended *Nixos*) *qui connectant membra mulierum ſoluta ad partum. Unde dicuntur nexi. Nexoſque pares, ſunt duo fratres, Dii partus, ſicut & Lucina.* Heinſius.

23. *Præcorrupta.*] Being previouſly corrupted by *Juno*.

Qua

quæ vellet donare meum caput iniquæ Junoni. Utque audit meos gemitus, ſubſedit in illâ arâ ante fores, que preſſa lævum genu à dextrâ poplite, digitis junctis inter ſe pectine, ſuſtinuit partus; quoque dixit carmina tacitâ voce; & carmina tenuerunt inceptos partus. Nitor & demens ſacio vana convicia ingrato Jovi, cupioque mori: & queror verba motura duras ſilices: Cadmeïdes matres adſunt: quæ ſuſpiciunt vota, que exhortantur dolentem. Galanthis, una miniſtrarum, de mediâ plebe, flava comas, ſtrenua faciendis juſſis, dilecta ſuis officiis, aderat: ea ſenſit neſcio quid geri iniqua Junone: dumque ſæpe exit & intrat fores, vidit Divam reſidentem in arâ, tenentem brachia connexa digitis in genibus, & ait, Quæcunque es, gratare dominæ: Argolis Alcmena levata eſt, que puerpera potitur voto. Diva potens uteri exſiluit, que pavefacta remiſit junctas manus: ipſa levor vinclis remiſſis. Fama eſt Galanthida riſiſſe numine decepto. Sævatraxit ridentem, prenſamque capillis ipſis, & arcuit volentem relevare corpus è terrâ, que mutavit brachia in primos pedes. Antiqua ſtrenuitas manet: nec terga amiſêre ſuum colorem: forma eſt diverſa priori. Quæ, quia juverat pariantem mendaci ore, parit ore: que frequentat noſtras domos ut & antè.

Quæ donare caput Junoni vellet iniquæ.
Utque meos audit gemitus, ſubſedit in illâ
Ante fores ara, dextroque à poplite lævum
Preſſa genu, digitis inter ſe pectine junctis,
Suſtinuit partus: tacita quoque carmina voce
Dixit; & inceptos tenuerunt carmina partus.
Nitor & ingrato facio convicia demens
Vana Jovi, cupioque mori: moturaque duras
Verba queror ſilices: matres Cadmeïdes adſunt:
Votaque ſuſcipiunt, exhortanturque dolentem.
Una miniſtrarum mediâ de plebe Galanthis,
Flava comas, aderat, faciendis ſtrenua juſſis;
Officiis dilecta ſuis: ea ſenſit iniquâ
Neſcio quid Junone geri: dumque exit, et intrat
Sæpe fores, Divam reſidentem vidit in arâ,
Brachiaque in genibus digitis connexa tenentem:
Et quæcunque es, ait, dominæ gratare: levata eſt
Argolis Alcmene, potiturque puerpera voto.
Exſiluit; junctaſque manus pavefacta remiſit
Diva potens uteri; vinclis levor ipſa remiſſis.
Numine decepto riſiſſe Galanthida fama eſt.
Ridentem, prenſamque ipſis Dea ſæva capillis
Traxit, & è terrâ corpus relevare volentem
Arcuit, inque pedes mutavit brachia primos.
Strenuitas antiqua manet: nec terga colorem
Amiſêre ſuum; forma eſt diverſa priori.
Quæ, quia mendaci parientem juverat ore,
Ore parit: noſtraſque domos, ut & antè, frequentat.

NOTES.

24. *Caput.*] My Life.
Iniquæ.] To my Enemy.
26. *Dextro poplite.*] With her right Ham.
27. *Pectine.*] Her Fingers being interwoven like a Comb or Lattice.
28. *Suſtinuit.*] She delayed, put off.
Carmina.] Enchantments.
29. *Tenuerunt.*] They kept back.
30. *Nitor.*] I ſtrain hard for Delivery.
31. *Vana.*] Unavailing.
32. *Verba.*] With words.
Cadmeïdes.] The *Theban* Women.
38. *Divam.*] *Ilythia*, or *Lucina*.
40. *Gratare.*] Congratulate.
Levata eſt.] Is delivered.
41. *Puerpero.*] Which was juſt now delivered.
Voto.] She has obtained what ſhe deſired, for ſhe has brought forth as ſhe had wiſhed.
42. *Pavefacta.*] In a Sort of Amazement.
43. *Diva.*] *Ilithya.*
Vinclis.] The Fingers which the Goddeſs had hitherto held folded within each other, like one Comb in another, (which were as Bonds to me, and a Hindrance to the Birth) being laid open, I was delivered.
47. *Arcuit.*] She hindered *Galanthis* to riſe from the Earth, in ſtriving ſo to do.
58. *Strenuitas.*] Agility.
59. *Ore.*] It is a lying Story, that the Weeſel brings forth her Young at her Mouth. The Vulgar ſeem to have believed it, becauſe ſhe brings forth her Young very ſmall, and often takes them up in her Mouth, and carries them from one Place to another.
Ut & antè.] As before, when ſhe was a Servant.

FAB. VII, VIII, and IX. *Dryope* into a Lote-Tree, and old *Iolaus* into a young Man.

Dryope, *the Daughter of* Eurytus, *the Siſter of* Iole, *and the Wife of* Andræmon, *who had before been beloved by* Apollo, *coming to a Lake, ſacred to the Nymphs, with Preſents, pulled off a Bough from a Lote-Tree for her young Son* Amphiſſos, *whom ſhe had with her, to play with. It happened that the Nymph* Lotes *had been transformed into this Lote-Tree, when ſhe fled from* Priapus; *and* Dryope, *becauſe ſhe had thus offered Violence to the ſacred Tree, grew to the Trunk of it. This hard Fortune of her Siſter, while* Iole *lamented,* Iolaus, *the Aſſiſtant of* Hercules, *in killing the* Hydra, *was reſtored to his former Youth. This was a Gift to him of* Hebe, *married to* Hercules *in Heaven.*

DIxit; & admonitu veteris commota miniſtræ
Ingemuit: quam ſic nurus eſt affata dolentem:
Te tamen, ô genitrix, alienæ ſanguine veſtro
Rapta movet facies. Quid ſi tibi mira ſororis
Fata meæ referam? quanquam lacrymæque dolorque
Impediunt, prohibentque loqui. Fuit unica matri
(Me pater ex aliâ genuit) notiſſima formâ
Oechalidum Dryope: quam virginitate carentem,
Vimque Dei paſſam, Delphos Delonque tenentis,
Excipit Andræmon, & habetur conjuge felix.
Eſt lacus acclivi devexo margine formam
Littoris efficiens: ſummum myrteta coronant.
Venerat huc Dryope, fatorum neſcia: quoque
Indignere magìs, Nymphis latura coronas.
Inque ſinu puerum, qui nondum impleverat annum,
Dulce ferebat onus, tepidique ope lactis alebat.
Haud procul à ſtagno, Tyrios imitata colores,
In ſpem baccharum florebat aquatica Lotos.

Dixit & ingemuit commota admonitu veteris miniſtræ: quam dolentem nurus ſic eſt affata: O genitrix, facies rapta tamen alienæ veſtro ſanguine movet te. Quid ſi referam tibi mira fata meæ ſororis? quanquam lacrymæque dolorque impediunt, prohibentque loqui. Fuit unica matri (pater genuit me ex aliâ) Dryope, notiſſima Oechalidum forma: quam carentem virginitate, quę paſſam vim Dei, tenentis Delphos & Delon, Andræmon excipit, & habetur felix conjuge. Eſt lacus efficiens formam acclivi littoris devexo margine: myrteta coronant ſummum. Dryope, neſcia fatorum, venerat huc: quoque indignere magìs, latura coronas Nymphis. Quę ferebat in ſinu puerum, qui nondum impleverat annum, dulce onus quę alebat ope tepidi lactis. Aquatica lotos, imitata Tyrios colores, in ſpem baccharum florebat haud procul à ſtagno.

NOTES.

1. *Dixit.*] *Alcmene* made an End of ſpeaking.

Admonitu.] By the Remembrance.

2. *Nurus.*] *Iole.* See above, Ver. 7.

4. *Rapta.*] Taken away.

Facies.] The Form.

Quid.] *ſcil. Dices*, or ſomething like it.

Mira fata.] Misfortunes to be wondered at.

5. *Lacrymæ.*] When *Iole* had ſpoke thus far, as the Manner of Women is, ſhe ſhed Tears.

7. *Pater.*] In this Parentheſis, *Iole* ſhews how *Dryope* was her Mother's only Daughter.

8. *Oechalidum.*] Of the Virgins of *Oechalia.*

9. *Delphos.*] A Periphraſis of *Apollo*, who was poſſeſſed of *Delphos* and *Delos.*

12. *Myrteta.*] A Place planted with Myrtle-Trees. The Myrtle is a Tree dedicated to *Venus.*

13. *Huc.*] Thither.

Fatorum.] Of her Fate.

17. *Tyrios.*] Purple.

18. *Spem.*] For the Berries grow out of the Flowers.

Aquatica.] Growing near the Waters.

Carpſerat

Dryope carpſerat flores hinc quos porrigeret nato oblectamina: & videbar factura idem (namque aderam). Vidi cruentas guttas decidere è flore, & ramos moveri tremulo horrore. Scilicet; ut nunc denique tardi agreſtes referunt, Nymphe Lotis, fugiens obſcœna Priapi, contulerat vultus verſos in hanc, nomine ſervato. Soror neſcierat hoc, quæ cùm perterrita vellet ire retrò, & diſcedere Nymphis adoratis: pedes hæſerunt radice. Pugnat convellere; nec quicquam movet, niſi ſumma. Lentus cortex ſuccreſcit ab imo, que premit paulatim tota inguina. Ut vidit; conata laniare capillos manu, implevit manum fronde; frondes tenebant omne caput. At puer Amphiſſos (namque avus Eurytus addiderat illi hoc nomen) ſentit materna ubera rigeſcere. Nec lacteus humor ſequitur ducentem. Aderam ſpectatrix crudelis fati, que, ſoror, non poteram ferre opem tibi; quantumque valebam, morabar amplexa creſcentem truncum, ramoſque: & (fateor) volui condi ſub eodem cortice. Ecce vir Addræmon, que miſerrimus genitor adſunt. Et quærunt Dryopen: oſtendi Loton illis quærentibus Dryopen: dant oſcula tepido ligno: affuſique hærent radicibus ſuæ arboris. Jam, chara ſoror, habebas nil niſi faciem quod non foret arbor: lacrymæ irrorant foliis, factis de verſo corpore: ac dum licet, oraque præſtant

Carpſerat hinc Dryope, quos oblectamina nato
Porrigeret flores: & idem factura videbar
(Namque aderam). Vidi guttas è flore cruentas
Decidere, & tremulo ramos horrore moveri.
Scilicet, ut referunt tardi nunc denique agreſtes,
Lotis in hanc Nymphe, fugiens obſcœna Priapi,
Contulerat verſos ſervato nomine vultus.
Neſcierat ſoror hoc, quæ cùm perterrita retrò
Ire & adoratis vellet diſcedere Nymphis:
Hæſerunt radice pedes. Convellere pugnat;
Nec quicquam, niſi ſumma, movet. Succreſcit ab imo,
Totaque paulatim lentus premit inguina cortex.
Ut vidit; conata manu laniare capillos,
Fronde manum implevit: frondes caput omne tenebant.
At puer Amphiſſos (namque hoc avus Eurytus illi
Addiderat nomen) materna rigeſcere ſentit
Ubera: nec ſequitur ducentem lacteus humor.
Spectatrix aderam fati crudelis, opemque
Non poteram tibi ferre, ſoror; quantumque valebam,
Creſcentem truncum ramoſque amplexa morabar:
Et (fateor) volui ſub eodem cortice condi.
Ecce vir Andræmon, genitorque miſerrimus, adſunt,
Et quærunt Dryopen: Dryopen quærentibus illis,
Oſtendi Loton: tepido dant oſcula ligno:
Affuſique ſuæ radicibus arboris hærent.
Nil niſi jam faciem, quod non foret arbor, habebas.
Chara ſoror: lacrymæ, verſo de corpore factis,
Irrorant foliis: ac dum licet, oraque præſtant

NOTES.

There was a Nymph named *Lote*, who purſued by *Priapus*, with the intent of deflowering her, by the Commiſeration of the Gods, was turned into a Lote-Tree.

23. *Tardi.*] Country Clowns, rather late in recollecting, becauſe they did not take much Notice of it before her Siſter was loſt.

Denique.] Now at laſt, after the Loſs of her Siſter.

24. *Obſcœna.*] With which he defends Gardens. (*Priapus* is repreſented with his *Virile* Member erect, becauſe the Females who robbed Gardens were delivered over to the Servants, by the Keeper of the Garden to be deflowered. This appears plain from the *Priopeia*)

27. *Ire.*] She would go.

Adoratis.] Having appeaſed by ſome Act of Worſhip.

28. *Pugnat.*] She endeavours.

29. *Summa.*] Her upper Parts; for her Feet were already turned into Roots.

30. *Lentus*] Tough. Various and contrary Things are ſignified by this Word *Lentus*, ſo likewiſe, whatever is denoted by the *Greek* Word γλίσχρος which anſwers it exactly.

34. *Rigeſcere.*] To become ſtiff.

35. *Ducentem.*] Drawing, ſucking the Breaſts: *Lacteus humor.*] Milk.

36. *Fati.*] Of her Transformation. *Iole* wept while ſhe related theſe Things.

38. *Morabar.*] I delayed.

40. *Genitorque.*] *Eurytus.*

42. *Tepido.*] Yet warm, as into it *Dryope* was but a moment ago turned.

43. *Affuſique.*] Lying flat on their Faces.

Suæ.] Into which his Wife was turned.

46. *Irrorant.*] Drop upon the Leaves like Dew.

Dum licet.] While ſhe is able.

Vocis

Vocis iter, talis effundit in aëre queſtus:
Si qua fides miſeris, hoc me per Numina juro
Non meruiſſe nefas: patior ſinè crimine pœnam.
Viximus innocuæ: ſi mentior, arida perdam,
Quas habeo, frondes, & cæſa ſecuribus urar.
Hunc tamen infantem maternis demite ramis,
Et date nutrici: noſtrâque ſub arbore ſæpe
Lac facitote bibat, noſtrâque ſub arbore ludat.
Cumque loqui poterit, matrem facitote ſalutet:
Et triſtis, dicat, Latet hôc ſub ſtipite mater:
Stagna tamen timeat: nec carpat ab arbore flores:
Et frutices omnes corpus putet eſſe Dearum.
Chare, vale, conjux, & tu germana paterque,
Queis, ſi qua eſt pietas, ab acutæ vulnere falcis,
A pecoris morſu, frondes defendite noſtras.
Et quoniam mihi fas ad vos incumbere non eſt,
Erigite huc artus, & ad oſcula noſtra venite,
Dum tangi poſſunt, parvumque attolite natum.
Plura loqui nequeo: nam jam per candida mollis
Colla liber ſerpit, ſummoque cacumine condor.
Ex oculis removete manus; ſinè munere veſtro
Contegat inductus morientia lumina cortex.
Deſierant ſimul ora loqui, ſimul eſſe, diuque
Corpore mutato rami caluere recentes.
Dumque refert Iole fatum miſerabile, dumque
Eurytidos lacrymas admoto pollice ſiccat
Alcmene, flet & ipſa tamen: compeſcuit omnem
Res nova triſtitiam: nam limine conſtitit alto
Penè puer, dubiâque tegens lanugine malas,
Ora reformatus primos Iolaus in annos.

iter vocis, effundit tales queſtus in aëre: ſi eſt qua fides miſeris, juro per Numina me non meruiſſe nefas: patior pœnam ſinè crimine. Viximus innocuæ: ſi mentior, arida perdam frondes quas habeo, & cæſa ſecuribus, urar. Tamen demite hunc infantem maternis ramis, & date nutrici: que facitote ut bibat lac ſæpe ſub noſtrâ arbore, que ludat ſub noſtrâ arbore. Cumque poterit loqui, facitote ſalutet matrem: & triſtis dicet, Mater lacet ſub hôc ſtipite: tamen timeat ſtagna: nec carpeat flores ab arbore: & putet omnes frutices eſſe corpus Dearum. Vale, chare conjux, & tu germana, paterque, queis ſi eſt qua pietas, defendite noſtras frondes ab vulnere acutæ falcis, à morſu pecoris. Et quoniam non eſt fas mihi incumbere ad vos, erigite artus huc, & venite ad noſtra oſcula, dum poſſunt tangi, que attolite parvum natum. Nequeo loqui plura: nam jam mollis liber ſerpit per candida colla, que condor ſummo cacumine. Removete manus ex oculis. Cortex inductus contegat morientia lumina ſinè veſtro munere. Simul ora deſierant loqui, ſimul eſſe, que recentes rami caluere diu mutato corpore. Dumque Iole refert miſerabile factum, dumque Alcmene ſiccat lacrymas Eurytidos pollice admoto, tamen & ipſa flet: nova res compeſcuit omnem triſtitiam: nam Iolaus, penè puer, que tegens malas dubia lanugine, conſtitit in alto limine, reformatus ora in primos annos.

NOTES.

47. *Queſtus.*] Complaints.

49. *Nefas.*] An unmerited, unjuſt Puniſhment, the Antecedent for the Conſequent; for Injuſtice and Wickedneſs go before, and Puniſhment follows after.

Sinè crimine.] Without Fault. I ſuffer for no wilful Fault.

50. *Innocuæ.*] Innocent.

56. *Stipite.*] The Trunk of the Tree. Theſe and the following Lines are inimitably elegant.

58. *Frutices.*] Low Shrubs. *Frutex* is of a middle Kind, between Trees and Plants.

Corpus Dearum.] Let him ſuſpect a Goddeſs to be ſhrined in every Tree.

66. *Liber.*] Bark, whence Books take their Name; becauſe the Antients were wont to write on *Libris*, i. e. on the Bark of Trees.

67. *Ex oculis*, &c.] There is no need for you to cloſe my dying eyes; the invading Bark will do that Office for me.

Sinè, &c.] Of itſelf, of its own Accord.

69. *Eſſe.*] *ſc.* She herſelf, a Woman, being now changed into a Tree.

72. *Eurytidos.*] Of *Iole*, the Daughter of *Eurytus*.

75. *Dubiâque*] Which was ſcarce ſeen becauſe of its Fineneſs. *Lanugo* is a downy Beard, ſuch as young Men have when it juſt begins to come out.

FAB. X. The infant Sons of *Callirhoë* ſuddenly advanced to Manhood.

Callirhoë, *the Daughter of the River* Achelous, *was married to* Alcmæon, *who being defiled by his Mother's Blood, went into* Acarnania, *to get it expiated.* Alcmæon *had two Sons by his two Wives, and he being treacherouſly ſlain by* Phegius, *whoſe Daughter he had firſt married,* Callirhoë *intreated* Jupiter *to mature the Children's Years, that they might avenge the Death of their Father; which, that they might be able to perform,* Jupiter *granted her Requeſt, and they immediately became young Men.*

Junonia Hebe, victa precibus viri, dederat illi hoc muneris. Quæ, cùm pararet jurare, ſe tributuram poſthac talia dona nulli, Themis non eſt paſſa: nam dixit, Jam Thebæ movent diſcordia bella, Capaneuſque haud poterit vinci, niſi ab Jove: que pares fratres ibunt in vulnera, que vates adhuc vivus videbit ſuos manes tellure ſeductâ, que natus ultus parentem parente, erit pius & ſceleratus eodem facto: attonituſque malis, exul mentiſque domûſque, agitabitur vultibus Eumenidum, que umbris matris, donec conjux popoſcerit eum fatale aurum, que Phegeïus enſis hauſerit cognatum latus. Tum demum Acheloïa Callirhoë ſupplex petit

HOC illi dederat Junonia muneris Hebe,
Victa viri precibus. Quæ cùm jurare pararet,
Dona tributuram poſthac ſe talia nulli,
Non eſt paſſa Themis: nam jam diſcordia Thebæ
Bella movent, dixit: Capaneuſque niſi ab Jove vinci
Haud poterit: ibuntque pares in vulnera fratres,
Seductâque ſuos manes tellure videbit
Vivus adhuc vates, ultuſque parente parentem
Natus, erit facto pius, & ſceleratus eodem:
Attonituſque malis, exul mentiſque domûſque,
Vultibus Eumenidum, matriſque agitabitur umbris,
Donec eum conjux fatale popoſcerit aurum,
Cognatumque latus Phegeïus hauſerit enſis.
Tum demum magno petit hos Acheloïa ſupplex

NOTES.

1. *Hebe*] This is the Goddeſs of Youth, or Youth itſelf, the Daughter of *Juno*, who was married to *Hercules*, after his tranſlation into Heaven.

2. *Viri.*] Of her Huſband *Hercules.*

3. *Dona.*] To reſtore any one to Youth.

4. *Themis.*] The Goddeſs of Juſtice.

5. *Capaneus.*] He was one of the Generals ſaid to be ſlain at the Siege of the City, by a Thunderbolt from *Jupiter.*

7. *Seductâque.*] The Earth being ſevered, drawn aſunder. For *Amphiaraus* was ſwallowed up by the Opening of the Earth.

8. *Ultuſque.*] He ſhall avenge. The Prophet *Amphiaraus* knowing he was betrayed by his Wife *Eriphyle*, commanded his Son *Alcmæon*, to ſlay after his Death his Mother *Eriphyle*; which he having perpetrated, being ſtung with Remorſe at the Atrociouſneſs of the Deed, ran mad.

9. *Natus.*] *Alcmæon*, the Son of *Amphiaraus.*

9. *Pius.*] In avenging his Father.

Sceleratus.] Impious in killing his Mother. So Book III. *Facto pius & ſceleratus eodem.*

10. *Exul mentis*, &c.] Mad, and flying from his Houſe.

12. *Conjux.*] *Callirhoë* was the Daughter of *Achelous.*

Fatale] A pernicious Jewel, which was a perpetual Source of Misfortunes to the Poſſeſſor; and that *Alcmæon* gave to his Mother *Alphesibœa.*

13. *Phegeïus*] Of the Sons of *Phegeus*, by whom *Alcmæon* was ſlain.

Hauſerit.] Opened, wounded. So *Virg. Æn.* 2.
Jam flammæ tulerint, inimicus & hauſerit enſis.

14. *Demum.*] Then at laſt, after her Huſband was ſlain

Acheloïa.] *Callirhoë*, the Daughter of *Achelous*, the Wife of *Alcmæon.* [The following Verſe, in the common Editions, *Hein-*

Ab Jove Callirhoë, natis infantibus, annos.
Jupiter his motus, privignæ dona nurusque
Præcipiet, facietque viros impubibus annis.

ab Jove bos annos infantibus natis. Jupiter motus bis, præcipiet dona privignæ nurusque, facietque viros impubibus annis.

NOTES.

Sus rejects, as not found in the beſt Copies; the Words are,

Addat neve necem ſinat eſſe ultoris inultam.]

16. *Privignæ.*] His Step-Daughter. For *Hebe* was the Daughter of *Juno*, without the Participation of her Huſband; and was the Daughter-in-Law of *Jupiter*, becauſe married to his Son *Hercules*.

17. *Impubibus.*] Unripe.

FAB. XI. *Byblis* into a Fountain.

Miletus, *migrating from the Iſland of* Crete *into* Aſia, *built a City there after his own Name. He had by the Daughter of* Mæander *two Children,* Byblis *and* Caunus. Byblis *loving her Brother with an inceſtuous rather than chaſte Affection, and not being able to bridle her extravagant Paſſion, made her deteſtable Love known to him by Letter; whereupon, out of Indignation, he forſook his Country. She following, went in Queſt of him through ſeveral Nations, and came at laſt to* Caria, *where being tired out with continued Grief and Weeping, by the Compaſſion of the* Lelegian *Nymphs, her Tears were turned into a Fountain, called after her own Name.*

HÆC ubi faticano venturi præſcia dixit
Ore Themis, vario Superi ſermone fremebant:
Et, cur non aliis, eadem dare dona liceret,
Murmur erat: queritur veteres Pallantias annos
Conjugis eſſe ſui: queritur caneſcere mitis
Iaſiona Ceres: repetitum Mulciber ævum
Poſcit Erichthonio. Venerem quoque cura futuri
Tangit, & Anchiſæ renovare paciſcitur annos.
Cui ſtudeat, Deus omnis habet: creſcitque favore

Ubi Themis, præſcia futuri, dixit hæc faticano ore, Superi fremebant vario ſermone: & erat murmur, cur non liceret aliis dare eadem dona: Pallantias queritur annos conjugis ſui eſſe veteres: mitis Ceres queritur Iaſiona caneſcere: Mulciber poſcit ævum repetitum Erichthonio. Cura futuri tangit quoque Venerem, & paciſcitur renovare annos Anchiſæ. Omnis Deus habet cui ſtudeat: que turbida ſeditio creſcit favore;

NOTES.

1. *Faticano.*] Propheſying the Decrees of the Fates.

2. *Fremebant.*] They murmured.

4. *Pallantias.*] *Aurora*, who is by ſome called the Daughter of *Hyperion*, and by others the Daughter of *Pallas*. *Ovid*, in *Lib.* VI. *Faſt.* calls him *Pallantides*.

Proximus annus erat, Pallantide victus eadem
Didius, &c.

5. *Conjugis.*] *Tithonus*, the Brother of *Laomedon*, is feigned to be the Huſband of *Aurora*, whom ſhe carried away, and loved ſo dearly, that ſhe obtained of the Deſtinies Immortality for him, and when he was become an old Man, reſtored him to Youth by a certain Juice; but forgetting to require perpetual Youth for him, he grew withered, and was turned into a Graſshopper.

6. *Jaſiona.*] The Son of *Jupiter* by *Electra*, beloved by *Ceres*.

Mulciber.] *Vulcan.*

7. *Erichthonio.*] *Erichthonius* ſprung from the Semina of *Vulcan*, caſt down upon the Earth by *Pallas*, who deſpiſed him. See Book II.

8. *Anchiſæ.*] By whom ſhe had *Æneas*.

9. *Habet cui ſtudeat.*] Each God and Goddeſs have their particular Favourites.

donec Jupiter ſolvit ſua ora, & dixit, O ſi eſt qua reverentia noſtri, quò ruitis? quiſne videtur ſibi ſe poſſe tantum, ut ſuperet quoque fata? fatis Iolaus rediit in annos quos egit: fatis geniti Callirhoë debent juveneſcere, non ambitione nec armis. Quoque vos etiam feratis hoc meliore animo, fata regunt me quoque: quæ ſi valerem mutare, nec ſeri anni curvarent noſtrum Æacon, que Rhadamanthus haberet perpetuum florem ævi, cum meo Minoë, qui deſpicitur propter amara pondera ſenectæ, nec regnat ordine quo priùs. Dicta Jovis movêre Deos: nec ullus ſuſtinet queri, cum videant Rhadamanthum & Æacon feſſos annis, et Minoa qui, dum fuit integer ævi, terruerat magnas gentes ipſo quoque nomine. Tunc erat invalidus, que pretimuit Deïonidem Milotum, ſuperbum robore juventæ, Phœboque parente: credenſque eum inſurgere ſuis regnis, tamen haud eſt auſus arcere patriis penatibus. Fugis ſponte tuâ, Milete, que metiris Ægæas aquas celeri carinâ; & conſtituis mœnia in Aſide terrâ, habentia nomen poſitoris.

Turbida ſeditio; donec ſua Jupiter ora
Solvit; & O noſtrî ſi qua eſt reverentia, dixit,
Quò ruitis? tantumne ſibi quis poſſe videtur
Fata quoque ut ſuperet? fatis Iolaus in annos,
Quos egit, rediit: fatis juveneſcere debent
Callirhoë geniti, non ambitione nec armis.
Vos etiam, quoque hoc animo meliore feratis,
Me quoque fata regunt: quæ ſi mutare valerem,
Nec noſtrum ſeri curvarent Æacon anni,
Perpetuumque ævi florem Rhadamanthus haberet,
Cum Minoë meo; qui propter amara ſenectæ
Pondera deſpicitur; nec, quo priùs, ordine regnat.
Dicta Jovis movêre Deos: nec ſuſtinet ullus,
Cùm videant feſſos Rhadamanthon & Æacon annis,
Et Minoa queri: qui, dum fuit integer ævi,
Terruerat magnas ipſo quoque nomine gentes.
Tunc erat invalidus, Deïonidemque juventæ
Robore Miletum, Phœboque parente ſuperbum
Pertimuit: credenſque ſuis inſurgere regnis,
Haud tamen eſt patriis arcere penatibus auſus.
Sponte fugis, Milete, tuâ, celerique carinâ
Ægæas metiris aquas: & in Aſide terrâ
Mœnia conſtituis, poſitoris habentia nomen.

NOTES.

12. *Quò ruitis.*] What is it you ſo unreaſonably require?

17. *Si mutare valerem.*] If I could revoke its Decrees. Fate was inſuperable, even to *Jupiter* himſelf.

18. *Curvarent.*] Should make him bend under a Load of Years.

Æacon.] *Æacus*, *Rhadamanthus*, and *Minos*, the Sons of *Jupiter*, were choſen Judges of the Regions below, becauſe of their celebrated Juſtice. *Minos* was King of *Crete*. See the Beginning of Book VIII.

22. *Suſtinet queri.*] Continue to complain.

25. *Terruerat.*] For *Minos* had a large Empire.

26. *Tunc.*] When *Jupiter* ſaid this.

Deïonidem.] The Son of *Deïone* by *Phœbus*, who, when *Minos* grew old, made an Attempt to invade the Kingdom of *Crete*; but being terrified by *Jupiter*, he ſailed into *Aſia*, and built the City of *Miletus*, called after his own Name. There, by the Nymph *Cyane*, he had Twins, *Caunus* and *Byblis*. *Byblis*, when ſhe grew up, fell ſo deeply in Love with her Brother, that ſhe wrote him an open Declaration of it. *Caunus* deteſting the infamous Luſt of his Siſter, fled his own Country; but *Byblis* followed him, and having rambled over ſeveral Countries, came at laſt to *Caria*; where, being tired and worn out by continual Grief and Weeping, ſhe was turned into a Fountain, called after her own Name. [Mythologiſts differ very much concerning the Mother of *Byblis*: Some Copies of *Ovid* call her *Creneis* of τῆς κρηνης, a Name agreeable to a Nymph. *Antoninus Liberalis* calls her *Eidothea*, the Daughter of the King of *Caria*, and Wife of *Miletus*. *Parthenius* calls her *Tragaſſia*. *Conon*, in the *Photian* Library, affirms, that *Byblis* was dearly beloved by *Caunus*; but in this he differs from every one elſe.]

29. *Arcere.*] To drive him out from *Crete* and his Empire.

31. *Metiris.*] Thou paſſedſt over the *Ægean* Sea.

Aſide terrâ.] On the *Aſiatic* coaſt.

32. *Poſitoris.*] Of the Builder, *Miletus*, the Son of *Phœbus*.

Hìc tibi, dum ſequitur patriæ curvamina ripæ
Filia Mæandri, toties redeuntis eodem,
Cognita, Cyanëe, præſtanti corpore formâ,
Byblida cum Cauno prolem eſt enixa gemellam.
Byblis in exemplo eſt, ut ament conceſſa puellæ:
Byblis Apollinei correpta cupidine fratris,
Non ſoror ut fratrem, nec quà debebat, amavit.
Illa quidem primò nullos intelligit ignes,
Nec peccare putat, quòd ſæpius oſcula jungat,
Quòd ſua fraterno circumdet brachia collo:
Mendacique diu pietatis fallitur umbrâ.
Paulatim declinat amor; viſuraque fratrem
Culta venit; nimiumque cupit formoſa videri;
Et, ſi quà eſt illic formoſior, invidet illi.
Sed nondum manifeſta ſibi eſt; nullumque ſub illo
Igne facit votum: veruntamen æſtuat intus.
Jam dominum appellat: jam nomina ſanguinis odit:
Byblida jam mavult, quàm ſe vocet ille ſororem.
Spes tamen obſcœnas animo dimittere non eſt
Auſa ſuo vigilans. Placidâ reſoluta quiete,
Sæpe videt quod amat. Viſa eſt quoq; jungere fratri
Corpus; & erubuit quamvis ſopita jacebat.
Somnus abit: ſilet illa diu; repetitque quietis
Ipſa ſuæ ſpeciem; dubiâque ita mente profatur:
Me miſeram? Tacitæ quid vult ſibi noctis imago?
Quam nolim rara fit. Cur hæc ego ſomnia vidi?
Ille quidem eſt oculis quamvis formoſus iniquis:
Et placet, & poſſum, ſi non ſit frater, amare:
Et me dignus erat. Verùm nocet eſſe ſororem.
Dummodo tale nihil vigilans committere tentem;
Sæpe licet ſimili redeat ſub imagine ſomnus.
Teſtis abeſt ſomno; nec abeſt imitata voluptas.

Hìc Cyanëe filia Mæandri, redeuntis toties eodem, dum ſequitur curvamina patriæ ripæ, corpore præſtanti formâ, cognita, enixa eſt tibi gemellam prolem, Byblida cum Cauno. Byblis eſt in exemplo, ut puellæ ament conceſſa: Byblis correpta cupidine Apollinei fratris, amavit fratrem non ut ſoror nec quà debebat. Illa quidem primò intelligit nullos ignes, nec putat peccare quòd ſæpius jungat oſcula, quod circumdet ſua brachia fraterno collo: que fallitur diu mendaci umbrâ pietatis. Amor declinat paulatim; que venit culta viſura fratrem; nimiumque cupit videri formoſa; & ſi quà eſt formoſior illic, invidet illi. Sed nondum manifeſta eſt ſibi; que facit nullum votum ſub illo igne: veruntamen æſtuat intus. Jam appellat dominum: jam odit nomina ſanguines: jam mavult ille vocet ſe Byblida quàm ſororem. Tamen non auſa eſt vigilans dimittere obſcœnas ſpes ſuo animo. Reſoluta placidâ quiete, ſæpe videt quod amat. Viſa eſt quoque jungere corpus fratri; & erubuit, quamvis jacebat ſopita. Somnus abit: illa ſilet diu; que ipſa repetit ſpeciem ſuæ quietis; que profatur ita dubiâ mente: Me miſeram! Quid vult ſibi imago tacitæ noctis? quam nolim ſit rara. Cur ego vidi hæc ſomnia? ille eſt quidem formoſus oculis quamvis iniquis: & placet, & poſſum amare, ſi non ſit frater: & erat dignus me. Verum nocet eſſe ſororem. Dummodo vigilans tentem committere nihil tale; licet ſomnus ſæpe redeat, ſub ſimili imagine. Teſtis abeſt ſomno; nec imitata voluptas abeſt.

NOTES.

34. *Mæandri.*] *Mæander*, a River of *Phrygia*, ſo full of Turnings and Windings, that it ſeems to run into itſelf.

39. *Quà debebat.*] So as became.

43. *Mendaci umbrâ.*] With a falſe Appearance.

44. *Declinat.*] So *Horace*, *Lib.* 1. *Od.* 33.

——*Cyrus in aſperam*
Declinat Pholoen.——

But *Heinſius* has found *ſuccreſcit* in ſome Copies, which perhaps was the original Word.

47. *Nondum*] But ſhe does not yet perceive that ſhe is in love.

49. *Dominum.*] As Miſtreſſes were called *Dominæ*, ſo their Lovers were called *Domini*.

49. *Nomina.*] Brother and Siſter.

51. *Obſcœnas ſpes.*] Criminal Hopes.

Dimittere.] To entertain, to conceive.

52. *Placidâ quiete.*] Sleeping.

55. *Silet.*] She was amazed at the new Pleaſure which ſhe felt.

Repetitque.] She ruminates upon.

56. *Speciem.*] The Repreſentation of her Dream.

57. *Tacitæ.*] In which all Animals are ſilent.

59. *Iniquis.*] Of an Enemy. That Beauty muſt excel indeed, which attracts the Admiration of an Enemy.

64. *Imitata.*] Imagined.

Prô Venus, & volucer Cupido cum tenerâ matre, quanta gaudia tuli! Quàm manifesta libido contigit me! ut jacui resoluta totis medullis! ut juvat meminisse! quamvis illa voluptas fuit brevis, noxque præceps, & invida nostris cæptis. O Caune, si liceat jungi nomine mutato, quàm bene ego poteram esse nurus tuo parenti! Caune, quàm bene poteras esse gener meo parenti! Dî facerent omnia essent communia nobis præter avos. Vellem tu esses generosior me. Igitur pulcherrime, nescio quam facies matrem; at eris nil nisi frater mihi, quæ sum malè sortita parentes, quos tu; habebimus id unum quod obest. Quid ergo mea visa significant mihi? somnia autem quod pondus habent? an & somnia habent pondus? Dî melius! nempe Dî habuêre suas sorores. Sic Saturnus duxit Opim, junctam sibi sanguine; Oceanus Tethyn, rector Olympi Junonem. Sua jura sunt Superis. Quid tanto exigere ad humanos ritus cælestia fœdera, diversaque? Aut vetitus ardor fugabitur de nostro corde: aut si nequeo hoc, precor peream antè, mortuaque componar toro, que frater det oscula positæ. Et tamen ista res quærit arbitrium duorum. Finge placere mihi: scelus esse videbitur illi. At non Æolidæ thalamos timuêre sororum. Sed unde novi hos? cur paravi hæc exempla? quò feror? Obscœnæ flammæ discedite procul hinc:

Prô Venus, & tenerâ volucer cum matre Cupido,
Gaudia quanta tuli! quàm me manifesta libido
Contigit! ut jacui totis resoluta medullis!
Ut meminisse juvat! quamvis brevis illa voluptas,
Noxque fuit præceps, & cœptis invida nostris.
O ego, si liceat mutato nomine jungi,
Quàm bene, Caune, tuo poteram nurus esse parenti!
Quàm bene, Caune, meo poteras gener esse parenti!
Omnia, Dî facerent, essent communia nobis,
Præter avos. Tu me vellem generosior esses.
Nescio quam faciesigitur, pulcherrime, matrem;
At mihi, quæ malè sum, quos tu, sortita parentes,
Nil nisi frater eris; quod obest, id habebimus unum.
Quid mihi significant ergo mea visa? quod autem
Somnia pondus habent? an habent & somnia pondus?
Dî melius! Dî nempe suas habuêre sorores.
Sic Saturnus Opim, junctam sibi sanguine, duxit;
Oceanus Tethyn, Junonem rector Olympi.
Sunt Superis sua jura. Quid ad cœlestia ritus
Exigere humanos, diversaque fœdera tento?
Aut nostro vetitus de corde fugabitur ardor:
Aut hoc si nequeo, peream precor antè, toroque
Mortua componar, positæque det oscula frater.
Et tamen arbitrium quærit res ista duorum.
Finge placere mihi: scelus esse videbitur illi.
At non Æolidæ thalamos timuêre sororum.
Unde sed hos novi? cur hæc exempla paravi?
Quò feror? obscœnæ procul hinc discedite flammæ:

NOTES.

65. *Prô Venus.*] By this Exclamation *Byblis* shews what extraordinary Pleasure she enjoyed in her Dream.

Tenerâ matre.] With thy delicate sweet Mother.

67. *Ut.*] How.

69. *Præceps.*] Short, and flying away swiftly.

70. *Nomine.*] *sc.* *Sororis.*

76. *At mihi.*] *Byblis* laments that *Caunus* is her Brother, and cannot be her Husband.

78. *Visa.*] Dreams.

80. *Dî melius.*] The Gods live happier than Men; they marry their own Sisters.

81. *Junctam sanguine.*] Of the same Blood, a Sister.

83. *Sunt Superis,* &c.] The Gods have one Law, and Men another.

Cælestia fœdera.] Celestial Laws.

84. *Humanos ritus.*] The Customs of Men.

Exigere.] To reduce to the same Rule or Standard. The Laws of Men are of one Sort, the Laws of the Gods of another; therefore said to be *diversa*, of a different Kind.

85. *Vetitus.*] A prohibited and criminal Love.

88. *Arbitrium.*] The Will, the Consent.

89. *Illi.*] To my Brother.

90. *Æolidæ.*] *Macareus*, the Son of *Æolus*, lay with his Sister *Canace*, and had a Son by her, who when the Nurse was carrying him out of the House, betray'd what he was by crying; wherefore *Æolus* enraged, sent his Daughter a Sword for the incestuous *Macareus* to kill himself with; but he saved himself by Flight. *Byblis* seems to collect a Number of Examples, in order to authorize the Crime and lessen her own Guilt.

91. *Sed hos.*] *Byblis* reprehends herself, for suffering Examples of unlawful Love to dwell on her Mind.

Paravi.] Have I collected.

92. *Obscœnæ.*] Filthy Flames, Passions.

Nec

Nec niſi quà fas eſt germanæ, frater ametur.
Si tamen ipſe mei captus prior eſſet amore,
Forſitan illius poſſem indulgere furori.
Ergo ego, quem fueram non rejectura petentem,
Ipſa petam? poteriſne loqui? poteriſne fateri?
Coget amor: potero. Vel, ſi pudor ora tenebit,
Littera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes.
Hæc placet, hæc dubiam vincit ſententia mentem.
In latus erigitur; cubitoque innixa ſiniſtro,
Videat; inſanos, inquit, fateamur amores.
Hei mihi! quò labor? quem mens mea concipit ignem?
Et meditata manu componit verba trementi.
Dextra tenet ferrum: vacuam tenet altera ceram,
Incipit; & dubitat; ſcribit: damnatque tabellas:
Et notat; & delet; mutat; culpatque, probatque;
Inque vicem ſumtas ponit poſitaſque reſumit.
Quid velit, ignorat; quicquid factura videtur,
Diſplicet. In vultu eſt audacia miſta pudore.
Scripta ſoror fuerat: viſum eſt delere ſororem,
Verbaque correctis incidere talia ceris:
Quam, niſi tu dederis, non eſt habitura ſalutem,
Hanc tibi mittit amans pudet, ah pudet edere nomen!
Et, ſi quid cupiam, quæris; ſine nomine vellem
Poſſet agi mea cauſa meo; nec cognita Byblis
Antè forem, quàm ſpes votorum certa fuiſſet.
Eſſe quidem læſi poterant tibi pectoris index,
Et color, & macies, & vultus, & humida ſæpe
Lumina, nec cauſâ ſuſpiria mota patenti;
Et crebi amplexus; & quæ, ſi fortè notâſti,
Oſcula ſentiri non eſſe ſororia poſſent.

nec frater ametur, niſi quà eſt fas germanæ. Tamen ſi ipſe eſſet prior captus amore mei, forſitan poſſem indulgere furori illius. Ergo ego ipſa petam, quem non fueram rejectura petentem? poteriſne loqui? poteriſne fateri? amor coget; potero. Vel ſi pudor tenebit ora, arcana littera fatebitur celatos ignes. Hæc placet, hæc ſententia vincit dubiam mentem. Erigitur in latus, quæ innixus ſiniſtro cubito, Videat, inquit: fateamur inſanos amores. Hei mihi! quò labor? quem ignem mea mens concipit? & componit meditata verba trementi manu. Dextra tenet ferrum; altera tenet vacuam ceram. Incipit; & dubitat: ſcribit; damnatque tabellas: & notat; & delet: mutat; culpatque, probatque; ponitque ſumptas tabellas, reſumitque poſitas in vicem. Ignorat quid velit: quicquid videtur factura diſplicet. Audacia eſt miſta pudore in vultu. Soror fuerat ſcripta: viſum eſt delere ſororem, quæ incidere talia verba correctis ceris: Amans mittit tibi hanc ſalutem, quam non eſt habitura, niſi tu dederis: pudet, ah pudet edere nomen! & ſi quæris quid cupiam; vellem mea cauſa poſſet agi ſinè meo nomine: nec Byblis forem cognita, antè quàm ſpes votorum fuiſſet certa. Et color, & macies, & vultus, & lumina ſæpe humida, ſuſpiria mota nec patenti cauſâ, poterant quidem eſſe tibi index læſi pectoris; & crebri amplexus, & oſcula, quæ ſi fortè notâſti, poſſent ſentiri non eſſe ſororia.

NOTES.

93. *Quà fas.*] As far as is lawful and honeſt for a Siſter.

95. *Indulgere.*] To obey, to give way to.

96. *Non rejectura.*] I would not have diſcouraged.

98. *Coget.*] Will compel me.

102. *Videat.*] Let him conſider of it; but as for me, I will make known my Love to him.

103. *Ignem.*] The vehement Flame, the ſtrong Paſſion.

104. *Meditata.*] Studied.

105. *Ferrum.*] A writing Inſtrument, called *Stylus*, made of Iron.

Vacuam.] In which nothing was written.

Ceram.] The Writing-Tablet, waxed over, which if they wanted any Thing to be obliterated, with the other Extremity of the *Stylus* they could ſmoothe the Wax, and write on it anew. Thus, one they called *Sub Acumen ſtyli ſubire*; the other, *Stylum vertere*. So *Plautus*, *Dum ſcribo, explevi totas ceras quatuor.*

108. *Sumtas.*] The Writing-Tablet.

Ponit.] She lays down.

112. *Correctis.*] Being altered for the laſt Time.

Incidere.] To write or mark down in.

114. *Amans.*] A Maid fallen in Love.

117. *Votorum.*] Of my Hopes.

119. *Color.*] Pale Complexion.

Vultus.] Dejected Countenance.

122. *Sororia.*] Becoming a Siſter.

Tamen ipſa, quamvis habebam grave vulnus animo, quamvis igneus furor erat intus, feci omnia, (Dî ſunt teſtes mihi) ut tandem eſſem ſanior, que infelix pugnavi diu effugere violenta arma Cupidinis; & ego dura tuli plùs quàm putes puellam poſſe ferre. Superata cogor fateri, que expoſcere tuam opem timidis votis. Tu ſolus potes ſervare, tu perdere amantem. Elige utrum facias. Non inimica precatur hoc: ſed quæ, cùm ſit junctiſſima tibi, expetit eſſe junctior, & ligari tecum propiore vinclo. Senes nôrint jura: & inquirant, quid liceat, que ſit faſque nefaſque; que ſerveut examina legum. Temeraria Venus eſt conveniens noſtris annis. Neſcimus adhuc quid liceat, & credimus cuncta licere: & ſequimur exempla magnorum Deorum. Nec aut durus pater, aut reverentia famæ, aut timor impediet nos: tantùm abſit cauſa timendi Tegemus dulcia furta ſub fraterno nomine. Eſt mihi libertas loquendi ſecreta tecum; & damus amplexus, & jungimus oſcula coram. Quantum eſt quod deſit! miſerere fatentis amorem, & non faſſuræ, niſi ultimus ardor cogeret: [neve merere ſub ſcribi meo ſepulchro cauſa meæ mortis.] Plena cera reliquit manum, perarantem talia nequicquam; que verſus adhæſit in ſummo margine. Protinus ſignat ſua crimina impreſſâ gemmâ; quam tinxit lacrymis: humor defecerat linguam, que pudibunda vocavit unum de ſuis famulis: [& blandita pavidum, dixit, Fidiſſime, fer has noſtro, & adjecit longo tempore pòſt, fratri. Cùm daret, tabellæ elapſæ manibus cecidêre. Turbata eſt omine: tamen miſit. Miniſter

Ipſa tamen, quamvis animo grave vulnus habebam,
Quamvis intus erat furor igneus, omnia feci,
(Sunt mihi Dî teſtes) ut tandem ſanior eſſem:
Pugnavique diu violenta Cupidinis arma
Effugere infelix; & plùs, quàm ferre puellam
Poſſe putes, ego dura tuli. Superata fateri
Cogor, opemque tuam timidis expoſcere votis.
Tu ſervare potes, tu perdere ſolus amantem.
Elige utrum facias. Non hoc inimica precatur:
Sed quæ, cum tibi ſit junctiſſima, junctior eſſe
Expetit; & vinclo tecum propiore ligari.
Jura ſenes nôrint: &, quid liceatque nefaſque,
Faſque ſit, inquirant; legumque examina ſervent:
Conveniens Venus eſt annis temeraria noſtris.
Quid liceat, neſcimus adhuc: & cuncta licere
Credimus: & ſequimur magnorum exempla Deorum,
Nec nos aut durus pater, aut reverentia famæ,
Aut timor impediet; tantùm abſit cauſa timendi.
Dulcia fraterno ſub nomine furta tegemus.
Eſt mihi libertas tecum ſecreta loquendi;
Et damus amplexus, & jungimus oſcula coram.
Quantum eſt quod deſit! miſerere fatentis amorem,
Et non faſſuræ, niſi cogeret ultimus ardor:
[Neve merere meo ſubſcribi cauſa ſepulchro,]
Talia nequicquam perarantem, plena reliquit
Cera manum; ſummoque in margine verſus adhæſit.
Protinus impreſsâ ſignat ſua crimina gemmâ;
Quam tinxit lacrymis; linguam defecerat humor,
Deque ſuis unum famulis pudibunda vocavit:
Et pavidum blandita, Fer has, fidiſſime noſtro,
Dixit, & adjecit longo pòſt tempore, fratri.
Cùm daret, elapſæ manibus cecidêre tabellæ.
Omine turbata eſt; miſit tamen. Apta miniſter

NOTES.

123. *Ipſa*, &c.] She ſays ſhe was forced to ſubmit to love againſt her Will.

126. *Pugnavi.*] And I endeavoured to avoid.

Violenta arma.] The powerful Dart.

128. *Dura.*] I being hardy.

129. *Timidis votis.*] With fearful Prayers.

135. *Examina.*] The Rigour or Severity of Laws.

136. *Venus temeraria.*] An inconſiderate, a raſh or precipitate Love.

139. *Reverentia.*] Reſpect.

141. *Dulcia furta.*] Our ſweet private Correſpondence.

143. *Coram.*] Openly, in the Sight of our Parents. *Coram* is uſed in regard to ſome certain Perſons, but *palam* to all.

144. *Quantum*, &c.] *q. d.* But a ſmall Matter wanting to gratify our Love.

146. *Subſcribi,*] *Heinſius* rejects this Verſe as ſpurious, and the Reaſon is plain; as indeed nothing to the Purpoſe.

147. *Perarantem.*] Writing.

148. *Summoque.*] At the Extremity of the Margin.

Adhæſit.] Stopped at.

149. *Signat.*] She ſeals.

Crimina.] This criminal Letter.

Gemmâ.] With her Seal Ring.

155. *Omine.*] By the unlucky Omen.

Apta.] A proper, convenient.

Tempora

Tempora nactus adit; traditque latentia verba.
Attonitus ſubitâ juvenis Mæandrius irâ,
Projicit acceptas, lectâ ſibi parte, tabellas:
Vixque manus retinens trepidantis ab ore miniſtri,
Dum licet, ô vetitæ ſcelerate libidinis auctor,
Effuge, ait: qui, ſi noſtrum tua rata pudorem.
Non traherent ſecum, pœnas mihi morte dediſſes.
Ille fugit pavidus: dominæque ferocia Cauni
Dicta refert. Palles auditâ, Bybli, repulſâ:
Et pavet obſeſſum glaciali frigore pectus.
Mens tamen ut rediit, pariter redîêre furores:
Linguaque vix tales icto dedit aëre voces:
Et meritò. Quid enim temeraria vulneris hujus
Indicium feci? quid, quæ celanda fuerunt,
Tam citò commiſi properatis verba tabellis?
Antè erat ambiguis animi ſententia dictis
Prætendanda mihi. Ne non ſequeretur euntem,
Parte aliquâ veli, qualis foret aura, notare
Debueram; tutoque mari decurrere: quæ nunc
Non exploratis implevi lintea ventris.
Auferor in ſcopulos igitur, ſubmerſaque toto
Obruor Oceano: neque habent mea vela recurſus.
Quip, quòd & ominibus certis prohibebar amori
Indulgere meo: tum cùm mihi ferre jubenti
Excidit, & fecit ſpes noſtras cera caducas?
Nonne vel illa dies fuerat, vel tota voluntas,
Sed potiùs mutanda dies? Deus ipſe monebat;
Signaque certa dabat, ſi non malè ſana fuiſſem.
Et tamen ipſa loqui, nec me committere ceræ
Debueram; præſenſque meos aperire furores.

nactus apta tempora adit, traditque latantia verba. Mæandrius juvenes attonitus ſubita irâ, projicis acceptas tabellas, parte lectâ ſibi, vixque retinens manus ab ore trepidantis miniſtri, ait, O ſcelerate auctor vetitæ libidinis, effuge, dum licet: qui ſi tua fata non traherent pudorem noſtrum ſecum, dediſſes mihi pœnas morte. Ille fugit pavidus; que refert ferocia dicta Cauni dominæ. Bybli, palles auditâ repulſâ: & pectus pavet obſeſſum glaciali frigore. Tamen ut mens rediit; furores redîêre pariter: linguaque vix dedit tales voces aëre icto: Et meritò. Quid enim temeraria feci indicium hujus vulneris? quid tam citò commiſi verba, quæ fuerant celanda, properatis tabellis? ſententia animi erat antè prætentanda mihi ambiguis dictis. Debueram notare aliqua parte veli, qualis aura foret, ne non ſequeretur euntem; que decurrere tuto mari: quæ nunc implevi lintea ventis non exploratis. Igitur auferor in ſcopulos, que ſubmerſa obruor tuo Oceano: neque meâ vela habent recurſus. Quid, quòd & prohibebar indulgere meo amori certis ominibus, tum cùm cera excidit mihi jubenti ferre; & fecit noſtras ſpes caducas? Nonne vel illa dies fuerat mutanda, vel tota voluntas, ſed potiùs dies? Deus ipſe monebat; que dabat certa ſigna, ſi non fuiſſem malè ſana. Et tamen ipſa debueram loqui, nec committere me ceræ; que præſens aperire meos furores.

NOTES.

156. *Adit.*] To *Caunus.*

157. *Juvenis.*] *Caunus*, the Grandſon of *Mæander*. For *Cyane*, the Daughter of *Mæander*, was the Mother of *Caunus*.

159. *Ab ore.*] From the Face.

161. *Fata.*] Thy Death.

Pudorem.] Would not be a Diſgrace to us.

165. *Frigore.*] With Fear; the Conſequent for the Antecedent.

167. *Icto aëre.*] The Air being ſtruck. For Sounds are conveyed by the tremulous Vibrations of the Air.

168. *Et meritò.*] And I am deſervedly thus treated.

Vulneris hujus.] Of the Wound Love has made in my Heart.

169. *Indicium feci.*] Why have I diſcovered

170. *Properatis.*] Written and ſent in Haſte.

171. *Ambiguis dictis.*] In Words, which might bear a double Meaning.

172. *Ne non ſequeretur.*] Leſt he ſhould have an Averſion againſt my making an Opening towards diſcloſing my Intentions.

173. *Veli.*] A Metaphor taken from Mariners, who before they ſet Sail, obſerve which Way the Wind ſets.

Qualis, &c.] To what the Mind of *Caunus* might lean.

175. *Exploratis.*] Not having ſounded the Mind of *Caunus*.

176. *Scopulos.*] Into the greateſt Perplexities.

177. *Neque.*] *Neſcit enim vox miſſa reverti*; as *Horace* ſays.

178. *Ominibus.*] By Predictions.

180. *Cera.*] The waxed Writing-Tablet.

Vidiſſet lacrymas: vidiſſet vultus amantis: poteram loqui plura, quàm quæ tabellæ cepêre. Potui circumdare brachia invito collo, & ſi rejicerer, potui videri moritura amplectique pedes; affuſaque poſcere vitam: feciſſem omnia. Quorum ſi ſingula non poterant flectere duram mentem, omnia potuiſſent. Forſitan & ſit quædam culpa miniſtri miſſi. Non adiit aptè: credo non legit idonea tempora; nec petiit horamque vacantemque animum. Hæc nocuêre mihi. Neque enim ille natus de tigride, nec gerit rigidas ſilices ſolidumve ferrum, aut adamanta in pectore, nec bibit lac leænæ. Vincetur. Erit repetendus. Nec capiam ulla tædia mei cœpti; dum iſte ſpiritus manebit. Nam primum (ſi liceret mihi revocare facta) fuit non cœpiſſe; ſecundum eſt expugnare cœpta. Quippe (ut jam relinquam mea vota) tamen nec ille poteſt non eſſe ſemper memor meorum auſorum. Et quia deſierim, videbor voluiſſe leviter: aut etiam tentâſſe illum, qui petiſſe inſidiis. Vel certè credar non victa hôc Deo, qui plurimus urit & uſſit noſtra pectora, ſed libidine. Denique, jam nequeo commiſiſſe nefandum. Et ſcripſi, & petii. Noſtra voluntas eſt temerata. Ut adjiciam nihil, non poſſum dici innoxia. Quod ſupereſt multum eſt in vota, parvum in crimina. Dixit, & (diſcordia incertæ mentis eſt tanta) cum pigeat tentâſſe, libet tentare: que exit modum; & infelix committit ſæpe repelli.

Vidiſſet lacrymas: vultus vidiſſet amantis;
Plura loqui poteram, quàm quæ cepêre tabellæ.
Invito potui circumdare brachia collo;
Et, ſi rejicerer, potui moritura videri,
Amplectique pedes; affuſaque poſcere vitam;
Omnia feciſſem. Quorum ſi ſingula duram
Flectere non poterant, potuiſſent omnia, mentem.
Forſitan & miſſi ſit quædam culpa miniſtri.
Non adiit aptè: non legit idonea, credo,
Tempora; nec petiit horamque animumque vacantem.
Hæc nocuêre mihi. Neque enim de tigride natus;
Nec rigidas ſilices, ſolidumve in pectore ferrum,
Aut adamanta gerit, nec lac bibit ille leænæ.
Vincetur. Repetendus erit. Nec tædia cœpti
Ulla mei capiam; dum ſpiritus iſte manebit.
Nam primum (ſi facta mihi revocare liceret)
Non cœpiſſe fuit; cœpta expugnare, ſecundum eſt.
Quippe nec ille poteſt (ut jam mea vota relinquam)
Non tamen auſorum ſemper memor eſſe meorum.
Et, quia deſierim, leviter voluiſſe videbor;
Aut etiam tentâſſe illum, inſidiiſque petiſſe.
Vel certè non hoc, qui plurimus urit & uſſit
Pectora noſtra, Deo, ſed victa libidine credar.
Denique jam nequeo nil commiſiſſe nefandum.
Et ſcripſi, & petii, Temerata eſt noſtra voluntas.
Ut nihil adjiciam, non poſſum innoxia dici.
Quod ſupereſt, multum eſt in vota, in crimina parvum.
Dixit; & (incertæ tanta eſt diſcordia mentis)
Cùm pigeat tentâſſe, libet tentare; modumque
Exit; & infelix committit ſæpe repelli.

NOTES.

187. *Cepêre.*] Were able to contain.

209. *Affuſaque.*] *ſc.*] At my Brother's Feet.

193. *Sit.*] There may be.

194. *Aptè.*] In a proper Manner.

Non legit,] He choſe not.

Idonea.] Convenient. She had ſaid a little before,

——*Apta miniſter*
Tempora nactus adit.——

And *Lib.* II.

Diſtuleratque graves in idonea tempora pœnas.

195. *Vacantem.*] Free from other Cares.

203. *Quippe.*] *Byblis* concludes, from many Conſiderations, ſhe had better go on than deſiſt.

204. *Tamen.*] A *Leonine* Verſe.

205. *Leviter voluiſſe.*] To have deſired it but ſlightly.

207. *Plurimus.*] Very paſſionately, violently.

208. *Deo.*] By *Cupid.*

209. *Denique.*] I muſt have committed a notorious Crime; I cannot now be accounted guiltleſs.

210. *Temerata.*] Depraved.

211. *Ut nihil.*] If I ſhould do no more than I have done.

212. *Vota.*] Much may be imputed to Deſire.

213. *Incertæ.*] Of a wavering Mind.

215. *Committit.*] Gives Occaſion to her being often repulſed.

Mox ubi finis abeſt; patriam fugit ille, nefaſque,
Inque perigrinâ ponit nova mœnia terrâ.
Tum verò mœſtam totâ Miletida mente
Defeciſſe ferunt. Tum verò à pectore veſtem
Deripuit; planxitque ſuos furibunda lacertos.
Jamque palam eſt demens; inconceſſamque fatetur
Spem Veneris. Sinè quâ patriam, inviſoſque penates,
Deſerit: & profugi ſequitur veſtigia fratris.
Utque tuo motæ, proles Semeleïa, thyrſo
Iſmariæ celebrant repetita triennia Bacchæ:
Byblida non aliter latos ululâſſe per agros
Bubaſides vidêre nurus; quibus illa relictis
Caras, & armiferos Lelegas, Lyciamque pererrat.
Jam Cragon, & Lymiren, Xanthique reliquerat undas,
Quoque Chimæra jugo mediis in partibus ignem,
Pectus & ora leæ, caudam ſerpentis habebat.
Deficiunt Silvæ: cùm tu, laſſata ſequendo,
Procidis; &, durâ poſitis tellure capillis,
Bybli, taces; frondeſque tuo premis ore caducas.
Sæpe etiam Nymphæ teneris Lelegeïdes ulnis
Tollere conantur: ſæpe, ut moderetur amori,
Præcipiunt; ſurdæque adhibent ſolatia menti.
Muta jacet, virideſque ſuis terit unguibus herbas
Byblis: & humectat lacrymarum gramina rivo.
Naïdas his venam, quæ nunquam areſcere poſſet,

Mox ubi finis abeſt, ille fugit patriam, nefaſque, que ponit nova mœnia in peregrinâ terrâ. Tum verò ferunt Miletida mœſtam defeciſſe totâ mente. Tum verò deripuit veſtem à pectore; que furibunda planxit ſuos lacertos. Jamque eſt palam demens; que fatetur inconceſſam ſpem Veneris. Sinè quâ deſerit patriam, inviſoſque penates; & ſequitur veſtigia profugi fratris. Utque Iſmariæ Bacchæ motæ tuo thyrſo, proles Semeleïa, celebrant repetita triennia: non aliter Bubaſides nurus vidêre Byblida ululâſſe per latos agros; quibus relictis illa pererrat Caras, & armiferos Lelegas, Lyciamque. Jam reliquerat Cragon & Lymiren, que undas Xanthi, quo jugo Chimæra habebat ignem in mediis partibus, pectus & ora leæ, caudam ſerpentis. Silvæ deficiunt: cum tu, Bybli, laſſata ſequendo, procidis; & capillis poſitis duræ tellure, taces, que premis caducas frondes tuo ore. Sæpe etiam Lelegeïdes Nymphæ conantur tollere teneris ulnis; ſæpe præcipiunt ut moderetur amori, que adhibent ſolatia ſurdæ menti. Byblis jacet muta, que terit virides herbas ſuis unguibus: & humectat gramina rivo lacrymarum.

NOTES.

216. *Mox.*] At laſt, when there was no End of *Byblis*'s ſolliciting him to commit the foul Deed, *Caunus* forſakes his Country.

217. *Peregrinâ*, &c.] And built a City in *Caria*, which he called *Caunus*, after his own Name.

218. *Miletida.*] *Byblis*, the Daughter of *Miletus*.

220. *Planxitque.*] She beat; *plangere* is properly to beat the Breaſt.

222. *Sinè quâ.*] And theſe Hopes being all ineffectual.

224. *Motæ.*] Set in Motion.

Proles Semeleïa.] *Bacchus.*

Thyrſo.] By a Frenzy to celebrate thy ſacred Rites.

225. *Iſmariæ.*] The *Thracian* Women.

Triennia.] *Trieterics*; by the *Greeks* they were ſo called, becauſe performed every third Year. Of this, Notice has been taken in the former Books.

227. *Bubaſides.*] Which inhabit *Caria*; for *Bubaſtes* is a Province of *Caria*.

228. *Lelegas.*] A warlike People of *Caria*.

Lyciamque.] A Country of *Aſia-Minor*, between *Pamphylia* and *Caria*.

229. *Cragon.*] A Mountain.

Lymiren.] A City.

Xanthique.] A River of *Lycia*.

230. *Chimæra.*] Is a Mountain in *Lycia*, which, like *Ætna* in *Sicily*, emits Smoke and throws up Globes of Fire; which gave Occaſion to the Poets to feign, That *Chimæra* was a Monſter, having its lower Parts like a Lion, diſgorging Flames, its Middle and Belly like a Goat, and its hinder Parts like a Dragon.

Prima Leo, poſtrema Draco, Media ipſa Chimæra. Lucret.

And *Ovid*, *Triſt.* B. IV. El. 7.

Eſſe canes utero ſub Virginis, eſſe Chimæram,
Atruce quæ flammis ſeparat Angue Leam.

But ſee another more likely Foundation of this Fiction, in what has been ſaid in Book VI. Fab. VI. Ver. 27.

Ferunt Naïdas ſuppoſuiſſe venam bis, quæ nunquam poſſet areſcere. Quid enim habebant majus dare? Protinus ut guttæ manant de ſecto cortice piceæ, utve tenax bitumen manat gravidâ tellure; utve unda quæ conſtitit frigore, remolleſcit ſole, ſub adventum Favonî ſpirantis lene, ſic Phœbeïa Byblis, conſumpta ſuis lacrymis, vertitur in fontem, qui nunc quoque habet nomen dominæ illis vallibus, manatque ſub nigrâ ilice.

Supposuiſſe ferunt. Quid enim dare majus habebant?
Protinus, ut ſecto piceæ de cortice guttæ.
Utve tenax gravidâ manat tellure bitumen;
Utve ſub adventum ſpirantis lene Favonî
Sole remolleſcit, quæ frigore conſtitit unda,
Sic lacrymis conſumpta ſuis Phœbeïa Byblis
Vertitur in fontem, qui nunc quoque vallibus illis
Nomen habet dominæ; nigrâque ſub ilice manat.

NOTES.

241. *Majus habebant.*] What had they more to give, *q. d.* Nothing.

242. *Protinus.*] The Poet exemplifies, by a three-fold Similitude, how *Byblis* was turned into a Fountain.

Piceæ.] A Pitch-Tree, which when the Tree is cut, Pitch immediately flows from the Inciſion.

243. *Bitumen.*] *Bitumen* is a Sort of Pitch that oozes out of the Earth.

244. *Lene.*] Gently. A Noun for an Adverb.

245. *Remolleſcit.*] Becomes ſoft and liquid again, melts.

Conſtitit frigore.] Was frozen.

346. *Phœbeïa.*] Whoſe Grandfather was *Phœbus*.

247. *Vertitur.*] But *Ovid*, in his *Remedia Amoris*, ſays, *Byblis* hanged herſelf:

Byblida quod referam? vetito fratris amore
Arſit, & eſt laqueo fortiter ulta nefas.

FAB. XII. *Iphis* into a Man.

Phæſtus *was a Town in the Iſland of* Crete, *where dwelt* Ligdus, *a Man of good Repute, who required of his Wife* Telethuſa, *if ſhe brought forth a* Girl, *to ſlay it; but, if a* Boy, *to preſerve it for the Service of the Country. Both of them earneſtly prayed for a Boy; but* Telethuſa *was delivered of a Girl. The Mother not finding in her Heart to kill her Daughter, and being under great Perplexity on account of her Promiſe to* Lidgus, *was comforted in her Trouble by* Iſis, *who adviſed her to deceive her Huſband, and educate the Infant as a Boy. When ſhe grew marriageable, her Father not ſuſpecting the Deceit, and relying upon his Wife's Fidelity, made a Match for his ſuppoſed Son with* Ianthe, *the Daughter of* Teleſte. *They were both deeply in Love with each other, but more eſpecially* Iphis; *(for ſo his Father had him called after the Name of his Grandfather) and the Mother being in Pain, leſt her Daughter's Sex ſhould be diſcovered, the Goddeſs* Iſis *aſſiſted her, and changed* Iphis *into a young Man, in order to enable him to conſummate the Marriage.*

Fama novi monſtri forſitan impleſſet centum Cretæas urbes; ſi Crete non nuper tuliſſet propiora miracula,

FAMA novi centum Cretæas forſitan urbes
Impleſſet monſtri; ſi non miracula nuper

NOTES.

1. *Cretæas.*] The *Cretans*, from *Miletus*, the Father of *Byblis*, who ſettled a Colony in *Aſia*. *Crete* is an Iſland famous for having an hundred Cities in it, whence it was named Ἑκατόμπολις. At preſent it is called *Candia*.

Iphide

Iphide mutatâ Crete propiora tuliſſet.
Proxima Gnoſſiaco nam quondam Phæſtia regno
Progenuit tellus, ignoto nomine Ligdum;
Ingenuâ de plebe virum. Nec cenſus in illo
Nobilitate ſuâ major: ſed vita fideſque
Inculpata fuit. Gravidæ qui conjugis aures
Vocibus his movit; cùm jam prope partus adeſſet.
Quæ voveam duo ſunt: minimo ut relevêre labore;
Utque marem parias. Oneroſior altera ſors eſt:
Et vires Natura negat. Quod abominor, ergo
Edita fortè tuo fuerit ſi fœmina partu;
(Invitus mando: pietas ignoſce) necetur.
Dixerat: & lacrymis vultum lavêre profuſis,
Tam qui mandabat, quàm cui mandata dabantur.
Sed tamen uſque ſuum vanis Telethuſa maritum
Sollicitat precibus; ne ſpem ſibi ponat in arcto.
Certa ſua eſt Ligdo ſententia. Jamque ferendo
Vix erat illa gravem mutaro pondere ventrem;
Cùm medio noctis ſpatio ſub imagine ſomni
Inachis ante torum, pompâ comitata ſuorum,
Aut ſtetit, aut viſa eſt. Inerant lunaria fronti
Cornua, cum ſpicis nitido flaventibus auro,
Et regale decus; cum quâ latrator Anubis,
Sanctaque Bubaſtis, variuſque coloribus Apis:
Quique premit vocem, digitoque ſilentia ſuadet;

Iphide mutatâ. Nam tellus Phæſtia, proxima Gnoſſiaco regno, quondam progenuit Ligdum virum ignoto nomine, de ingenuâ plebe. Nec cenſus in illo major ſua nobilitate: ſed vita fideſque fuit inculpata. Qui movit aures gravidæ conjugis his vocibus; cùm partus prope jam adeſſet. Sunt duo quæ voveam; ut relevêre minimo labore, utque parias marem. Altera ſors eſt oneroſior: & natura negat vires. Ergo, ſi fortè fœmina fuerit edita tuo partu, quod abominor; (invitus mando: pietas, ignoſce) necetur. Dixerat: & lavêre vultum profuſis lacrymis, tam qui mandabat, quàm cui mandata dabantur. Sed tamen Teletbuſa uſque ſollicitat ſuum maritum vanis precibus; ne ponat ſpem ſibi in arcto. Sua ſententia eſt certa Ligdo. Jamque illa erat vix apta *ferendo ventrem gravem maturo pondere; cùm medio ſpatio noctis, ſub imagine ſomni, Inachis aut ſtetit, aut viſa eſt ſtetiſſe ante torum, comitata pompâ ſuorum. Lunaria cornua inerant fronti, cum ſpicis flaventibus nitido auro; & regale decus; cum quâ latrator Anubis, ſanctaque Bubaſtis, que Apis varius coloribus: quique premit vocem, que ſuadet ſilentia digito;*

NOTES.

4. *Phæſtia.*] The *Phæſtian* Land, *i. e.* the City *Phæſtus* and its Diſtrict in *Crete*.

8. *Conjugis.*] Of his Wife *Teletbuſa*.

10. *Voveam.*] I wiſh, I deſire.

Ut relevêre] That you may be delivered.

11. *Oneroſior.*] More burthenſome; *q. d.* Girls are very expenſive; for you muſt not only give them a good education, but afterwards provide them with a Fortune.

14. *Necetur.*] This barbarous Cuſtom prevailed among many of old, when they diſliked either the Number, or Quality of Children.

17. *Uſque.*] Conſtantly, continually.

18. *Arcto.*] Too peremptory in his Reſolution.

19. *Certa.*] So *Virg. Æn.* X. *Creta eſt ſententia Turno.*

22. *Inachis.*] *Io*, the Daughter of *Inachus*; concerning which *Ovid* ſays, *Lib.* I.

Nunc Dea linigerâ colitur celeberrima turbâ.

This is the ſame whom the *Egyptians* call *Iſis*, and think to be the Moon. Others ſuppoſe ſhe was worſhipped for *Ceres*, and others for *Juno*.

23. *Lunaria.*] Such was the Image of *Iſis*; her Lunar Horns reſembled the Creſcent.

24. *Cum ſpicis.*] Theſe are the Emblems of *Ceres*, whom *Iſis* repreſented.

25. *Decus.*] Either a Scepter or horned Diadem.

Latrator.] *Mercury* was worſhipped by the *Egyptians* in the Form of a Dog; ſignifying, that he was to guard *Oſiris* and *Iſis*. He was called *Anubis*.

26. *Bubaſtis.*] *Diana*, held ſacred by the *Egyptians*, eſpecially in the City *Bubaſtes*.

Apis.] Some think *Apis* to be the ſame with *Oſiris*, and not without Reaſon; for he was by the *Egyptians* accounted a God, and worſhipped under the Form of an Ox, his Body black, Forehead white, a remarkable white Spot on his Back, double Hairs on his Tail, and his Tongue marked with a Cantharus. He was not permitted to live beyond a certain Number of Years, which having completed, he was, by the Prieſts, drowned in a Well; and when they had mourned long enough for him, they looked out for another.

27. *Quique, &c.*] The God of Silence, whom they call *Harpocrates*.

Siſtraque

Siſtraque erant, nunquamque ſatis quæſitus Oſiris,
Plenaque ſomniferi ſerpens peregrina veneni.
Cùm velut excuſſam ſomno, & manifeſta videntem
Sic affata Dea eſt: Pars, ô Telethuſa, mearum;
Pone graves curas; mandataque falle mariti.
Nec dubita, cùm te partu Lucina levârit
Tollere quicquid erit. Dea ſum auxiliaris, opemque
Exorata fero. Nec te coluiſſe querêris
Ingratum Numen. Monuit, thalamoque receſſit.
Læta toro ſurgit, puraſque ad ſidera ſupplex
Creſſa manus tollens, rata ſint ſua viſa precatur.
Ut dolor inerevit; ſeque ipſum pondus in auras
Expulit, & nata eſt ignaro fœmina patri;
Juſſit ali mater, puerum mentita; fidemque
Res habuit: neque erat facti niſi conſcia nutrix.
Vota pater ſolvit, nomenque imponit avitum.
Iphis avus fuerat. Gaviſa eſt nomine mater,
Quod commune foret, nec quenquam falleret illo.
Impercepta piâ mendacia fraude latebant.
Cultus erat pueri: facies, quam ſive puellæ,
Sive dares puero, fieret formoſus uterque.
Tertius interea decimo ſucceſſerat annus;
Cùm pater, Iphi, tibi flavam deſpondet Ianthen:
Inter Phœſtiadas quæ laudatiſſima formæ
Dote fuit virgo. Dictæo nata Teleſte.
Par ætas, par forma fuit: primaſque magiſtris
Accepêre artes, elementa ætatis, ab iſdem.

que erant ſiſtra, que Oſiris nunquam ſatis quæſitus, que peregrina ſerpens plena ſomniferi veneni. Cùm Dea ſic affata eſt, velut excuſſam ſomno, & videntem manifeſta. O Teletbuſa, pars mearum; pone graves curas; que falle mandata mariti. Nec dubita, cùm Lucina lævarit te partu, tollere quicquid erit. Sum auxiliaris Dea, que exorata fero opem. Nec querêris te coluiſſe ingratum Numen. Monuit, que receſſit thalamo. Creſſa ſurgit læta toro, que ſupplex tollens puras manus ad ſidera, precatur ut ſua viſa ſint rata. Ut dolor increvit: que ipſum pondus expulit ſe in auras, & fœmina eſt nata ignaro patri; mater juſſit ali, mentita puerum, que res habuit fidem, neque erat quiſquam *conſcia facti niſi nutrix. Pater ſolvit vota, que imponit nomen avitum. Avus fuerat Iphis. Mater gaviſa eſt nomine, quod foret commune, nec falleret quenquam illo. Mendacia latebant impercepta piâ fraude. Cultus erat pueri; facies, quam ſive dares puellæ, ſive puero, uterque fieret formoſus. Interea tertius annus ſucceſſerat decimo; cùm pater Iphi deſpondet tibi flavam Ianthen: quæ fuit virgo laudatiſſima inter Phœſtiades dote formæ, nata Dictæo Teleſte. Ætas* ambarum *fuit par, forma fuit par; que accepêre primas artes, elementa ætatis, ab iiſdem magiſtris.*

NOTES.

27. *Digito.*] For a little Image of *Harpocrates*, with his Finger upon his Mouth, is an Emblem of keeping Secrecy.

28. *Siſtraque.*] Σεῖστρον is a *Greek* Noun, from σείεσθαι, to ſhake. It was a brazen Rattle, by the ſhaking of which they made a Noiſe; uſed in performing the Sacred Rites of *Iſis*.

Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina ſiſtro.
Virg.

Nunquamque, &c.] *Oſiris*, is a God of the *Egyptians*, the Huſband of *Iſis*; whom being loſt, the *Egyptians* ſought with great Sorrow, and having found another, they made great Rejoicings.

29. *Plenaque.*] During the ſacred Ceremonies of *Iſis*, a Serpent or Aſp was carried about; by the Bite of which Men fell into a kind of Stupefaction, and died.

30. *Excuſſam.*] Awaked.

32. *Mariti.*] Of *Ligdus*.

34. *Tollere.*] Bring it up. It was a Cuſtom as above mentioned, among many of the Heathens, either to kill, or expoſe in the Woods, thoſe Children they did not chuſe to bring up.

34. *Auxiliaris.*] Aſſiſting Women in Labours.

38. *Creſſa.*] The Woman of *Crete*, ſc. *Telethuſa*.

39. *Seque.*] After her Burthen came forth.

41. *Fidemque*, &c.] And it was thought to be true.

45. *Commune.*] To a Boy, and to a Girl. For *Iphis* is either a Man's or Woman's Name.

46. *Impercepta.*] Not perceived, not ſuſpected.

50. *Flavam.*] Yellow-hair'd.

51. *Phœſtiadas.*] The Women of the City of *Crete*. See ver. 4.

52. *Dictæo.*] A Man of *Crete*. For *Dicte* is a Mountain of *Crete*.

Hinc

Hinc amor ambarum tetigit rude pectus: & æquum
Vulnus utrique tulit: sed erat fiducia dispar.
Conjugii pactæque exspectat tempora tædæ,
Quamque virum putat esse, suum fore credit Ianthe.
Iphis amat, quâ posse frui desperat, & auget
Hoc ipsum flammas: ardetque in virgine virgo.
Vixque tenens lacrymas; Quis me manet exitus? inquit,
Cognita quam nulli, quam prodigiosa, novæque
Cura tenet Veneris? si Dî mihi parcere vellent;
[Perdere debuerant: si non & perdere vellent;]
Naturale malum saltem & de more dedissent.
Nec vaccam vaccæ, nec equas amor urit equarum.
Urit oves aries: sequitur sua fœmina cervum.
Sic & aves coëunt: interque animalia cuncta
Fœmina fœmineo correpta cupidine nulla est,
Vellem nulla forem. Ne non tamen omnia Crete
Monstra ferat; taurum dilexit filia Solis,
Fœmina nempe marem. Meus est furiosior illo,
Si verum profitemur, amor. Tamen illa secuta est
Spem Veneris: tamen illa dolis & imagine vaccæ
Passa bovem est: & erat, qui deciperetur, adulter.
Huc licèt è toto solertia confluat orbe,
Ipse licèt revolet ceratis Dædalus alis;
Quid faciet? num me puerum de virgine doctis
Artibus efficiet? num te mutabit, Ianthe?
Quin animum firmas, teque ipsa recolligis, Iphi;
Confiliique inopes & stultos excutis ignes?
Quid sis nata fide (nisi te quoque decipis ipsam)

Hinc amor tetigit rude pectus amborum: & tulit æquum vulnus utrique: sed fiducia erat dispar. Ianthe expectat tempora conjugii pactæque tædæ, quæ credit quam putat esse virum fore suum. Iphis amat, quâ desperat posse frui, & hoc ipsum auget flammas: quæ virgo ardet in virgine. Vixque tenens lacrymas; Quis exitus manet me? inquit, quam cura novæ Veneris, cognita nulli, quam prodigiosa tenet? si Dî vellent parcere mihi; [debuerant perdere: si non & vellent perdere] saltem dedissent naturale malum & de more. Nec amor vaccæ urit vaccam, nec equarum equas. Aries urit oves: sua fœmina sequitur cervum. Sic & aves coëunt: interque cuncta animalia, nulla fœmina est correpta fœmineo cupidine. Vellem forem nulla. Tamen ne Crete non ferat omnia monstra; filia Solis dilexit taurum, nempe fœmina marem. Meus amor est furiosior illo, si profitemur verum. Tamen illa est secuta spem Veneris: tamen illa passa est bovem dolis & imagine vaccæ: & erat adulter qui deciperetur. Licèt solertia confluat huc è toto orbe, licèt Dædalus ipse revolet ceratis alis; quid faciet? num efficiet me puerum de virgine doctis artibus? num mutabit te Ianthe? quin firmas animum, quæ ipsa recolligis te, Iphi: quæ excutis stultos ignes & inopes consilii? Vide quid sis nata (nisi quoque decipis te ipsam)

NOTES.

55. *Tetigit.*] Moved.

Rude.] An ignorant Mind, unacquainted with Love.

56. *Dispar.*] Different. For *Iphis* doubted whether she could perform the Office of a Man: On the other hand, *Ianthe* was confident she could perform the Part of a Woman.

57. *Pactæque.*] Of the Marriage agreed upon.

58. *Quamque.*] *Iphis*, whom *Ianthe* believed to be a Man, and would soon be her Husband.

59. *Auget.*] She despaired of being able to enjoy the beloved Virgin.

60. *Ardetque.*] A Virgin enflamed with the Love of a Virgin, which is greatly to be wondered at.

61. *Quis exitus.*] What will be the End of my Love, unable as I am, to enjoy my beloved *Ianthe*.

65. *Naturale.*] A natural Love, to love a Man rather than a Maid [*Heinsius* finds Fault with the foregoing Verse as spurious.]

70. *Non ferat.*] Might not produce.

71. *Filia.*] *Pasiphaë*, the Wife of *Minos*. See above, Book VIII. Fab. ii.

75. *Passa est.*] Enjoyed. Having been in love with a Bull, she procured herself to be inclosed in a wooden Cow, and by that means admitted the Bull.

76. *Solertia.*] Wit or Invention.

Confluat.] Should meet together.

77. *Dædalus.*] For he had made the wooden Cow.

80. *Quin.*] But why are you not more resolute to recollect yourself and reflect on what you really are? *Iphis* speaks to herself.

81. *Excutis.*] Cast away, reject, shake off from you.

82. *Nisi te*, &c.] Unless thou deceivest thyself also.

& pete quod eſt fas: & ama quod fœmina debes. [Eſt ſpes quæ capiat: eſt ſpes quæ paſcat amorem.] Res adimit hanc tibi: non cuſtodia arcet te ab caro amplexu, nec cura cauti mariti. Non aſperitas patris, nec ipſa negat ſe tibi roganti. Tamen nec eſt potiunda tibi; nec ut omnia fiant, potes eſſe felix; ut Dîque homineſque laborent. [Nunc quoque nulla pars meorum votorum eſt vana: Diique faciles dederunt mihi, quicquid valuêre.] Quodque ego volo, genitor vult, ipſa vult, que futurus ſocer: at natura, potentior omnibus iſtis non vult; quæ ſola nocet mihi. Ecce optabile tempus venit; que jugalis lux adeſt; ut jam Ianthe fiat mea, nec continget mihi. Sitiemus in mediis undis. Quid pronuba Juno, quid Hymenæe, venitis ad hæc ſacra; quibus abeſt qui ducat; ubi ambæ nubimus? preſſit vocem ab his; nec altera virgo æſtuat leniùs; que precatur Hymenæe, ut venias celer. Telethuſa timens quod hæc petit, modò differt tempora; nunc trahit moram ficto languore; ſæpe cauſatur omina, viſaque; ſed jam conſumſerat omnem materiam ficti, que tempora tædæ dilata inſtiterant, unuſque dies reſtabat; at illa detrahit crinalem vittam capiti natæque, ſibique; & complexa aram capillis paſſis, inquit, Iſi, quæ colis Parætonium, Mareotique arva, Pharonque,

Et pete, quod fas eſt: & ama, quod fœmina debes.
[Spes eſt quæ capiat: ſpes eſt quæ paſcat amorem.]
Hanc tibi res adimit: non te cuſtodia caro
Arcet ab amplexu, nec cauti cura mariti.
Non patris aſperitas, nec ſe negat ipſa roganti.
Nec tamen eſt potiunda tibi; nec, ut omnia fiant,
Eſſe potes felix; ut Dîque homineſque laborent.
[Nunc quoq; votorum pars nulla eſt vana meorum:
Dîque mihi faciles, quicquid valuêre, dederunt.]
Quodque ego, vult genitor, vult ipſa, ſocerque futurus:
At non vult Natura, potentior omnibus iſtis;
Quæ mihi ſola nocet. Venit ecce optabile tempus:
Luxque jugalis adeſt: ut jam mea fiat Ianthe,
Nec mihi continget. Mediis ſitiemus in undis.
Pronuba quid Juno, quid ad hæc, Hymenæe, venitis
Sacra; quibus qui ducat, abeſt; ubi nubimus ambæ?
Preſſit ab his vocem: nec leniùs altera virgo
Æſtuat; utque celer venias, Hymenæe, precatur.
Quod petit hæc, Telethuſa timens, modo tempora differt
Nunc ficto languore moram trahit; omina ſæpe,
Viſaque cauſatur; ſed jam conſumſerat omnem
Materiam ficti; dilataque tempora tædæ
Inſtiterant: unuſque dies reſtabat: at illa
Crinalem capti vittam natæque, ſibique
Detrahit: & paſſis aram complexa capillis;
Iſi, parætonium, Mareoticaque arva, Pharonque,

NOTES.

83. *Pete.*] Deſire that which is lawful and may be attained. [*Heinſius* diſlikes the following Verſe.]

85. *Hanc.*] Neceſſity, and the Quality of the Sex, takes from you her, whom you deſire to have for Wife.

88. *Nec.*] Nor can you be in a Condition to enjoy her.

90. *Nulla.*] It is not as above, *Vellem nulla forem.* [*Heinſius* alſo rejects this Verſe.]

95. *Luxque jugalis.*] The Day ſet for the Marriage.

96. *Mibi.*] Becauſe I am not able to enjoy her.

Mediis.] Like *Tantalus*, to whom the Poet ſeems to allude.

97. *Pronuba.*] As *Juno* preſided over Marriage, ſhe was always invoked in lawful Marriages.

Hymenæe.] The God of Marriage.

98. *Sacra.*] Marriage Rites.

Nubimus.] *Nubere* is proper to Women; *ducere* to Men, and is thus expreſſed:

Uxorem duco, nibut *at illa mibi.*

99. *Preſſit.*] After this ſhe held her Peace.

Leniùs.] Leſs.

Virgo.] *Ianthe*, who believing her intended Huſband *Ipbis* to be a Man, was greatly enamoured of him.

100. *Hymenæe.*] The God of Marriage.

102. *Omina.*] Forebodings.

103. *Viſaque.*] And Dreams.

Cauſatur.] Blames.

104. *Ficti.*] Of falſe Pretences.

Tædæ.] Torches were carried before new-married Brides, commonly made of Pine-Tree. Hence *Tædæ* is put for Marriages.

105. *Illa.*] *Telethuſa.*

108. *Parætonium.*] A Town of *Egypt*, where *Iſis* was more particularly worſhipped.

Marectica.] A Lake in *Egypt*, near *Alexandria.*

Pharonque.] An Iſland of *Egypt*, now joined by a Bridge to *Alexandria*, famous for a large Watch-Tower, called *Pharos*; being a Sea-Mark, and having Lights kept conſtantly burning in it by Night.

Quæ

Quæ colis, & ſeptem digeſtum in cornua Nilum :
Fer precor, inquit, opem, noſtroq; medere timori.
Te, Dea, te quondam, tuaque hæc inſignia vidi,
Cunctaque cognovi, comiteſque, faceſque, ſonumque
Siſtrorum; memorique animo tua juſſa notavi :
Quòd videt hæc lucem, quòd non ego punior ipſa,
Conſilium, monitumque tuum eſt : miſerere duarum.
Auxilioque juva. Lacrymæ ſunt verba ſecutæ.
Viſa Dea eſt moviſſe ſuas (& moverat) aras :
Et templi tremuêre fores, imitataque Lunam
Cornua fulſerunt : crepuitque ſonabile ſiſtrum.
Non ſecura quidem, fauſto tamen omine læta
Mater abit templo. Sequitur comes Iphis euntem
Quàm ſolita eſt majore gradu, nec candor in ore
Permanet, & vires augentur, & acrior ipſe eſt
Vultus, & incomptis brevior menſura capillis :
Pluſque vigoris adeſt, habuit quàm fœmina ; jam, quæ
Fæmina nuper eras, puer es. Date munera templis :
Nec timidâ gaudete fide. Dant munera templis.
Addunt & titulum ; titulus breve carmen habebat :
Dona puer ſolvit, quæ fœmina voverat, Iphis.
Poſtera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem :
Cùm Venus, & Juno, ſocioque Hymenæus, ad ignes
Conveniunt ; potiturque ſuâ puer Iphis Ianthe.

& Nilum digeſtum in ſeptem cornua, precor fer opem, que medere noſtro timori. Te Dea, te quondam vidi, que hæc tua inſignia, que cognovi cuncta, comiteſque, faceſque, ſonumque ſiſtrorum ; que notavi tua juſſa memori animo : quòd hæc videt, lucem, quòd ego ipſa non punior, eſt tuum conſilium monitumque ; miſerere duarum, que juva auxilio. Lacrymæ ſunt ſecutæ verba. Dea viſa eſt moviſſe ſuas aras (& moverat) : & fores templi tremuêre, que cornua, imitata Lunam, fulſerunt : que ſonabile ſiſtrum crepuit. Mater abit templo, non ſecura quidem, tamen læta fauſto omine. Iphis comes ſequitur euntem, majore gradu quàm ſolita, nec candor permanet in ore, & vires augentur, & ipſe vultus eſt acrior, & brevior menſura incomptis capillis ; pluſque vigoris adeſt, quàm habuit fœmina ; jam es puer, quæ nuper eras fœmina. Date munera templis : nec gaudete timidâ fide. Dant munera templis. Et addunt titulum ; titulus habebat breve carmen. Iphis puer ſolvit dona, quæ fœmina voverat. Poſtera lux patefecerat latum orbem radiis, cùm Venus, & Juno, que Hymenæus conveniunt ad ſocios ignes ; quæ puer Iphis potitur ſuâ Ianthe.

NOTES.

109. *Cornua.*] Ports, Mouths. For the *Nile* empties itſelf into the Sea by ſeven Mouths.

111. *Inſignia.*] For all theſe Images were on the Altar of *Iſis*, which *Telethuſa* ſaw in a Dream. See before, ver. 21.

113. *Siſtrorum.*] The *Siſtrum* has been ſpoken of above, ver. 28.

114. *Quòd non*, &c.] *Heinſius* ſuſpects this Hemiſtich, on account of the Diverſity of Readings.

116. *Auxilio.*] So *Virg. Æn. Neque illos, juveris auxillio.* A Pleonaſm.

119. *Cornua.*] See above, ver. 24.

120. *Fauſto omine.*] Overjoyed by the happy boding.

128. *Titulum.*] Ἐπιγραφή.

131. *Ignes.*] The Sacrifices which were made at Weddings to *Juno*, *Hymenæus*, and the Gods of connubial Love.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN LIBER X.

FAB. I. The Deſcent of *Orpheus* into Hell, and *Olenus* and *Lethæa* turned into Rocks.

The ARGUMENT.

Eurydice *dying from the Effects of being ſtung by an Adder,* Orpheus *goes down to* Hell, *and obtained a Grant from* Pluto, *to take her back along with him, upon the Condition, of not looking back upon her by the Way; which not being able to perform, ſhe was recalled to* Hell. Orpheus *is thereupon ſaid to have grown ſtupid, like the Shepherd, who, ſeeing* Cerberus, *whom* Hercules *had dragged out of* Hell, *was, thro' Fear, turned into a Stone: And like* Lethæa, *who being proud of her Beauty, valued herſelf ſuperior to the Goddeſſes, for which ſhe was turned into a Rock.* Olenus *alſo taking his Wife's Fault upon himſelf, ſuffered the ſame Puniſhment.* Orpheus *wearied out with Grief and Mourning, that he might not have a Deſire to marry again, inſtituted a puerile Venery.*

Inde Hymenæus velatus croceo amictu, digreditur per immenſum aëra, que tendit ad oras Ciconum; & vocatur Orphea voce nequicquam.

INDE per immenſum croceo velatus amictu,
Aëra digreditur, Ciconumque Hymenæus ad oras
Tendit; & Orpheâ nequicquam voce vocatur.

NOTES.

2. *Ciconum.*] On the Borders of *Thrace*, where the People called the *Cicones* dwelt, near Mount *Iſmarus*, and the *Biſtonian* Lake.

3. *Nequicquam.*] In vain. For it was an unfortunate Marriage: *Orpheâ* put adjectively, agreeing with *voce* in the Ablat. Caſe.

Adfuit

Adfuit ille quidem: ſed nec ſolennia verba,
Nec lætos vultus, nec felix attulit omen.
Fax quoque, quam tenuit, lacrymoſo ſtridula fumo
Utque fuit, nullos invenit motibus ignes.
Exitus auſpicio gravior: nam nupta, per herbas
Dum nova Naïadum turbâ comitata vagatur,
Occidit, in talum ſerpentis dente recepto.
Quam ſatis ad ſuperas poſtquam Rhodopeïus auras
Deflevit vates; ne non tentaret & umbras,
Ad Styga Tænariâ eſt auſus deſcendere portâ,
Perque leves populos, ſimulacraque functa ſepulchris,
Perſephonen adiit, inamœnaque regna tenentem
Umbrarum dominum: pulſiſque ad carmina nervis,
Sic ait: O poſiti ſub terrâ Numina mundi,
In quem recidimus quicquid mortale creamur;
Si licet, & falſi poſitis ambagibus oris,
Vera loqui ſinitis: non huc, ut opaca viderem
Tartara, deſcendi; nec utì villoſa colubris
Terna Meduſæi vincirem guttura monſtri.
Cauſa viæ conjux: in quam calcata venenum
Vipera diffudit; creſcenteſque abſtulit annos.
Poſſe pati volui: nec me tentâſſe negabo:
Vicit amor. Superâ Deus hic bene notus in orâ eſt.
An ſit & hìc, dubito: ſed & hìc tamen auguror eſſe.

Ille quidem adfuit: ſed nec attulit ſolennia verba, nec lætos vultus nec felix omen. Quoque fax, quam tenuit, fuit utque ſtridula lacrymoſo fumo, invenit nullos ignes motibus. Exitus gravior auſpicio: nam dum nova nupta, comitata turbâ Naïadum, vagatur per herbas, occidit, dente ſerpentis recepto in talum. Quam poſtquam Rhodopeïus vates deflevit ſatis ad ſuperas auras; ne non tentaret & umbras, auſus eſt deſcendere ad Styga Tænariâ portâ. Perque leves populos ſimulacraque functa ſepulchris, adiit Perſephonen; dominumque umbrarum tenentem inamœna regna: pulſiſque nervis ad carmina, ſic ait: O Numina mundi poſiti ſub terrâ, in quem quicquid creamur mortale recidimus; ſi licet, & poſitis ambagibus falſi oris, ſinitis loqui vera; non deſcendi huc ut viderem opaca Tartara, nec utì vincirem terna guttura Meduſæi monſtri villoſa colubris. Conjux eſt cauſa viæ: in quam vipera calcata diffudit venenum; abſtulitque creſcentes annos. Volui poſſe pati: nec negabo me tentâſſe: amor vicit. Hic Deus eſt bene notus in ſuperâ orâ. Dubito an ſit & hìc: ſed tamen auguror eſſe & hìc.

NOTES.

4. *Solennia.*] It was uſual at Weddings to compliment the Bride and Bridegroom with ſuch congratulatory Expreſſions as theſe,—— *Fauſtæ feliceſque bæ ſint nuptiæ!*

6. *Fax.*] Five Torches were wont to be carried before the new-married Bride.

7. *Utque fuit.*] For *Sicut erat.* So our Poet in ſeveral Places. *Faſt.* III.

Utque erat in dubio procubuêre ſolo.
Et bæc quoque funeſtos, ut erat, immiſſit,
Puppim ſtetit ante capillis.

But here *uſque fuit* may be a better reading.

11. *Rodopeïus.*] *Orpheus*, a *Thracian* Poet, *Rhodope* is a very high Mountain of *Thrace.*

12. *Ne.*] *Ut.*

13. *Tænaria.*] *Tænarus* is a Promontory of the Province of *Lacaonia*, where they ſhew a Cave which they ſay is the Entrance for going down to Hell.

14. *Leves.*] Having no Bodies.

15. *Perſephonen.*] *Proſerpine* or *Hecate*, who is called *Perſephone* by the *Greeks.*

16. *Dominum.*] *Pluto.*

17. *Poſiti.*] *Orpheus* endeavours to perſuade *Pluto* and *Proſerpine* to let him have his Wife *Eurydice* again, and to give her Leave to live a certain Number of Years in the Land of the Living.

17. *Mundi.*] This is a Periphraſis of the Shades below.

20. *Opaca.*] Obſcure, dark. For *Tartarus* is a very deep Place of Hell.

22. *Meduſæi.*] Of *Cerberus*, the three-headed Dog of Hell, who had Snakes and Serpents for Hairs to his Body, as *Meduſa* had for the Hairs of her Head. *Orpheus* excuſes himſelf, leſt it might be thought he came to carry away *Cerberus*, as *Hercules* had done before.

23. *Conjux.*] My Wife *Eurydice.*

Venenum.] So called, as ſome think, becauſe it paſſes through the Veins.

25. *Poſſe.*] I wiſhed indeed, and did endeavour to bear the Loſs of my beloved Wife; but my Love is ſo great for her, that it has compelled me to come down to this Place.

27. *Auguror.*] I conjecture.

Que ſi fama veteris rapinæ non eſt mentita, amor junxit vos quoque. Ego oro per hæc loca plena timoris, per hoc ingens Chaos, ſilentiaque vaſti regni, retexite properata fila Eurydices. Debemur omnia vobis: que morati paulum, properamus ad unam ſedem ſeriùs aut citiùs. Omnes tendimus huc: hæc eſt ultima domus: *que vos tenetis longiſſima regna humani generis. Hæc quoque, cùm matura peregerit juſtos annos, erit veſtri juris. Poſcimus uſum pro munere. Quod ſi fata negant veniam pro conjuge, certum eſt mihi nolle redire. Gaudete letho duorum. Exſangues animæ flebant, dicentem talia, que moventem nervos ad verba. Nec Tantalus captavit refugam undam: que orbis Ixionis ſtupuit. Nec volucres carpſêre jecur; que Belides vacârunt urnis, que Siſyphe, ſediſti in tuo ſaxo.*

Famaque ſi veteris non eſt mentita rapinæ,
Vos quoque junxit amor. Per ego hæc loca plena timoris,
Per Chaos hoc ingens, vaſtique ſilentia regni,
Eurydices oro properata retexite fila.
Omnia debemur vobis: *paulumque morati,*
Seriùs aut citiùs ſedem properamus ad unam.
Tendimus huc omnes: hæc eſt domus ultima: voſque,
Humani generis longiſſima regna tenetis.
Hæc quoque, cùm juſtos matura peregerit annos,
Juris erit veſtri. Pro munere poſcimus uſum.
Quòd ſi fata negant veniam pro conjuge, certum eſt
Nolle redire mihi. Letho gaudete duorum.
Talia dicentem, nervoſque ad verba moventem,
Exſangues flebant animæ. Nec Tantalus undam
Captavit refugam: ſtupuitque Ixionis orbis.
Nec carpſêre jecur volucres; urniſque vacârunt
Belides: inque tuo, ſediſti, Siſyphe, ſaxo.

NOTES.

28. *Rapinæ.*] For *Pluto* falling in Love with *Proſerpine*, carried her off with him to Hell. See Book V.

30. *Chaos.*] Through this great Darkneſs.

31. *Retexite.*] Unravel, unweave, that ſhe may return to Life again.

32. *Omnia.*] All muſt of Neceſſity come to you. *Quoàd omnia*, in every particular.

33. *Seriùs.*] So in another Place,

Tendimus huc omnes, metam properamus ad unam.
Omnia ſub leges mors vocat atra ſuas.

36. *Peregerit.*] She ſhall have fulfilled.

37. *Juris veſtri.*] In your Power; ſhall belong to you, and be of your juriſdiction.

Uſum.] The Uſe and Enjoyment of my Wife *Eurydice.*

38. *Si fata*, &c.] But if the Fates deny me this Favour that I aſk for reſtoring to me my Wife, I have taken a Reſolution never to return to the Living, but to periſh with her here.

Veniam.] This Favour.

39. *Duorum.*] Of me and *Eurydice.*

40. *Talia.*] So affecting was the Prayer and Song of *Orpheus*, that it moved the infernal Deities themſelves, and excited ſo great an Attention even in thoſe who were tormented, that, forgetting their Puniſhments, they melted into Tears. *Virgil* has imitated this Paſſage. *Georg.* IV.

Quin ipſæ ſtupuêre domus, atque intima Lethi
Tartara, cæruleoſque implexæ crinibus angues
Eumenides, &c.

40. *Nervoſque moventem.*] And ſtriking the Strings of his Harp.

41. *Tantalus.*] *Tantalus* having been honoured to ſit at Table with the Gods, diſcovered the Secrets of *Jupiter* to Men; for which Reaſon, and for feaſting the Gods on his Son *Pelops*, he was thruſt down into Hell, and was puniſhed with Thirſt, tho' up to the Chin in Water; and with Hunger, though Apples hung over his Head, which, when he endeavoured to catch at were blown away by the Wind, or by the agitation of the Waters.

42. *Captavit.*] He catched at.

Stupuitque.] Remained immoveable at the Hearing of *Orpheus*'s Song.

Ixionis.] *Ixion* having accuſed *Juno* of Adultery, was condemned to Hell, and to be continually turned about there upon a Wheel, and ſcourged by the Furies.

Orbis.] The Wheel.

43. *Jecur.*] Of *Tityus*, who having attempted to debauch *Latona*, being ſtretched out into the Length of nine Acres, is reported to have had Vultures continually preying upon his Liver.

Vacârunt.] They were at reſt from drawing Water.

44. *Belides.*] Theſe were the Grand-daughters of *Belus*, the fifty Daughters of *Danaus*, who were married to ſo many Couſins, and by Command of their Father *Danaus*, killed them on the wedding Night, except *Hypermneſtra*, who ſpared *Linus*, for which they were caſt down into Hell, and ſentenced to draw Water in Sieves.

Tum

Tum primùm lacrymis victarum carmine fama eſt
Eumenidum maduiſſe genas: nec regia conjux
Suſtinet oranti, nec qui regit ima, negare:
Eurydicenque vocant. Umbras erat illa recentes
Inter: & inceſſit paſſu de vulnere tardo.
Hanc ſimul, & legem Rhodopeïus accipit heros,
Ne flectat retro ſua lumina, donec Avernas
Exierit valles: aut irrita dona futura.
Carpitur acclivus per muta ſilentia trames,
Arduus, obſcurus, caligine denſus opacâ.
Nec procul abfuerunt telluris margine ſummæ.
Hic ne deficeret, metuens, aviduſque videndi,
Flexit amans oculos: & protinus illa relapſa eſt.
Brachiaque intendens, prendique & prendere certans,
Nil niſi cedentes infelix arripit auras.
Jamq; iterum moriens non eſt de conjuge quicquam
Queſta ſuo: quid enim ſeſe quereretur amatam?
Supremumque, vale, quod jam vix auribus ille
Acciperet, dixit: revolutaque rurſus eodem eſt.
Non aliter ſtupuit geminâ nece conjugis Orpheus;
Quàm tria qui timidus, medio portante catenas,
Colla canis vidit: quem non pavor antè reliquit,
Quàm natura prior, ſaxo per corpus oborto:
Quique in ſe crimen traxit, voluitque videri
Olenos eſſe nocens; tuque ô conſiſa figuræ.
Infelix Lethæa, tuæ; junctiſſima quondam
Pectora, nunc lapides, quos humida ſuſtinet Ide.
Orantem, fruſtraque iterum tranſire volentem,

Fama eſt, genas Eumenidum, victarum carmine, tum primùm maduiſſe lacrymis. Nec regia conjux, nec qui regit ima, ſuſtinet negare oranti: que vocant Eurydicen. Illa erat inter recentes umbras, & inceſſit tardo paſſu de vulnere. Rhodopeïus heros accipit hanc, & ſimul legem, ne flectat ſua lumina retro, donec exierit Avernas valles: aut dona futura irrita. Acclivus trames carpitur per muta ſilentia, arduus, obſcurus, denſus opacâ caligine. Nec abfuerunt procul margine ſummæ telluris. Hic amans, metuens ne deficeret, aviduſque videndi, flexit oculos: & protinus illa eſt relapſa. Que intendens brachia, que certans prendi & prendere, infelix arripit nil niſi cedentes auras. Jamque moriens iterum, non eſt queſta quicquam de ſuo conjuge: enim quid quereretur ſeſe amatam? que dixit ſupremum vale, quod ille jam vix acciperet auribus: que eſt rurſus revoluta eodem. Orpheus ſtupuit gemina nece conjugis, non aliter, quàm qui timidus vidit tria colla canis medio portantecatenas: quem pavor non reliquit antè quàm prior natura, ſaxo oborto per corpus: que Olenos qui traxit crimen in ſe, voluitque videri eſſe nocens; tuque ô infelix Lethæa, corſiſa tuæ figuræ; quondam junctiſſima pectora, nunc lapides, quos humida Ide ſuſtinet. Portitor arcuerat: orantem fruſtraque volentem tranſire iterum:

NOTES.

44. *Siſyphe.*] *Siſyphus* was the Son of *Æolus*, who for infeſting the *Iſthmus* with Robberies, was thruſt down to Hell, and ſentenced to roll a great Stone up the Side of a Mountain, which when it had almoſt reached the Top, rolled down again into the Valley.

46. *Eumenidum.*] Of the Furies, whoſe Names are *Megæra*, *Tiſiphone*, and *Alecto*, ſo called by Antiphraſis, as though εὐμενεῖς, *i. e.* good-natured.

Regia conjux.] *Proſerpine.*

47. *Qui regit.*] A Periphraſis of *Pluto.*

48. *Umbras.*] Among the Ghoſts, an Anaſtrophe.

53. *Carpitur.*] *Orpheus* came up from Hell to Earth by a very difficult Path.

55. *Margine.*] From the Edge.

Summæ.] Of the Surface of the Earth.

56. *Hic.*] Then *Orpheus* afraid, leſt his Wife *Eurydice* ſhould loſe him, looked back at her.

65. *Medio.*] *ſc. Collo.* For the Middlemoſt of the three Necks of *Cerberus* was that which was chained.

67. *Natura prior.*] *ſc.* His Human Nature. For there is a Story of a timorous Perſon, who, through fear of *Hercules*, fled into a Cave; but looking out, and ſeeing *Hercules* dragging *Cerberus* along, was ſo terrified, that he became a Stone.

68. *Quique.*] Another Similitude. Or *Orpheus* was as much aſtoniſhed, as *Olenus* was, when, knowing his Wife *Lethæa* was to be puniſhed, for her too great Opinion of her own Beauty, having had the Preſumption to prefer herſelf to the Goddeſſes, he took her Fault upon himſelf, and ſo was turned into a Stone with her.

71. *Humida.*] *Ida* in *Phrygia* is watered with many Springs.

72. *Orantem.*] *Orpheus* praying.

tamen ille ſedit ſqualliduſ in ripâ, ſinè munere Cereris, ſeptem diebus. Cura, dolorque animi, lacrymæque fuêre alimenta. Queſtus Deos Erebi eſſe crudeles, recipit ſe in altam Rhodopen, que Hæmon pulſum Aquilonibus. Tertius Titan finierat annum incluſum æquoreis Piſcibus, que Orpheus refugerat omnem fœmineam Venerem; ſeu quòd ceſſerat malè illi; ſive dederat fidem. Tamen ardor habebat multas jungere ſe vati: multæ repulſæ doluêre. Etiam ille fuit auctor populis Thracum, transferre amorem in teneros mares: & carpere primos flores circa juventam, breve ver ætatis.

Portitor arçuerat: ſeptem tamen ille diebus
Squallidus in ripâ Cereris ſinè munere ſedit.
Cura, dolorque animi, lacrymæque alimenta fuêre.
Eſſe Deos Erebi crudeles queſtus, in altam
Se recipit Rhodopen, pulſumq; Aquilonibus Hæmon.
Tertius æquoreis incluſum Piſcibus annum
Finierat Titan, omnemque refugerat Orpheus
Fœmineam Venerem; ſeu quòd malè ceſſerat illi;
Sive fidem dederat. Multas tamen ardor habebat
Jungere ſe vati: multæ doluêre repulſæ.
Ille etiam Thracum populis fuit auctor, amorem
In teneros transferre mares: circaque juventam
Ætatis breve ver, & primos carpere flores.

NOTES.

73. *Portitor.*] *Charon*, who is chief Ferryman over the River *Styx* in the infernal Shades.

Arcuerat.] Had driven him away.

74. *In ripâ.*] Of the *Stygian* Lake.

Cereris.] Without any Suſtenance.

77. *Rhodopen, Hæmon.*] Mountains of *Thrace*, that lay expoſed to the North Wind.

78. *Incluſum Piſcibus.*] Bounded by *Piſces*. For *Piſces* is the utmoſt Bound of the *Zodiack*, and terminates the Year. He therefore ſignifies three Years to have paſſed after the Death of *Eurydice*, in which time *Orpheus* had not touched a Woman.

79. *Omnemque.*] Virg. Georg. IV.

Nulla Venus, nullique animum flexêre Hymenæi.

80. *Ceſſerat.*] Had been unlucky in.

FAB. II. The Song of *Orpheus*; and *Attis* into a Pine-Tree.

Orpheus *bewailing in a Song the Loſs of his Wife, drew a great many Creatures round him, by the Sweetneſs of his Voice: The very Trees themſelves were raviſhed with his Melody, and among them the Pine-Trees of* Cybele, *a Mountain in* Phrygia, *into which* Attis, *the Favourite of the Mother of the Gods was turned.*

Erat collis, que ſuper collem planiſſima area campi: quam herbæ graminis faciebat viridem. Umbra deerat loco. Quâ parte, poſtquam vates genitus Dîs reſedit, & movit ſonantia fila: umbra venit loco. Arbos Chaonis non abfuit,

COLLIS erat, collemque ſuper planiſſima campi
Area: quam viridem faciebant graminis herbæ.
Umbra loco deerat. Quâ poſtquam parte reſedit
Dîs genitus vates, & fila ſonantia movit:
Umbra loco venit. Non Chaonis abfuit arbos,

NOTES.

1. *Collis.*] He deſcribes the Place where *Orpheus* ſat, to charm Nature with his Muſic.

Collemque ſuper.] An Anaſtrophe.

4. *Dîs genitus.*] *Orpheus*, the Son of *Apollo* and the Muſe *Calliope*.

5. *Loco.*] To the Place. So *Virg. It clamor cœlo, i. e.* to Heaven.

Chaonis.] That is, the Oak of *Chaonia*, called formerly *Moloſſia*, of which there was here great Plenty.

Non nemus Heliadum, non frondibus eſculus altis.
Nec tiliæ molles, nec fagus, & innuba laurus.
Et coryli fragiles, & fraxinus utilis haſtis,
Enodiſque abies, curvataque glandibus ilex,
Et platanus genialis, acerque coloribus impar,
Amnicolæque ſimul ſalices & aquatica lotos,
Perpetuoque virens buxus, tenueſque myricæ,
Et bicolor myrtus, & baccis cærula tinus:
Vos quoque flexipedes hederæ veniſtis, & una
Pampineæ vites, & amictæ vitibus ulmi:
Ornique, & piceæ, pomoque onerata rubenti
Arbutus, & lentæ victoris præmia palmæ:
Et ſuccincta comas, hirſutaque vertice pinus.
Grata Deûm matri: ſiquidem Cybeleïus Attis
Exuit hâc hominem, truncoque induruit illo.

non nemus Heliadum, non eſculus altis frondibus. Nec molles tiliæ, nec fagus & innuba laurus. Et fragiles coryli, & fraxinus utilis haſtis. Enodiſque abies, que ilex curvata glandibus, & genialis platanus, acerque impar coloribus que ſimul amnicolæ ſalices, & aquatica lotos, que buxus perpetuo virens, tenueſque myricæ, & bicolor myrtus, & tinus cærula baccis: vos quoque flexipedes hederæ veniſtis, & unà pampineæ vites, & ulmi amictæ vitibus: ornique, & piceæ, que arbutus onerata rubenti pomo, & lentæ palmæ præmia victoris: & pinus ſuccincta comas, hirſutaque vertice, grata matri Deûm: ſiquidem Cybeleïus Attis exuit hominem hâc, que induruit illo trunco.

NOTES.

6. *Heliadum.*] Of the Daughters of the Sun, which we have read were transformed into Poplar-Trees, *Lib.* II. The Sun is called *Helios* by the *Greeks*.

Eſculus.] It is a glandiferous Tree, dedicated to *Jupiter*.

7. *Innuba.*] So called, becauſe the Virgin *Daphne*, who was turned into a Laurel, diſclaimed Marriage. See Book I. Fab. iii.

9. *Enodiſque.*] Without Knots.

10. *Genialis.*] Dedicated to Genial Pleaſures; for in Summer-Time its Leaves ſerve as a Skreen from the Sun, and afford a Shade to thoſe who indulge themſelves in convivial Joys under its Branches.

Acer.] The Maple is a mottled Tree.

11. *Amnicolæque.*] Growing nigh Rivers.

Aquatica.] The *Lotos* is a Tree, that delights in moiſt Places; whence, by the Poet, it is called *Aquatica*. So above, *Lib.* IX.

In ſpem baccarum florebat aquatica Lotos.

12. *Tenueſque.*] Slender. So *Virg.*

Non omnes arbuſta juvant humileſque myricæ:

13. *Myrtus.*] Is a Tree dedicated to *Venus*.

Tinus.] The Tine-Tree. In ſome Editions it is *Ficus*.

15. *Pampineæ.*] Leafy.

16. *Pomoque rubenti.*] With Red Apples.

17. *Lentæ.*] Pliable.

Victoris.] Becauſe Conquerors were crowned with the Palm.

18. *Succincta*, &c.] The Pine-Tree puts forth Leaves only at the Top.

19. *Matri.*] To *Cybele*. See what is ſaid in the firſt Verſe of this Fable.

FAB. III. *Cypariſſus* into a Cypreſs-Tree.

Cypariſſus, *the Son of* Amycleus *of the Iſland* Cæa, *was beloved by* Apollo. *Unwarily he ſhot a tame Buck, ſacred to the Nymphs, for which he would have laid violent Hands on himſelf, had not* Apollo *prevented him. But refuſing all Conſolation, he was turned into a Tree of his own Name.*

ADFUIT huic turbæ metas imitata cupreſſus,
Nunc arbor, puer antè Deo dilectus ab illo,
Qui citharam nervis, & nervis temperat arcus.

Cupreſſus imitata metas adfuit huic turbæ, nunc arbor, antè puer, dilectus ab illo Deo qui temperat citharam nervis, & arcus nervis.

NOTE.

1. *Imitata metas.*] Growing to a Point, as a Mark, ſet up in Courſes for Racing; or taken notice of, as ſerving for a Mark.

Namque erat ingens cervus, ſacer Nymphis tenentibus Carthæa arva: que ipſe præbebat altas umbras ſuo capiti, cornibus patentibus: cornua fulgebant auro: que gemmata monilia, demiſſa in armos pendebant tereti collo. Argentea bulla, vincta parvis loris movebatur ſuper frontem; que baccæ ex parili ære nitebant in geminis auribus circùm cava tempora: iſque vacuus metu, naturalique pavore depoſito, ſolebat celebrare domos, que præbere colla mulcenda manibus quamlibèt ignotis. Sed tamen, erat gratus ante alios tibi, Cypariſſe, pulcherrime Ceæ genitis. Tu ducebas cervum ad nova pabula, tu ad undam liquidi fontis: tu modò texebas varios flores per cornua: nunc eques reſidens in tergo, latus huc & illuc, frænabas mollia ora purpureis capiſtris. Erat æſtus mediuſque dies: que concava brachia littorei Cancri fervebant vapore Solis. Cervus feſſus poſuit ſua corpora in herboſâ terra: & ducebat frigus ab arboreâ umbrâ. Puer Cypariſſus imprudens fixit hunc acuto jaculo; & ut vidit morientem ſævo vulnere, ſtatuit velle mori. Quæ ſolatia non dixit Phœbus? et admonuit ut doleret leviter pro materiâ. Ille tamen gemit: que petit hoc ſupremum munus à Superis: ut lugeat omni tempore. Jamque ſanguine egeſto per immenſos fletus, membra cœperunt verti in viridem colorem; & capilli qui modò pendebant niveâ fronte, fieri horrida cæſareis, ſumptoque rigore ſpectare ſidereum cœlum gracili cacumine. Deus ingemuit, triſtiſque inquit, Lugebere nobis, lugebiſque alios, aderiſque dolentibus.

Namque ſacer Nymphis Carthæa tenentibus arva
Ingens cervus erat: lateque patentibus altas
Ipſe ſuo capiti præbebat cornibus umbras:
Cornua fulgebant auro: demiſſaque in armos
Pendebant tereti gemmata monilia collo.
Bulla ſuper frontem parvis argentea loris
Vincta movebatur; parilique ex ære nitebant
Auribus in geminis circùm cava tempora baccæ:
Iſque metu vacuus, naturalique pavore
Depoſitò, celebrare domos, mulcendaque colla
Quamlibèt ignotis manibus præbere ſolebat.
Sed tamen ante alios, Ceæ pulcherrime gentis,
Gratus erat, Cypariſſe, tibi. Tu pabula cervum
Ad nova, tu liquidi ducebas fontis ad undam:
Tu modò texebas varios per cornua flores;
Nunc eques in tergo reſidens, huc latus & illuc
Mollia purpureis frænabas ora capiſtris.
Æſtus erat, mediuſque dies: Soliſque vapore
Concava littorei fervebant brachia Cancri.
Feſſus in herboſâ poſuit ſua corpora terrâ
Cervus: & arboreâ ducebat frigus ab umbrâ.
Hunc puer imprudens jaculo Cyparyſſus acuto
Fixit: &, ut ſævo morientem vulnere vidit,
Velle mori ſtatuit. Quæ non ſolatia Phœbus
Dixit? & ut leviter, pro materiâque doleret,
Admonuit. Gemit ille tamen: munuſque ſupremum
Hoc petit à Superis; ut tempore lugeat omni.
Jamque per immenſos egeſto ſanguine fletus,
In viridem verti cœperunt membra colorem;
Et modò, qui niveâ pendebant fronte capilli,
Horrida cæſaries fieri: ſumptoque rigore
Sidereum gracili ſpectare cacumine cœlum.
Ingemuit, triſtiſque Deus, Lugebere nobis,
Lugebiſque alios, aderiſque dolentibus inquit.

NOTES.

4. *Carthæa.*] An Iſland of *Cæa*, one of the *Cyclades*.

8. *Gemmata.*] Adorned with Jewels.

10. *Parili.*] Of an equal Size.

12. *Iſque.*] The Buck or Stag.

14. *Quamlibet.*] Though never ſo great Strangers.

15. *Ceæ.*] Of *Cæa*, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea.

20. *Capiſtris.*] Reins, With which Horſes are held in, that they might not run away with their Riders.

21. *Soliſque.*] He intimates, that the Sun was then in *Cancer*, at which Time the Heats are moſt violent. This therefore is a Periphraſis of the Month of *June*.

24. *Ducebat.*] He drew in, he took.

27. *Quæ non.*] What did not *Phœbus* ſay to comfort him?

28. *Materia.*] Conſidering the Quality of the Thing loſt.

31. *Egeſto.*] Exhauſted.

34. *Sumptoque.*] Having contracted, Hardneſs.

35. *Sidereum cœlum.*] The ſtarry Heaven.

37. *Lugebiſque.*] For Branches of the Cypreſs-Tree were, by the *Romans*, ſet before the Doors of thoſe Houſes where a dead Corpſe lay, leſt any ſhould ignorantly go in, and be thereby polluted.

Dolentibus.] At funeral Rites.

FAB.

FAB. IV. *Jupiter* into an Eagle, and *Ganymede* carried up into Heaven.

Ganymede, *the first Son of* Tros, *being admired by all the Women in* Phrygia, *and always making one among them in their Diversions of Hunting,* Jupiter *being transformed into an Eagle, carried him away into Heaven, and made him his Cup-bearer.*

TALE nemus vates attraxerat: inque ferarum
Concilio medius, turbæ volucrumque sedebat.
Ut satis impulsas tentavit pollice chordas:
Et sensit varios, quamvis diversa sonarent,
Concordare modos; hôc vocem carmine movit.
Ab Jove, Musa parens, (cedunt Jovis omnia regno)
Carmina nostra move. Jovis est mihi sæpe potestas
Dicta prius. Cecini plectro graviore Gigantes,
Sparsaque Phlegræis victricia fulmina campis.
Nunc opus est leviore lyrâ: puerosque canamus
Dilectos Superis; inconcessisque puellas
Ignibus attonitas meruisse libidine pœnam.
Rex Superûm Phrygii quondam Ganymedis amore
Arsit: & inventum est aliquid, quod Jupiter esse,
Quàm quod erat, mallet. Nullâ tamen alite verti
Dignatur; nisi quæ posset sua fulmina ferre.
Nec mora: percusso mendacibus aëre pennis
Abripit Iliaden. Qui nunc quoque pocula miscet,
Invitâque Jovi nectar Junone ministrat.

Vates attraxerat, tale nemus que sedebat medius in concilio ferarum, que turbæ volucrum. Ut satis tentavit chordas impulsas pollice; & sentit varios modos concordare, quamvis sonarent diversa; movet vocem hô carmine. Musa parens move nostra carmina ab Jove (omnia cedunt regno Jovis). Potestas Jovis est sæpe dicta mihi prius. Cecini Gigantes graviore plectro, que victricia fulmina sparsa Phlegræis campis. Nunc est opus leviore lyrâ; que canamus pueros dilectos Superis; que puellas attonitas inconcessis ignibus meruisse pœnam libidine. Rex Superûm quondam arsit amore Phrygii Ganymedis; & aliquid est inventum, quod Jupiter mallet esse, quàm quod erat. Tamen dignatur verti nullâ alite, nisi quæ posset ferre suâ fulmina. Nec mora: abripit Iliaden, aëre percusso mendacibus pennis. Qui nunc quoque miscet pocula, que ministrat nectar Jovi, Junone invitâ.

NOTES.

3. *Impulsas.*] Struck.

Chordas.] The Strings of a musical Instrument.

4. *Diversa.*] Differently; a Noun for an Adverb.

Varios modos.] The different Sounds, which constitute Harmony.

6. *Musa.*] *Orpheus* invokes his Mother *Calliope* the Muse.

Cedunt.] All Things are subject to the King of Heaven; therefore begin my Song with the Name of *Jove*.

8. *Graviore.*] In Tones, more rough and sonorous, such as are proper for War.

Plectro.] *Plectrum* is a musical Instrument and the *Latins* call *Pectten*, that with which the Strings are struck: So called from τὸ πλήττειν, *i. e.* striking.

Gigantes.] The Battle of the Giants, concerning which see *Lib.* II.

9. *Phlegræis.*] When the Giants were killed with Thunderbolts. In what Part of the Earth this was Writers are not agreed.

10. *Leviore.*] In softer Sounds, more agreeable to an Amour.

11. *Inconcessisque.*] Unlawful Love.

13. *Phrygii.*] Of the *Trojan*. For *Ganymede* was the Son of *Tros*, a King of *Phrygia*, and is feigned to have been carried away by *Jupiter*, in the Form of an Eagle, and made his Cup-bearer.

16. *Fulmina.*] The Poet alludes to the Constellation *Aquila* in the Heavens, which, as *Statius* says of the Eagle, is said to hold a Thunderbolt in his Talons, *Lib.* XII. *Illa bostem rostro, atque assuetis fulmina ferre, unguibus incessens.* Hence the Eagle is called by many *Jovis Armiger*, and by *Horace*, *Minister fulminis ales*.

18. *Iliaden.*] *Ganymede*, the Grandson of *Ilus*.

19. *Invitâque.*] Against the Consent of *Juno*, who took it very ill that her Daughter *Hebe* should be turned out of the Cup-bearer's Place to make way for *Ganymede*.

FAB. V. *Hyacinthus* into a Flower.

Hyacinthus *of* Amycla *was greatly beloved by* Apollo. *While they were playing at Quoits,* Apollo *threw one ſo high up in the Air, that it was for ſome Time out of Sight; but* Hyacinthus *attempting to catch it as it fell, it rebounded from the Ground, and killed him upon the Spot. His Blood was thereupon turned into a Flower, inſcribed with his own Name.*

Amyclide, Phœbus quoque poſſuiſſet te in æthere; ſi triſtia fata dediſſent ſpatium ponendi. Tamen es æternus quà licet, quotieſque Ver repellit Hyemem que Arie ſuccedit aquoſa Piſci, toties tu oreris: que flores in viridi ceſpite. Meus genitor dilexit te ante alios: & Delphi poſiti in medio orbis caruêrunt præſide; dum Deus frequentat Eurotan, immunitamque Sparten; nec citharæ, nec ſagittæ ſunt in honore Ipſe immemor ſui non recuſat ferre retia; non tenuiſſe canes; non iſſe comes per juga iniqui montis, que alit flammas longâ aſſuetudine. Jamque Titan erat ferè medius venientis & actæ noctis que diſcabat utrinque pari ſpatio; levant corpora veſte, & ſplendeſcunt ſucco pinguis oliuæ que ineunt certamina luti diſci. Quem Phœbus miſit priùs libratum in aërias auras, & disjecit oppoſitas nubes pondere. Pondus recidit in ſolidam terram longo tempore poſt; & exhibuit artem junctam cum viribus.

TE quoque, Amyclide, poſuiſſet in æthere Phœbus;
Triſtia ſi ſpatium ponendi fata dediſſent.
Quà licet, æternus tamen es: quotieſque repellit
Ver Hyemem, Piſcique Aries ſuccedit aquoſo;
Tu toties oreris: viridique in cæſpite flores.
Te meus ante alios genitor dilexit: & orbis
In medio poſiti caruêrunt præſide Delphi:
Dum Deus Eurotan, immunitamque frequentat
Sparten; nec citharæ, nec ſunt in honore ſagittæ.
Immemor ipſe ſui non retia ferre recuſat;
Non tenuiſſe canes; non per juga montis iniqui
Iſſe comes: longâque alit aſſuetudine flammas.
Jamque ferè medius Titan venientis & actæ
Noctis erat, ſpatioque pari diſtabat utrinque;
Corpora veſte levant, & ſucco pinguis olivi
Splendeſcunt, latique ineunt certamina diſci.
Quem priùs aërias libratum Phœbus in auras
Miſit, & oppoſitas disjecit pondere nubes.
Recidit in ſolidam longo poſt tempore terram
Pondus: & exhibuit junctam cum viribus artem.

NOTES.

1. *Amyclide.*] *Hyacinthus* Son of *Amycla.*

6. *Meus genitor.*] My Father *Apollo. Orpheus* teſtifies that he was the Son of *Apollo* and the Muſe *Calliope.*

7. *Medio.*] *Delphos* is a City of *Bœotia,* famous for the Oracle of *Apollo,* which by Geographers is ſaid to have been ſituated in the Middle of the Earth, as it were in the Navel.

Præſide.) *Apollo.*

8. *Eurotan.*] A River of *Laconia.*

9 *Sparten.*] A City of the *Lacedæmonians,* which they did not encompaſs with Walls, relying upon the Courage of their Youth as ſufficient to defend the City.

10. *Sui.*] Of his Divinity.

12 *Aſſuetudine.*] By Intimacy.

13. *Medius,* &c.] It was Noon-tide.

13. *Actæ.*] Paſt.

14. *Utrinque.*] Both of the Night paſt, and that which was coming.

15. *Succo pinguis olivi.*] Thoſe that were going to wreſtle or uſe other ſtrong, or violent Exerciſe, anointed themſelves with Oil.

16. *Diſci.*] The *Diſcus* was a round Plate, of the Thickneſs of three or four Fingers, and little more than a Foot broad, ſometimes made of Stone, ſometimes of Iron, ſometimes of Braſs, which they uſed to throw with a Whirl into the Air. Hence *Propertius,*

Miſſile nunc diſci pondus in orbe rotat.

20. *Exhibuit.*] Shews, gives Proof.

Artem.] For it was ſo artfully thrown, that whirling round, it fell on the Ground within certain preſcribed Limits.

Protinùs

Protinùs imprudens, actuſque cupidine ludi,
Tollere Tænarides orbem properabat: at illum
Dura repercuſſum ſubjecit in aëra tellus,
In vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos. Expalluit æquè,
Ac puer, ipſe Deus: collapſoſque excipit artus:
Et modò te refovet: modò triſtia vulnera ſiccat:
Nunc animam admotis fugientem ſuſtinet herbis.
Nil proſunt artes. Erat immedicabile vulnus.
Ut ſi quis violas, riguove, papaver in horto,
Liliaque infringat, fulvis hærentia virgis;
Marcida demittant ſubitò caput illa gravatum;
Nec ſe ſuſtineant; ſpectentque cacumine terram.
Sic vultus moriens jacet; & defecta vigore
Ipſa ſibi eſt oneri cervix; humeroque recumbit.
Laberis, Oebalide, primâ fraudate juventâ.
Phœbus ait: videoque tuum mea crimina vulnus.
Tu dolor es facinuſque meum. Mea dextera letho
Inſcribenda tuo eſt. Ego ſum tibi funeris auctor.
Quæ mea culpa tamen? niſi ſi luſiſſe, vocari
Culpa poteſt. Niſi culpa poteſt, & amâſſe, vocari.
Atque utinam pro te vitam, tecumve liceret
Reddere! Sed quoniam fatali lege tenemur,
Semper eris mecum, memorique hærebis in ore.
Te lyra pulſa manu, te carmina noſtra ſonabunt:
Floſque novus ſcripto gemitus imitabere noſtros.
Tempus & illud erit, quo ſe fortiſſimus heros
Addat in hunc florem; folioque legatur eodem.
Talia dum verò memorantur Apollinis ore,
Ecce cruor, qui fuſus humi ſignaverat herbam,
Deſinit eſſe cruor: Tyrioque nitentior oſtro
Flos oritur; formamque capit, quam lilia: ſi non
Purpureus color huic, argenteus eſſet in illis.
Non ſatis hoc Phœbo eſt. Is enim fuit auctor honoris.
Ipſe ſuos gemitus foliis inſcribit: & ai ai
Flos habet inſcriptum: funeſtaque littera ducta eſt.

Protinùs Tænarides imprudens, actuſque cupidine ludi, properabat tollere orbem: at dura tellus ſubjecit illum repercuſſum, in aëra, in tuos vultus Hyacinthe. Deus ipſe expalluit æquè ac puer: que excipit collapſoſ artus: & modò refovet te: modò ſiccat triſtia vulnera: nunc ſuſtinet fugientem animam herbis admotis. Artes proſunt nil. Vulnus erat immedicabile. Ut ſi quis infringat violas, ve papaver, liliaque, hærentia fulvis virgis in riguo horto; illa marcida ſubitò demittant gravatum caput: nec ſuſtineant ſe; ſpectentque terram cacumine. Sic moriens vultus jacet, & cervix ipſa defecta vigore eſt oneri ſibi; que recumbit humero. Phœbus ait, Oebalide laberis, fraudate primâ juventâ: videoque tuum vulnus eſſe mea crimina. Tu es dolor, que meum facinus. Mea dextera eſt inſcribenda tuo letho. Ego ſum auctor funeris tibi. Tamen quæ mea culpa? niſi ſi poteſt vocari culpa luſiſſe. Niſi & amâſſe poteſt vocari culpa. Atque utinam liceret reddere vitam pro te, tecumve! Sed quoniam tenemur fatali lege; eris ſemper mecum, que hærebis in memori ore. Lyra pulſa noſtrâ manu ſonabit te, noſtra carmina ſonabunt te: que novus flos imitabere noſtros gemitus ſcripto. Et illud tempus erit, quo fortiſſimus heros addat ſe in hunc florem; que legatur eodem folio. Dum talia memorantur vero ore Apollinis ecce cruor, qui fuſus humi ſignaverat herbam, definit eſſe cruor: que flos oritur nitentior Tyrio oſtro; que capit formam, quam lilia: ſi non purpureus eſſet color huic, argenteus in illis. Hoc non eſt ſatis Phœbo. Enim is fuit auctor honoris. Ipſe inſcribit ſuos gemitus in foliis: & flos habet ai ai inſcriptum: funeſtaque littera eſt ducta.

NOTES.

22. *Tænarides.*] *Hyacinthus* of *Tænarus*. See the Notes above, *Fab* i. *ver.* 13.

23. *Subjecit.*] He threw upwards.

35. *Laberis.*] Thou dieſt.

Oebalide.] *Hyacinthus* of *Oebalia*, a City of *Laconia*.

42. *Tenemur fatali lege.*] We (the Gods) are bound by the powerful Laws of Fate, *i. e.* are immortal, and cannot die. *Teneri legibus* is a Law Term, as in *Virgil*,

Patriæ tenor nec legibus ullis.

45. *Scripto.*] By the Inſcription. A Flower called *Hyacinthus* (the *Hyacinth*) has Letters inſcribed on the Leaves; that is, its Veins or Fibres run ſo (as *Pliny* teſtifies) as to make the Figure of the *Greek* Letters AI, an Interjection of Grief. It alſo denotes the Name of *Ajax*, as being the firſt Syllable of that Hero's Name, in Αιας. See *Lib* XIII. *Fab.* 1.

55. *Ducta eſt.*] Is drawn out or written; for while Letters are writing, they may porperly be ſaid to be drawing out.

Nec

Nec pudet Sparten genuiſſe Hyacinthon: honorque durat in hoc ævi: Hyacinthia redeunt annua celebranda pompâ prælatâ more priorum.

Nec genuiſſe pudet Sparten Hyacinthon: honorque
Durat in hoc ævi: celebrandaque more priorum
Annua prælatâ redeunt Hyacinthia pompâ.

NOTE.

56. *Sparten.*] By another Name *Lacedæmon*, a great City of *Peloponneſus*: it is put for the Inhabitants.

FAB. VI. The Inhabitants of *Cyprus* into Oxen.

Amathus *was a Town in the Iſle of* Cyprus, *the Inhabitants of which had ſo much degenerated from the Principles of Humanity, that it was cuſtomary with them to offer up Strangers in Sacrifice at the Altar of* Jupiter, *which was erected near that of* Venus. *The Goddeſs being offended at their Cruelty, that ſhe might not be forced to leave her Manſion, transformed them into Oxen; and theſe were called* Ceraſtæ *by the Inhabitants of* Salamis, *becauſe of the Largeneſs of their Horns.*

At ſi fortè roges Amathunta fœcundam metalli, an velit genuiſſe Propœtidas; abnuat æquè, atque illos, quibus quondam frons erat aſpera gemino cornu; unde etiam Ceraſtæ traxêre nomen. Ara Jovis hoſpitis ſtabat ante fores horum lugubris ſceleris: quam ſi quis advena vidiſſet tinctam ſanguine; crederet lactentes vitulos mactatos illîc Amathuſiacaſve bidentes: hoſpes erat cæſus. Alma Venus offenſa nefandis ſacris, ipſa parabat deſerere ſuas urbes, Ophiuſiaque arva. Sed quid grata loca, quid meæ urbes peccavêre? quod crimen dixit in illis? Potius impia gens pendat pœnam in exilio, vel nece: vel ſi quid medium mortiſque fugæque. Idque quid eſſe poteſt niſi verſæ pœna figuræ? Dum dubitat quò mutet eos: flexit vultum ad cornua: & admonita eſt hæc, poſſe relinqui illis: que transformat grandia membra in torvos juvencos.

AT ſi fortè roges fœcundam Amathunta metalli,
An genuiſſe velit Propœtidas; abnuat æquè,
Atque illos, gemino quondam quibus aſpera cornu
Frons erat: unde etiam nomen traxêre Ceraſtæ,
Ante fores horum ſtabat Jovis hoſpitis ara,
Lugubris ſceleris: quam ſi quis ſanguine tinctam
Advena vidiſſet; mactatos crederet illîc
Lactentes vitulos, Amathuſiacaſve bidentes:
Hoſpes erat cæſus. Sacris offenſa nefandis,
Ipſa ſuas urbes, Ophiuſiaque arva parabat
Deſerere alma Venus. Sed quid loca grata, quid urbes
Peccavêre meæ? quod crimen, dixit, in illis?
Exilio pœnam potiùs gens impia pendat,
Vel nece; vel ſi quid medium mortiſque fugæque.
Idque quid eſſe poteſt, niſi verſæ pœna figuræ?
Dum dubitat, quò mutet eos; ad cornua vultum
Flexit: & admonita eſt hæc illis poſſe relinqui:
Grandiaque in torvos transformat membra juvencos.

NOTES.

1. *Amathunta.*] *Amathus* is a City of *Cyprus* abounding in Metals.

2. *Abnuat.*] It would deny by a Nod of Diſapprobation, it would reject them with the ſame Indignation, as it would the *Ceraſtæ*, which were a Diſgrace to it, by their offering up Strangers in Sacrifice on their Altar.

5. *Hoſpitis.*] Hoſpitable, becauſe he preſides over Hoſpitality: whence *Virgil*,

Jupiter hoſpitibus nam te dare jura, &c.

6. *Lugubris ſceleris.*] Tragical Wickedneſs, for Strangers from their Altar, conceiving an Idea of them, as of a religious People, found themſelves miſtaken, when made Victims themſelves on it.

8. *Amathuſiacaſve.*] *Cyprian.* For *Cyprus* was called *Amathuſa.*

Bidentes.] Sheep of two Years old.

10. *Ophiuſia.*] *Cyprian.*

13. *Gens impia.*] The *Ceraſtæ.*

14. *Fugæque.*] Of Exile or Baniſhment.

16. *Cornua.*] It is certain that the *Ceraſtæ* took their Names from κεράτα, Horns. And the Iſland *Cyprus* itſelf was ſo called, becauſe it had many Promontories, like κεράτα, Horns.

FAB.

FAB. VII. The *Propœtides* into a Flint-Stone.

The Propœtides, *the Daughters of* Amathus, *contemning* Venus, *by the Diſpleaſure of the Goddeſs, were the firſt who proſtituted themſelves, and having loſt all Modeſty, were at laſt turned into Stones.*

SUNT tamen obſcœnæ Venerem Propœtides auſæ
Eſſe negare Deam: pro quo ſua, numinis irâ,
Corpora cum formâ primæ vulgâſſe feruntur.
Utque pudor ceſſit, ſanguiſque induruit oris,
In rigidum parvo ſilicem diſcrimine verſæ.

Tamen obſcœnæ Propœtides auſæ ſunt negare Venerem eſſe Deam: pro quo, irâ Numinis feruntur, primæ vulgâſſe ſua corpora cum formâ. Utque pudor ceſſit, ſanguiſque oris induruit, verſæ in rigidum ſilicem parvo diſcrimine.

NOTES.

1. *Tamen.*] Although *Venus* had transformed the *Ceraſtæ* into Oxen, yet the *Propœtides* preſumed to deny her being a Goddeſs.
2. *Pro.*] For which Reaſon or Cauſe.
3. *Vulgâſſe.*] To have proſtituted.
4. *Ceſſit.*] Departed, was fled.
Sanguiſque, &c.] Grew ſo callous, that they bluſhed at nothing.
5. *Diſcrimine.*] By a ſmall Tranſition. For Statues of Stone reſembled the *Propœtides*, who were ſo hardened, that they bluſhed at nothing.
Verſæ.] Changed, transformed; ſc. *fuerunt*

FAB. VIII. The Statue of *Pygmalion* into a Woman.

Pygmalion, *offended at the ſhocking Impudence of the* Propœtides, *reſolved to remain unmarried; but having formed the Statue of a Virgin in Ivory, he became ſo enamoured of its Beauty, that he fell deſperately in love with it, and entreated the Gods to infuſe a Soul into the Image he was ſo much in Love with. Coming from the Temple, and being returned home, he found himſelf bleſſed with a Wife according to his Wiſh. Therefore being overjoyed at his good Fortune, he begot his Son* Paphos, *who built a Town called after his own Name in the Iſland of* Cyprus.

QUAS quia Pygmalion ævum per crimen agentes
Viderat, offenſus vitiis, quæ plurima menti
Fœmineæ Natura dedit, ſinè conjuge cœlebs
Vivebat: thalamique diu conſorte carebat.
Intereà niveum mirâ feliciter arte
Sculpſit ebur; formamque dedit, quâ fœmina naſci

Quas quia Pygmalion viderat agentes ævum per crimen, offenſus vitiis, quæ natura dedit plurima fœmineæ menti, vivebat cœlebs ſinè conjuge: que diu carebat conſorte thalami. Intereà ſculpſit niveum ebur feliciter mirâ arte; que dedit formam, quâ

NOTES.

1. *Quas.*] The *Propœtides.*
6. *Sculpſit ebur*, &c.] Made with wonderful Art an Ivory Image.
6. *Quâ.*] The Poet intimates that the Statue was ſo beautiful, that it could not be equalled by Nature.

Nulla

nulla fœmina poteſt naſci, quæ concepit amorem ſui operis. Facies eſt veræ virginis; quam credas vivere: &, ſi reverentia non obſtet, velle moveri. Ars adeò latet ſuâ arte. Pygmalion miratur, & haurit pectore ignes ſimulati corporis. Sæpe admovet manus operi, tentantes an illud ſit corpus, an ebur: nec tamen fatetur eſſe ebur. Dat oſcula, quæ putat reddi: loquiturque; tenetque: & credit digitos inſidere tactis membris: & metuit ne livor veniat in preſſos artus. Et modò adhibet blanditias: modò fert illi munera grata puellis, conchas, tereteſque lapillos, & parvas volucres, & flores mille colorum, liliaque, pictaſque pilas, & lacrymas Heliadum lapſas ab arbore. Quoque ornat artus veſtibus: dat gemmas digitis; dat longa monilia collo. Leves baccæ pendent aure, redimicula pectore. Cuncta decent: nec nuda videtur minùs formoſa. Collocat hanc ſtratis tinctis Sidonide conchâ: appellatque ſociam tori: quæ reponit acclinata colla tanquam ſenſura in mollibus plumis. Feſta dies Veneri celeberrima totâ Cypro venerat, & juvenæ niveâ cervice, inductæ aurum pandis cornibus, ictæ conciderant: thuraque fumabant, cùm Pygmalion functus munere conſtitit ad aras: & dixit timidè, Si Di poteſtis dare cuncta; opto mea conjux ſit, (non auſus dicere, eburnea virgo) ſimilis eburneæ. Aurea Venus, ut ipſa aderat ſuis feſtis, ſenſit quid illa vota velint: & omen amici numinis,

Nulla poteſt: operiſque ſui concepit amorem.
Virginis eſt veræ facies; quam vivere credas:
Et, ſi non obſtet reverentia, velle moveri:
Ars adeò latet arte ſuâ. Miratur, & haurit
Pectore Pygmalion ſimulati corporis ignes,
Sæpè manus operi tentantes admovet, an ſit
Corpus, an illud ebur: nec ebur tamen eſſe fatetur.
Oſcula dat, reddique putat: loquiturque; tenetque:
Et credit tactis digitos inſidere membris:
Et metuit, preſſos veniat ne livor in artus.
Et modo blanditias adhibet: modò grata puellis
Munera fert illi conchas, tereteſque lapillos,
Et parvas volucres, & flores mille colorum,
Liliaque, pictaſque pilas, & ab arbore lapſas
Heliadum lacrymas. Ornat quoque veſtibus artus:
Dât digitis gemmas: dat longa monilia collo.
Aure leves baccæ, redimicula pectore pendent.
Cuncta decent; nec nuda minus formoſa videtur.
Collocat hanc ſtratis conchâ Sidonide tinctis:
Appellatque tori ſociam: acclinataque colla
Mollibus in plumis, tanquam ſenſura, reponit.
Feſta dies Veneri, totâ celeberrima Cypro
Venerat: & pandis inductæ cornibus aurum
Conciderant ictæ niveâ cervice juvencæ?
Thuraque fumabant: cùm munere functus ad aras
Conſtitit: & timidè, Si Dî dare cuncta poteſtis;
Sit conjux opto, non auſus, eburnea virgo,
Dicere Pygmalion, ſimilis mea, dixit, eburneæ.
Senſit, ut ipſa ſuis aderat Venus aurea feſtis,
Vota quid illa velint: & amici Numinis omen

NOTES.

10. *Adeò.*] So that it ſeemed to be alive, and not made of Ivory.

Miratur.] ſc. *Statuam.*

11. *Simulati.*] Made after the Likeneſs of a Virgin.

13. *An illud ebur.*] Although he touches the Ivory Statue, and feels it, yet he can ſcarce perſuade himſelf that it is Ivory; ſo much it ſeems to be done to the Life.

15. *Inſidere.*] To make an Impreſſion, as though the Fleſh gave way to his Fingers.

16. *Metuit preſſor*, &c.] He is afraid leſt the Members being preſſed by his Fingers ſhould become black and blue. For *livor* is a livid or bluiſh Spot, that appears upon Fleſh after it has received a Blow, Which, becauſe it is like the Colour of envious Perſons, *livor* is often put for *invidia.*

21. *Heliadum lacrymas.*] Bracelets of Amber, which flows, as *Ovid* ſays above, *Lib.* II. *Fab.* iii. from the Poplar-Trees, into which the Siſters of *Phaeton* were turned,

23. *Baccæ.*] Pearls. See before, *Fab.* III. *ver.* 11.

25. *Sidonide.*] *Sidon* was a famous City of *Phœnicia* whence the fineſt Purple came, produced by the *Concha* or *Murex.*

28. *Totâ Cypro.*] All over *Cyprus. Cyprus* is an Iſland of the Mediterranean, lying between *Cilicia* & *Syria*; and was dedicated to *Venus.*

29. *Cornibus inductæ aurum.*] Gilt with Gold.

31. *Munere.*] The Sacrifice.

34. *Eburneæ.*] A *Proceleuſmatic* Foot, of which Sort we meet with many in this Author, and in *Virgil.*

35. *Aurea.*] Beautiful. *Homer*, χρύσην Ἀφροδίτην.

Flamma

Flamma ter accenſa eſt; apicemque per aëra duxit.
Ut rediit; ſimulacra ſuæ petit ille puellæ:
Incumbenſque toro dedit oſcula: Viſa tepere eſt.
Admovet os iterùm: manibus quoque pectora tentat:
Tentatum molleſcit ebur: poſitoque rigore
Subſidit digitis, ceditque: ut Hymettia ſole
Cera remolleſcit, tractataque pollice multas
Flectitur in facies, ipſoque fit utilis uſu.
Dum ſtupet; & timidè gaudet; fallique veretur;
Rurſus amans, rurſuſque manu ſua vota retractat.
Corpus erat: ſaliunt tentatæ pollice venæ.
Tum verò Paphius pleniſſima concipit heros
Verba; quibus Veneri grates agat: oraque tandem
Ore ſuo non falſa premit; dataque oſcula virgo
Senſit; & erubuit; timidumque ad limina lumen
Attollens, pariter cum cœlo vidit amantem.
Conjugio, quod fecit, adeſt Dea. Jamque coactis
Cornibus in plenum novies lunaribus orbem,
Illa Paphon genuit; de quo tenet inſula nomen.

flamma eſt accenſa ter; que duxit apicem per aëra. Ut rediit; ille petit ſimulacra ſuæ puellæ: incumbenſque toro dedit oſcula: Viſa eſt tepere. Admovet os iterùm: quoque tentat pectora manibus: Ebur tentatum molleſcit: poſitoque rigore ſubſidit, ceditque digitis: ut Hymettia cera remolleſcit ſole, tractataque pollice flectitur in multas facies, que ſit utilis ipſo uſu. Dum ſtupet & gaudet timidè, que veretur falli; amans rurſus, rurſuſque retractat ſua vota manu. Erat corpus: venæ tentatæ pollice ſaliunt. Verò tum Paphius heros concipit pleniſſima verba; quibus agat grates Veneri: que tandem premit non falſa ora ſuo ore; que virgo ſenſit data oſcula; & erubuit: que attollens timidum lumen ad lumina, vidit amantem pariter cum cœlo. Dea adeſt conjugio quod fecit. Jamque coactis lunaribus cornibus novies in plenum orbem, illa genuit Paphon: de quo inſula tenet nomen.

NOTES.

37. *Apicemque.*] The ſpiral Point of the Flame.

42. *Subſidit.*] Gives way.

Hymettia.] *Hymettus* is a Mountain of *Attica*, abounding with the fineſt Honey.

47. *Corpus.*] ſc. *Vivum.*

Saliunt tentatæ.] The Pulſe beats under his Thumb.

48. *Paphius.*] *Pygmalion.* *Paphos* is a City of *Cyprus.*

Pleniſſima verba, &c.] The fulleſt, the warmeſt Expreſſions of Gratitude.

49. *Oraque non falſa.*] A real Face.

55. *Quo*, &c.] For *Cypros* is called *Paphos*, from *Paphos*, the Son of *Pygmalion.*

FAB. IX. *Myrrha* transformed into a Tree.

Myrrha, *the Daughter of* Cinyras *and* Cencreis, *becauſe ſhe preferred her own Mother to* Venus, *was, by the Diſpleaſure of that Goddeſs, ſtimulated to behold her own Father with Eyes of inceſtuous Love; and finding no Way to accompliſh her Wiſhes, at laſt attempted to hang herſelf. Her Nurſe hearing her Groans from her Chamber, and obſerving ſome ſuſpicious Tokens of intended Death, enters, and enquires the Cauſe. To comfort her Miſtreſs, ſhe promiſes her, ſo to contrive Matters for her Sake, as to enable her to enjoy her Father, and that without Infamy. She delays the Performance of her Promiſe till a fit Opportunity offered. During the annual Feſtival of the Godneſs* Ceres, *when* Myrrha's *Mother lay apart from her Huſband, the old Nurſe leads* Myrrha *to her Father's Bed, by Night, telling him ſhe was a very beautiful Damſel, (but not letting him know it was his own Daughter) who falling in Love with him for his Beauty, had offered herſelf to his Embraces. He having enjoyed her, that he might know her again,*

commanded

commanded a Light to be brought in, and finding she was his own Daughter would have killed her with his Sword. But she, flying into the Land of the Sabæans, *was, out of Pity, transformed into a Tree which bears her Name.*

Ille Cinyras est editus hâc, qui si fuisset sinè prole, potuisset haberi inter felices. Canam dira. Natæ, este procul hinc, parentes este procul: aut si mea carmina mulcebunt vestras mentes, fides desit mihi in hâc parte; nec credite factum: vel si credetis, credite quoque pœnam facti. Tamen si natura sinit videri hoc admissum; gratulor Ismariis gentibus, & nostro orbis gratulor huic terræ, quòd abest illis regionibus, quæ genuêre tantum nefas. Sit Panchaïa tellus dives amomo, que ferat cinamaque, suam costum, que thura sudata ligno, que alios flores: dum ferat & Myrrham. Nova arbos non fuit tanti. Cupido ipse negat, sua tela nocuisse tibi, Myrrha: que vindicat suas faces ab isto crimine. Una soror è tribus adflavit te Stygio stipite tumidisque Echidnis. Est scelus odisse parentem: hic amor est scelus majus odio. Proceres lecti undique cupiunt te, que juventus toto oriente adest ad certamen thalami. Elige, Myrrha, unum tibi ex omnibus, dum unus ne sit in omnibus. Illa quidem sentit; que repugnat fœdò amori: Et inquit secum, Quò feror mente? quid molior? precor, Dî, & pietas, sacrataque jura parentum, prohibete hoc nefas: que resistite tanto sceleri; si tamen hoc est scelus. Sed enim pietas negatur damnare hanc Venerem; que cætera animalia coëunt nullo

EDITUS hâc ille est, qui, si sine prole fuisset.
Inter felices Cinyras potuisset haberi.
Dira canam. Procul hinc natæ, procul este parentes:
Aut, mea si vestras mulcebunt carmina mentes,
Desit in hâc mihi parte fides; nec credite factum;
Vel, si credetis, facti quoque credite pœnam.
Si tamen admissum sinit hoc Natura videri;
Gentibus Ismariis, & nostro gratulor orbi:
Gratulor huic terræ, quòd abest regionibus illis,
Quæ tantum genuêre nefas. Sit dives amomo,
Cinnamaque, costumque suam, sudataque ligno
Thura ferat, floresque alios Panchaïa tellus:
Dum ferat & Myrrham. Tanti nova non fuit arbos.
Ipse negat nocuisse tibi sua tela Cupido,
Myrrha: facesque suas à crimine vindicat isto.
Stipite te Stygio tumidisque adflavit Echidnis
E tribus una soror. Scelus est odisse parentem:
Hic amor est odio majus scelus, Undique lecti
Te cupiunt proceres; totoque Oriente juventus
Ad thalami certamen adest. Ex omnibus unum
Elige, Myrrha, tibi; dum ne sit in omnibus unus.
Illa quidem sentit; fœdoque repugnat amori:
Et secum, Quò mente feror? quid molior? inquit.
Dî precor, & Pietas sacrataque jura parentum
Hoc prohibete nefas: scelerique resistite tanto;
Si tamen hoc scelus est. Sed enim damnare negatur
Hanc Venerem pietas; coëuntque animalia nullo

NOTES.

1. *Hâc.*] From her, *i. e. Pygmalion*'s Wife, that had been a Statue.

4. *Aut mea si,* &c.] Or, if my Verses shall afford you Delight, believe those Things fictitious, which are recorded in this Place concerning *Myrrha*, the Daughter of *Cinyras*.

8. *Ismariis.*] *Thracian*: For *Orpheus*, who sings these Things, was a *Thracian*.

9. *Abest.*] Is far distant from.

10. *Amomo.*] An Herb of a very sweet Smell.

11. *Costum.*] A Shrub growing in *Arabia*, of very grateful Odour.

11. *Sudata.*] Distilling as it were by Sweat.

12. *Panchaïa.*] A very fruitful Part of *Arabia*.

13. *Tanti nova non fuit arbos.*] The new Tree hardly makes Amends for Incest, the Crime to which it owes its Birth.

15. *Vindicat.*] Clears from.

17. *E tribus.*] One of the three Furies, *Tisiphone*, *Alecto*, or *Megæra*.

18. *Lecti.*] Chosen, the noblest.

20. *Thalami ad certamen adest.*] Comes to court you for Marriage, striving which shall obtain you.

Cætera

Cætera dilectu, nec habetur turpe juvencæ
Ferre patrem tergo: fit equo ſua filia conjux;
Quaſque creavit, init pecudes, caper: ipſaque cujus
Semine concepta eſt, ex illo concipit ales.
Felices, quibus iſta licent! humana malignas
Cura dedit leges: & quod Natura remittit,
Invida jura negant. Gentes tamen eſſe feruntur,
In quibus & nato genitrix, & nata parenti
Jungitur; & pietas geminato creſcit amore.
Me miſeram, quod non naſci mihi contigit illîc,
Fortunâque loci lædor! Quid in iſta revolvor?
Spes interdictæ diſcedite. Dignus amari
Ille, ſed ut pater, eſt. Ergo ſi filia magni
Non eſſem Cinyræ: Cinyrâ concumbere poſſem.
Nunc quia tam meus eſt, non eſt meus; ipſaque damno
Eſt mihi proximitas; aliena potentior eſſem.
Ire libet procul hinc, patrioſque relinquere fines,
Dum ſcelus effugiam. Retinet malus error amantem.
Ut præſens ſpectem Cinyram; tangamque, loquarque,
Oſculaque admoveam, ſi nil conceditur ultrà.
Ultrà autem ſperare aliquid potes, impia virgo?
Nec, quot confundas & jura & nomina, ſentis?
Tune eris & matris pellex, & adultera patris?
Tune ſoror gnati? genitrixque vocabere fratris?
Nec metues atro crinitas angue ſorores,
Quas facibus ſævis oculos atque ora petentes
Noxia corda vident? At tu, dum corpore non es
Paſſa, nefas animo ne concipe: neve potentis
Concubitu vetito naturæ pollue fœdus.

dilectu, nec habetur turpe juvencæ ferre patrem tergo: ſua filia fit conjux equo; caper init pecudes, quas creavit: que ales concipit ex illo ſemine cujus ipſa eſt concepta. Felices quibus iſta licent! humana cura dedit malignas leges: & invida jura negant quod Natura remittit. Tamen feruntur eſſe gentes, in quibus genitrix jungitur nato & nata parenti; & pietas creſcit amore geminato. Me miſeram, quòd non contigit mihi naſci illîc, que lædor fortunâ loci! Quid revolvor in iſta? interdictæ ſpes diſcedite. Ille eſt dignus amari, ſed ut pater. Ergo ſi non eſſem filia magni Cinyræ; poſſem concumbere Cinyrâ. Nunc quia eſt tam meus, non eſt meus; ipſaque proximitas eſt mihi damno: aliena eſſem potentior. Libet ire procul hinc, que relinquere patrios fines, dum effugiam ſcelus. Malus error retinet amantem. Ut preſens ſpectem Cinyram; tangamque, loquarque, advoveamque oſcula, ſi nil conceditur ultrà? autem ſperare aliquid ultrà potes, impia virgo? nec ſentis quot jura & nomina confundas? tune eris & pellex matris & adultera patris? tune ſoror gnati? que vocabere genitrix fratris? nec metues ſorores crinitas atro angue, quas noxia corda vident petentes oculos atque ora ſævis facibus? at tu dum non es paſſa corpore, ne concipe nefas animo, neve pollue fœdus potentis naturæ vetito concubitu.

NOTES.

28. *Dilectu.*] For *diligere* is the ſame as *ſeligere*: Hence come *militum dilectus*. *Heinſius* in his Manuſcript has found *delectu*, which is to the ſame Effect.

30. *Init.*] Couples with.

33. *Remittit.*] Permits.

34. *Invidâ.*] Which ſeem to envy Mankind, the Liberty of enjoying, that which Nature allows of.

Negant] Prohibit.

Gentes.] Theſe are the *Troglodytæ*, and various Nations of the *Ethiopians*, who have their Wives in common, and live after the Manner of Brutes.

39. *Interdictæ.*] Forbidden by the Laws.

40. *Ille.*] *Cinyras* my Father.

41. *Cinyrâ.*] With *Cinyras*.

42. *Quia meus eſt*, &c.] Becauſe he is my Father, he cannot be my Huſband.

45. *Error.*] A diſhoneſt Love; the Poets frequently uſe *Error* for *Amor*. So *Virgil*, *Ut vidi, ut perii, ut me malus abſtulit Error*. The Poets call it likewiſe *furor* and *inſania*; and *Amantes*, i. e. thoſe in Love *Amentes*, mad Perſons, and *male ſani*. And *Ovid*, *Amor.* Eleg. X. *Cum bene pertæſum eſt, animique reſanuit error*; and Eleg. XI. to *Cupid*, *Blanditiæ comites tibi erunt Errorque, Furorque, Aſſidua pàrtes turba ſecuta tuas*. Heinſius.

Amantem.] ſc. *Me*.

47. *Nil ultrà.*] No greater Familiarities.

52. *Atro.*] With black, diſmal.

Sorores.] The Furies mentioned before.

Velle

Puta velle, res ipsa vetat. Ille pius memorque juris. Et O vellem similis furor esset in illo! dixerat. At Cinyras quem digna copia procorum facit dubitare quid faciat, scitatur ab ipsâ, nominibus dictis, cujus mariti velit esse, illa primò filet: que æstuat hærens in patriis vultibus; & suffundit lumina tepido rore. Cinyras credens hæc esse Virginei timoris, vetat fl re: que siccat genas, atque jungit oscula. Myrrha gaudet nimiùm datis, consultaque qualem virum optet habere; dixit similem tibi. At ille collaudat vo em non intellectam: & ait esto tam pia semper. Nomine pietatis dicto virgo demisit vultus conscia sceleris sibi. Erat medium noctis, que somnus solverat curas & pectora. At Cinyreïa virgo pervigil carpitur indomito igni; que retractat furiosa vota. Et modò desperat; modò vult tentare: pudetque & cupit; & non invenit quod agat. Utque ingens trabes saucia securi, ubi novissima plaga restat, est in dubio, quò cadat: que timetur ab omni parte: Sic animus labefactus vario vulnere nutat levis huc atque illuc; que sumit momenta utroque; nec modus aut requies amoris reperitur nisi mors. Mors, Placet. Erigitur: que destinat innectere fauces laqueo: & zonâ, revinctâ de summo poste, dixit, care Cinyra vale, que intellige causam mortis: & aptabat vincula pallenti collo. Ferunt murmura verborum perveniss ad fidas aures nutricis, servantis limen alumnæ. Anus surgit, reseratque fores: que videns instrumenta mortis paratæ,

Velle puta: res ipsa vetat. Pius ille, memorque
Juris. Et O vellem similis furor esset in illo!
Dixerat. At Cinyras, quem copia digna procorum,
Quid faciat, dubitare facit, scitatur ab ipsâ,
Nominibus dictis, cujus velit esse mariti.
Illa silet primò: patriisque in vultibus hærens
Æstuat: & tepido suffundit lumina rore.
Virginei Cinyras hæc credens esse timoris,
Flere vetat: siccatque genas; atque oscula jungit.
Myrrha datis nimiùm gaudet; consultaque qualem
Optet habere virum; similem tibi, dixit. At ille
Non intellectam vocem collaudat: &, esto
Tam pia semper, ait. Pietatis nomine dicto
Demisit vultus, sceleris sibi conscia, virgo.
Noctis erat medium; curasque & pectora somnus
Solverat. Ad virgo Cinyreïa pervigil igni
Carpitur indomito; furiosaque vota retractat.
Et modò desperat; modò vult tentare: pudetque
Et cupit; &, quod agat, non invenit. Utque securi
Saucia trabes ingens, ubi plaga novissima restat,
Quò cadat, in dubio est omnique à parte timetur:
Sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat
Huc levis, atque illuc; momentaque sumit utroque.
Nec modus, aut requies, nisi mors, reperitur amoris.
Mors placet. Erigitur; laqueoque innectere fauces
Destinat: &, zonâ summo de poste revinctâ,
Care vale Cinyra, causamque intellige mortis,
Dixit: & aptabat pallenti vincula collo.
Murmura verborum fidas nutricis ad aures
Perveniss ferunt; limen servantis alumnæ.
Surgit anus, reseratque fores: mortisque paratæ

NOTES.

37. *Velle.*] sc. *Te.*

Res ipsa.] The Baseness of the Action.

58. *Juris.*] Of the Law, which forbids Children to be concerned in this wise with their Parents.

61. *Nominibus dictis.*] Having mentioned the Names of her Lovers.

63. *Rore tepido.*] With warm Tears.

64. *Credens.*] sc. *Signa.*

66. *Datis.*] sc. *Osculis.*

Consultaque.] And being asked.

70. *Demisit vultus.*] She cast her Eeys down.

72. *Virgo Cinyreïa.*] *Mrrrha*, the Daughter of *Cinyra.*

Igni carpitur indomito.] Is tormented with Love, which she could not subdue.

73. *Furiosaque vota.*] Her frantic Wishes.

75. *Utque securi*, &c.] By this Simile the Poet shews in what Perplexity of Mind *Myrrha* was.

76. *Saucia.*] Being wounded.

Trabes.] A great Tree.

Plaga novissima.] The last Stroke.

77. *Quò cadat.*] Which Way it should fall, whether forward or backward, on the right or to the left.

78. *Vario vulnere.*] With such Alternatives of afflicting Thoughts.

79. *Utroque.*] So the Comedian. *Parvo momento mens mea huc illuc impellitur.*

80. *Modus.*] Means, Way.

82. *Destinat.*] She resolves.

86. *Servantis.*] Keeping, Observant of, &c.

87. *Reseratque.*] And opens.

Instrumenta

Inſtrumenta videns, ſpatio conclamat eodem,
Seque ferit, ſcinditque ſinus, ereptaque collo
Vincula dilaniat, tum denique flere vacavit;
Tum dare complexus, laqueique requirere cauſam.
Muta ſilet virgo, terramque immota tuetur:
Et deprenſa dolet tardæ conamina mortis.
Inſtat anus; canoſque ſuos, & inania nudans
Ubera, per cunas alimentaque prima precatur,
Ut ſibi committat, quicquid dolet. Illa rogantem
Averſata, gemit. Certa eſt exquirere nutrix:
Nec ſolam ſpondere fidem. Dic, inquit: opemque
Me ſine ferre tibi. Non eſt mea pigra ſenectus.
Seu furor eſt; habeo quæ carmine ſanet, & herbis.
Sive aliquis nocuit; magico luſtrabere ritu.
Sive eſt ira Deûm, ſacris placabilis ira.
Quid rear ulterius? Certè fortuna domuſque
Soſpes & in curſu eſt: vivunt genitrixque, paterque.
Myrrha, patre audito, ſuſpiria duxit ab imo
Pectore. Nec nutrix etiamnum concipit ullum
Mente nefas: aliquemque tamen præſentit amorem
Propoſitique tenax, quodcunque ſit, orat ut ipſi
Indicet: & gremio lacrymantem tollit anili:
Atque ita complectens infirmis membra lacertis
Senſimus, inquit; Amas: Et in hôc mea (pone timorem)
Sedulitas erit apta tibi: nec ſentiet unquam
Hoc pater. Exſiluit gremio furibunda, torumque
Ore premens, Diſcede, precor; miſeroque pudori
Parce, ait. Inſtanti, diſcede, aut deſine dixit,
Quærere quid doleam. Scelus eſt, quod ſcire laboras.

conclamat eodem ſpatio, que ferit ſe, ſcinditque ſinus, que dilaniat vincula erepta collo; tum denique vacavit flere, tum dare complexus, que requirere cauſam laquei. Virgo ſilet muta, que immota tuetur terram: & dolet conamina tardæ mortis deprehenſa. Anus inſtat; que nudans ſuos canos, et inania ubera, precatur per cunas, que prima alimenta, ui committat ſibi, quicquid dolet. Illa averſata rogantem, gemit. Nutrix eſt certa exquirere: nec ſpondere fidem ſolam. Inquit, dic; que ſine me ferre opem tibi. Mea ſenectus non eſt pigra. Seu eſt furor: habeo que ſanet carmine & herbis. Sive aliquis nocuit; luſtrabere magico ritu. Sive eſt ira Deûm, ira placabilis ſacris. Quid rear ulterius? Certe fortuna domuſque eſt ſoſpes & in curſu: genitrixque, paterque vivunt. Myrrha, patre audito, duxit ſuſpiria ab imo pectore. Nec nutrix etiamnum concipit ullum nefas mente: que tamen præſentit aliquem amorem. Que tenax propoſiti, orat ut indicet ipſi quodcunque ſit: & tollit lacrymantem anili gremio: atque complectens membra infirmis lacertis, inquit ita; ſenſimus, amas: (pone timorem) mea ſedulitas erit apta tibi & in hôc; nec pater unquam ſentiet hoc. Furibunda exſiluit gremio, que premens torum ore, ait, precor diſcede; que parce miſero pudori. Inſtanti dixit, aut diſcede, aut deſine quærere quid doleam. Quod laboras ſcire, eſt ſcelus.

NOTES.

80. *Sinus.*] Sc. *Veſtium.* As is uſual in immoderate Grief.

90. *Tum, &c.*] After breaking the Girdle, then the Nurſe had Time to weep.

92. *Muta.*] As though ſhe were dumb.

Tuetur.] She looks down upon.

93. *Deprenſa dolet.*] *Myrrha* is ſorry that her Attempt to make away with herſelf had been diſcovered by the Nurſe.

96. *Ut committat.*] That ſhe would reveal.

97. *Averſata.*] She refuſing, turned her Head aſide.

98. *Nec ſolam, &c.*] She not only promiſes Secrecy, but Aſſiſtance.

99. *Sine.*] Permit.

100. *Furor.*] Madneſs cauſed by Love.

101. *Nocuit.*] Has injured you by any Spell or Charm, you ſhall get rid of it by a Counter-charm.

101. *Luſtrabere.*] Thou ſhalt be purged, or cleared of the Injury done you.

104. *Soſpes & in curſu.*] The Fortune of your Family is ſafe, and is likely ſo to remain. A Phraſe very common with *Ovid*, Pont. IV. Eleg. XI. *Dum dolor in curſu eſt, dum petit æger opem*, Rem Amor. *Dum furor in curſu eſt, currenti cede furori.* Faſt. IV. *In medio curſu tempora veris erunt.*

110. *Nata.*] Nurſes were wont to call thoſe Females they brought up Daughters, and were called by them Mothers: So the Nurſe of *Phædra* in *Euripides* ſpeaks, Θάρσει τέκνον, καί μὴ χαλεπῶς μετάβαλλε βίοτον.

113. *Furibunda.*] Like one in a Rage.

115. *Inſtanti.*] Urging (preſſing) her, *ſc. nutrici.*

Anus horret; que tendit manus tremulas anniſque metuque: & ſupplex procumbit ante pedes alumnæ. Et modò blanditur; modò terret, ſi non fiat conſcia: que minatur indicium laquei & cœptæ mortis: & ſpondet officium amori commiſſo. Illa extulit caput, que implevit pectora nutricis lacrymis obortis: que ſæpè conata fateri, ſæpè tenet vocem: que texit pudibunda ora veſtibus: & dixit, ô matrem felicem conjuge! hactenus: & gemuit. Tremor penetrat in gelidos artus, oſſaque nutricis; albaque canities, ſtetit hirta toto vertice rigidis capillis (enim ſenſit). Addidit & multa, ut excuteret diros amores, ſi poſſet. At virgo ſcit ſe non moneri falſa, at tamen eſt certa mori; ſi non potiatur amato. Hæc ait, vive, potière tuo; non auſa dicere parente, conticuit: que firmat promiſſa numine. Piæ matres celebrabant illa annua feſta Cereris, quibus velatæ corpus niveâ veſte dant ſpicea ſerta, primitias ſuarum frugum: que numerant Venerem que viriles tactus eſſe in vetitis per novem noctes. Cenebreis conjux regis abeſt in illâ turbâ: que frequentat arcana ſacra, Ergo dum lectus vacuus legitimâ conjuge; malè ſedula nutrix nacta Cinyram gravem vino, exponit veros amores, mentito nomine: & laudat faciem. Annis virginis quæſitis, ait, eſt par Myrrhæ. Quam poſtquam adducere juſſa eſt,

Horret anus; tremulaſque manus anniſque, metuque
Tendit: & ante pedes ſupplex procumbit alumnæ.
Et modò blanditur; modò ſi non conſcia fiat,
Terret: & indicium laquei, cœptæque, minatur
Mortis: & officium commiſſo ſpondet amori.
Extulit illa caput, lacrymiſque implevit obortis
Pectora nutricis: conataque ſæpè fateri,
Sæpè tenet vocem: pudibundaque veſtibus ora
Texit: &, O, dixit, felicem conjuge matrem!
Hactenus: & gemuit. Gelidos nutricis in artus,
Oſſaque (ſenſit enim) penetrat tremor: albaque toto
Vertice canities rigidis ſtetit hirta capillis.
Multaque ut excuteret diros, ſi poſſet, amores,
Addidit. At virgo ſcit ſe non falſa moneri,
Certa mori tamen eſt; ſi non potiatur amato.
Vive, ait hæc, potière tuo; non auſa parente
Dicere, conticuit: promiſſaque numine firmat.
Feſta piæ Cereris celebrabant annua matres
Illa, quibus niveâ velatæ corpora veſte
Primitias frugum dant ſpicea ſerta ſuarum:
Perque novem noctes Venerem tactuſque viriles
In vetitis numerant. Turbâ Cenchreis in illâ
Regis abeſt conjux: arcanaque ſacra frequentat.
Ergo legitimâ vacuus dum conjuge lectus;
Nacta gravem vino Cinyram malè ſedula nutrix,
Nomine mentito, veros exponit amores:
Et faciem laudat. Quæſitis virginis annis,
Par, ait, eſt Myrrhæ. Quam poſtquam adducere juſſa eſt,

NOTES.

120. *Minatur*, &c.] She threatened ſhe would tell her Father, that *Myrrha* had attempted to hang herſelf.

121. *Spondet.*] She promiſes to help her.

126. *Hactenus.*] ſc. *Locuta eſt.* Thus much, and no more.

Gemuit.] She fetched a deep Sigh.

127. *Senſit.*] She underſtood the unlawful Love of *Myrrha*.

128. *Stetit.*] Stood upright, or an End.

129. *Excuteret.*] That ſhe would rid her Mind of it.

Diros.] Accurſed, unlawful.

130. *Addidit.*] She ſaid.

Scit, &c.] She knew what the Nurſe ſaid was true.

133. *Numine.*] By an Oath; ſwearing by ſome God.

135. *Velatæ corpora.*] Having their Bodies covered, veiled.

Niveâ veſte.] With a white Garment, ſuch as Matrons uſed in the Sacrifices of *Ceres*, to ſignify Purity of Mind.

138. *In vetitis.*] Among thoſe Things that were forbidden by the Laws.

Cenchreis..] There is a great Contention among Grammarians, concerning the Wife of *Cinyra*. An old Author, in his Arguments on the *Metamorphoſes*, affirms *Myrrha* to have been the Daughter of *Cinyras*, and *Cenchreis*; and ſo *Hyginus* in *Fab.* lviii. calls *Smyrna* the Daughter of *Cinyras*, King of the *Aſſyrians*, and *Cenchreis*. *Apollodorus* aſſigns *Metharmen*, the Daughter of *Pygmalion*, King of *Cyprus*, to him as Wife, by whom he had *Adonis*, and many more Children.

139. *Arcanaque.*] So they were called, *Vetabo qui Cereris ſacra vulgarit arcana.* Horace, *Lib. III. Od.* 2.

141. *Malè ſedula.*] Wickedly officious.

143. *Quæſitis.*] By *Cinyras*.

144. *Par.*] Juſt of the Age of.

Utque domum rediit, Gaude mea, dixit, alumna:
Vicimus. Infelix non toto corpore ſenſit
Lætitiam virgo; præſagaque pectora mœrent.
Sed tamen & gaudet. Tanta eſt diſcordia mentis.
Tempus erat quo cuncta ſilent; interque Triones
Flexerat obliquo plauſtrum temone Bootes.
Ad facinus venit illa ſuum. Fugit aurea cœlo
Luna; tegunt nigræ latitantia ſidera nubes;
Nox caret igne ſuo. Primos tegis, Icare, vultus;
Erigoneque pio ſacrata parentis amore.
Ter pedis offenſi ſigno eſt revocata: ter omen
Funereus bubo letali carmine fecit.
It tamen: & tenebræ minuunt, noxq; atra pudorem.
Nutriciſque manum lævâ tenet; altera motu
Cæcum iter explorat. Thalami jam limina tangit;
Jamque fores aperit; jam ducitur intus; at illi
Poplite ſucciduo genua intremuêre; fugitque
Et color, & ſanguis, animuſque relinquit euntem.
Quoque ſuo propior ſceleri, magìs horret, & auſi
Pœnitet; & vellet non cognita poſſe reverti.
Cunctantem longæva manu deducit, & alto
Admotam lecto cùm traderet, Accipe dixit;
Iſta tua eſt, Cinyra. Devotaque corpora junxit.
Accipit obſcœno genitor ſua viſcera lecto;
Virgineoſque metus levat; hortaturque timentem.
Forſitan ætatis quoque nomine, Filia, dicat:
Dicat & illa, Pater; ſceleri ne nomina deſint.
Plena patris thalamis excedit; & impia diro

utque rediit domum, dixit, mea alumna Gaude: vicimus. Infelix virgo non ſenſit lætitiam toto corpore; præſagaque pectora mœrent. Sed tamen & gaudet, Tanta eſt diſcordia mentis. Erat tempus quo cuncta ſilent, que Bootes flexerat plauſtrum inter Triones obliquo temone. Illa venit ad ſuum facinus. Aurea Luna fugit cœlo: nigræ nubes tegunt latitantia ſidera; nox caret ſuo igne. Icare, tegis primos vultus: Erigoneque ſacrata pio amore parentis. Eſt revocata ter ſigno offenſi pedis: funereus bubo ter fecit omen letali carmine, Tamen it: & tenebræ, que atra nox minuunt pudorem. Que tenet manum nutricis lævâ; alter explorat cæcum iter motu. Jam tangit limina thalami; que jam aperit fores: jam ducitur intus: at genua intremuêre illi ſucciduo poplite, que & color fugit & ſanguis, que animus relinquit euntem. Quoque propior ſuo ſceleri, magìs horret, & pœnitet auſi: & vellet poſſe reverti, non cognita. Longæva deducit cunctantem manu; & cum traderet admotam alto lecto, dixit, Cinyra, accipe; iſta eſt tua. Que junxit devota corpora. Genitor accipit ſua viſcera in obſcœno lecto; que levat virgineos metus; hortaturque timentem. Forſitan quoque dicat filia, nomine ætatis, & illa dicat pater, ne nomina deſint ſceleri. Plena, thalamis patris excedit: & fert impia

NOTES.

147. *Præſagaque.*] ſc. *Malorum.*

148. *Tanta,* &c.] As *Myrrha* was both glad and ſorry at the ſame Time.

149. *Tempus.*] He deſcribes Midnight, which, *quod cuncta ſileant,* is called *conticinium.* So *Triſt.* Lib. 1.

Jamque quieſcebant voces hominumque, canumque,
Lunaque nocturnos alta regebat equos.

Triones.] Seven Stars near the North Pole, which from their Number were called *Septentriones. Boves* were antiently called *Terriones,* and thence *Triones,* becauſe in ploughing they cut the Ground with a Plough-ſhare.

150. *Bootes.*] A Conſtellation.

151. *Aurea.*] Fair and bright.

152. *Latitantia.*] That they might not behold ſo great an Impiety.

253. *Igne ſuo.*] Its proper Light, that of the Stars, &c.

Tegis.] That thou mighteſt not behold ſo great an Impiety.

155. *Ter,* &c.] As ſhe was leading to her Father's Bed, ſhe ſtumbled three Times, which ſeemed ſufficient Warning for her going back to renounce ſo great an Impiety. Almoſt like this in *Triſt.* 1. *Ter, limen tetigi, ter ſum revocatus,* &c.

156. *Funereus.*] Funereal, fatal; it being a Bird of bad Omen.

159. *Cæcum.*] Obſcure. He expreſſes the Manner of thoſe that walk in the Dark.

160. *Intus.*] Within the Chamber.

161. *Succiduo.*] Weak and tottering with Fear.

165. *Longæva.*] The old Nurſe.

167. *Devota.*] Abominable, execrable.

168. *Viſcera.*] His Daughter that came from his own Bowels.

170. *Ætatis nomine.*] Upon the Account of her Age, for *Cinyras* was advanced in Years.

171. *Nomina.*] ſc. *Pia & omni veneratione digna.*

172. *Plena.*] ſc. *Semine*; *i. e.* had conceived by her Father.

ſemina diro utero: que portat concepta crimina. Poſtera nox geminat facinus. Nec eſt finis in illâ. Cùm tandem Cinyras, avidus cognoſcere amantem poſt tot concubitus, vidit & ſcelus, & natam lumine illato. Verbis retentis dolore, deripit nitidum enſem pendenti vaginâ, Myrrha fugit, intercepta neci tenebris & munere cæcæ noctis: que vagata per latos agros, relinquit palmiferos Arabas, Panchæaque rura. Que erravit per novem cornua redeuntis Lunæ, cùm tandem feſſa, requievit Sabæâ terrâ. Vixque portabat onus uteri. Tum neſcia voti, atque inter metus, mortiſque & tædia vitæ, complexa eſt tales preces: O ſi qua numina patetis confeſſis; merui, nec recuſo triſte ſupplicium. Sed, ne ſuperſtes violem vivos, mortuaque extinctos, pellite ambobus regnis: que negate vitamque necemque mihi mutatæ. Aliquod numen patet confeſſis. Certè ultima vota habuêre ſuos Deos: nam terra ſupervenit crura loquentis; que obliquâ radix, firmamina longi trunci, porrigitur per ruptos ungues, oſſaque agunt robur; mediâque medullâ manente, ſanguis it in ſuccos: brachia in magnos ramos; digiti in parvos: pellis duratur cortice. Que arbor creſcens perſtrinxerat uterum jam gravem; que obruerat pectora; que parabat operire collum; illa non tulit moram: ſubſedit obvia venienti ligno: que merſit ſuos vultus in cortice.

Semina fert utero; conceptaque crimina portat.
Poſtera nox facinus geminat. Nec finis in illâ eſt
Cùm tandem Cinyras, avidus cognoſcere amantem
Poſt tot concubitus, illato lumine vidit
Et ſcelus, & natam. Verbiſque dolore retentis,
Pendenti nitidum vaginâ deripit enſem.
Myrrha fugit, tenebris & cæcæ munere noctis
Intercepta neci: latoſque vagata per agros,
Palmiferos Arabas, Panchæaque rura relinquit.
Perque novem erravit redeuntis cornua Lunæ,
Cùm tandem terrâ requievit feſſa Sabæâ.
Vixque uteri portabat onus. Tum neſcia voti,
Atque inter mortiſque metus, & tædia vitæ,
Eſt tales complexa preces: O ſi qua patetis
Numina confeſſis; merui, nec triſte recuſo
Supplicium. Sed, ne violem vivoſque ſuperſtes,
Mortuaque extinctos, ambobus pellite regnis:
Mutatæque mihi vitamque necemque negate.
Numen confeſſis aliquod patet. Ultima certè
Vota ſuos habuêre Deos: nam crura loquentis
Terra ſupervenit; ruptoſque obliqua per ungues
Porrigitur radix longi firmámina trunci:
Oſſaque robur agunt: mediâq; manente medullâ
Sanguis it in ſuccos; in magnos brachia ramos;
In parvos digiti; duratur cortice pellis.
Jamque gravem creſcens uterum perſtrinxerat arbor;
Pectoraque obruerat; collumque operire parabat;
Non tulit illa moram: venientique obvia ligno
Subſedit: merſitque ſuos in cortice vultus.

NOTES.

175. *Avides cognoſcere.*] Being eager or deſirous to know.

178. *Deripit.*] He draws out haſtily.

180. *Intercepta.*] Snatched away from.

180. *Panchæa.*] *Arabian:* See above, *ver.* 12.

182. *Per novem,* &c.] Nine lunar Months.

183. *Sabæâ*] The *Subæans* were a People of *Arabia felix*, where Frankincenſe and Myrrh grew in great Plenty.

184. *Neſcia voti.*] Not knowing what to wiſh for.

186. *Tales complexa preces.*] She made up ſuch Prayers.

Patetis, &c.] If you give Ear to thoſe that confeſs their Crimes.

187. *Ambobus—regnis.*] Both of the Dead and the Living.

190. *Mutatæ.*] Transformed. For ſhe wiſhes ſhe may be transformed into another Shape, that ſhe may neither live nor die.

191. *Ultima vota.*] Theſe laſt Prayers.

192. *Suos,* &c.] Favourable, propitious.

194. *Porrigitur.*] Is ſtretched forth.

195. *Oſſaque robur agunt.*] Her Bones are turned into thicker Wood.

197. *Digiti.*] ſc. *Eunt.*

Duratur cortice pellis.] Her Skin is turned into a hard Bark.

198. *Gravem.*] Big with Child; for ſhe was not yet delivered.

199. *Obruerat.*] Had covered.

200. *Non tulit,* &c.] She had not Patience to ſtay till the Bark ſhould cover her Neck and Head.

Venienti, &c.] But ſhe met the growing Bark half Way, by ſhrinking down her Head, and ſo hid her Face.

201. *Subſedit.*] She ſunk down.

Quæ,

Quæ, quanquam amiſit veteres cum corpore ſenſus,
Flet tamen: & tepidæ manant ex arbore guttæ.
Eſt honor & lacrymis: ſtillataque cortice Myrrha
Nomen herile tenet, nullique tacebitur ævo.

Quæ, quanquam amiſit veteres ſenſus cum corpore, tamen flet: & tepidæ guttæ manant ex arbore. Eſt honor & lacrymis: que Myrrha ſtilata cortice tenet herile nomen, que tacebitur nulli ævo.

NOTES.

202. *Corpore.*] With the loſs of her Body in its former Condition.

204. *Eſt honor.*] Is valuable, much eſteemed.

Stillataque, &c.] And Myrrh oozing. Thus in another Place,

Myrrha patrem, ſed non ut filia debet, amavit.
Et nunc obducto cortice preſſa latet
Illius lacrymis, quas arbore fundit odorâ,
Unguimur, & dominæ nomina gutta tenet.

FAB. X. *Adonis* beloved by *Venus.*

By Reaſon of the Anger of Venus, *the Infant, conceived by the inceſtuous Commerce of* Myrrha *and* Cinyras, *was not born till after* Myrrha *had been transformed into a Tree of her own Name. He was called* Adonis; *and* Venus *by the Contrivance of* Cupid, *became as deeply in Love with him, as* Myrrha *was with her Father* Cinyras.

AT malè conceptus ſub robore creverat infans:
Quærebatque viam; quâ ſe, genitrice relictâ,
Exſereret. Mediâ gravidus tumet arbore venter.
Tendit onus matrem: nec habent ſua verba dolores:
Nec Lucina poteſt parientes voce vocari.
Nitenti tamen eſt ſimilis; curvataque crebros
Dat gemitus arbor; lacrymiſque cadentibus humet.
Conſtitit ad ramos mitis Lucina dolentes;
Admovitque manus: & verba puerpera dixit.
Arbor agit rimas; & fiſsâ cortice vivum
Reddit onus; vagitque puer: quem mollibus herbis
Naïades impoſitum, lacrymis unxêre parentis;
Laudaret faciem Livor quoque. Qualia namque
Corpora nudorum tabulâ pinguntur Amorum,
Talis erat. Sed, ne faciat diſcrimina cultus,
Aut huic adde leves, aut illis deme pharetras.
Labitur occultè, fallitque volatilis ætas:

At infans malè conceptus creverat ſub robore: quærebatque viam; quâ exſereret ſe, genetrice relictâ. Gravidus venter tumet mediâ arbore. Onus tendit matrem: nec dolores habent ſua verba: nec Lucina poteſt vocari voce parientis. Tamen eſt ſimilis nitenti, que arbor curvata dat crebros genitus; que humet cadentibus lacrymis. Mitis Lucina conſtitit ad dolentes ramos; admovitque manus: & dixit puerpera verba. Arbor agit rimas; & reddit vivum onus cortice fiſsâ; que puer vagit: quem impoſitum mollibus herbis, Naïades unxêre lacrymis parentis: quoque Livor laudaret faciem. Namque qualia corpora nudorum Amorum pinguntur tabulâ talis erat. Sed ne cultus faciat diſcrimina, adde leves pharetras huic, aut deme illis. Volatilis ætas labitur occultè, fallitque;

NOTES.

1. *Malè.*] Inceſtuouſly.

2. *Infans.*] *Adonis.*

3. *Exſereret.*] He might get out.

4. *Tendit.*] Extends, and ſtretches out.

9. *Verba puerpera.*] Words that ſhould help a Perſon in Child-birth, which ſhould eaſe a Woman in Travail.

10. *Agit rimas.*] Splitting, opens.

11. *Vivum onus.*] A live Child.

12. *Lacrymis.*] *Myrrh* dropped from the Bark, as before, *Fab.* ix. *ver.* 204.

33. *Livor*, &c.] Envy; he had a Face, which even Envy itſelf could not but commend.

14. *Amorum.*] Of *Cupids*, who are painted naked with Quivers

& nihil eſt velocius annis. *Ille natus ſorore avoque ſuo qui nupèr conditus arbore, erat nupèr genitus; modò formoſiſſimus infans; jam eſt juvenis, jam vir, jam formoſior ſe ipſo; & jam placet Veneri, que ulciſcitur ignes matris. Namque dum pharetratus puer dat oſcula matri, inſcius diſtrinxit pectus extanti arundine. Dea læſa reppulit natum manu: vulnus erat actum altiùs ſpecie: primoque fefellerat ipſam. Cythereïa jam capta formâ viri, non curat littora; non repetit Paphon cinctam alto æquore, piſcoſamque Cnidon, ve Amathunta, gravidam metallis. Et abſtinet cœlo; Adonis præfertur cœlo. Tenet hunc; eſt comes huic, aſſuetaque, ſemper indulgere ſibi in umbrâ, que augere formam colendo. Vagatur nuda genu, que ſuccincta veſtem ritu Dianæ per juga, per ſylvas, dumoſaque ſaxa. Hortaturque canes, que agitat animalia tutæ prædæ, aut pronos lepores, aut cervum celſum in cornua, aut damas: abſtinet à fortibus apris, Que vitat lupos raptores, & urſos armatos unguibus, & leones ſaturatos cæde armenti. Quoque, Adoni, monet te, ut timeas hos (ſi poſſit prodeſſe quid monendo). Inquit eſto fortis fugacibus: audacia non eſt tuta in audaces.*

Et nihil eſt annis velocius. Ille ſorore
Natus avoque ſuo, qui conditus arbore nupèr,
Nupèr erat genitus; modo formoſiſſimus infans;
Jam juvenis, jam vir, jam ſe formoſior ipſo eſt:
Jam placet & Veneri, matriſque ulciſcitur ignes.
Namque pharetratus dum dat puer oſcula matri,
Inſcius extanti deſtrinxit arundine pectus,
Læſa manu natum Dea reppulit, altiùs actum
Vulnus erat ſpecie: primoque fefellerat ipſam.
Capta viri formâ, non jam Cythereïa curat
Littora: non alto repetit Paphon æquore cinctam,
Piſcoſamque Cnidon, gravidamve Amathunta metallis.
Abſtinet & cœlo; *Cœlo præfertur Adonis.*
Hunc tenit; huic comes eſt: aſſuetaque ſemper in umbrâ
Indulgere ſibi, formamque augere colendo,
Per juga, per ſylvas, dumoſaque ſaxa vagatur
Nuda genu, veſtem ritu ſuccincta Dianæ;
Hortaturque canes; tutæque animalia prædæ,
Aut pronos lepores, aut celſum in cornua cervum,
Aut agitat damas: à fortibus abſtinet apris,
Raptoreſque lupos, armatoſque unguibus urſos
Vitat, & armenti ſaturatos cæde leones,
Te quoque, ut hos timeas, (ſi quid prodeſſe monendo
Poſſit,) Adoni, monet, *Fortiſque fugacibus eſto,*
Inquit: in audaces non eſt audacia tuta.
Parce meo, juvenis, temerarius eſſe periclo:

NOTES.

18. *Sorore.*] *Myrrha*, whoſe Father *Cinyras* was alſo his Grandfather.

22. *Ignes.*] The criminal Paſſion of his Mother *Myrrha*. For *Venus* being angry, cauſed her to fall in Love with her Father *Cinyras*.

23. *Pharetratus puer.*] *Cupid*, who conſtantly carried a Quiver.

24. *Inſcius.*] Unknowingly, undeſignedly as it were.

Diſtrinxit.] Gave her a ſlight Wound.

Extanti.] The Arrow ſlipping out of the Quiver.

25. *Altiùs ſpecie.*] Deeper than it ſeemed to be.

26. *Cythereïa.*] *Cythera* is an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, ſacred to *Venus*, whence *Venus* is called *Cyphærea*.

28. *Paphon.*] See Note on *Fab.* viii. *ver.* 48. and 55.

29. *Cnidon.*] This is a Peninſula of *Caria*, dedicated to *Venus*.

Gravidamque.] Abounding.

Amathunta.] See what is ſaid *Fab.* vi. *ver.* 1.

31. *Hunc.*] *Adonis.*

34. *Succincta*, &c.] Having her Garments tucked up ſhort to her Knees. *Voſſius* in *Catullus*, p. 221. ſays this Verſe ought to be read, *Nyſignam veſtem ritu ſuccincta Dianæ*; but whether this Reading can take place, let Critics determine. It ſeems a very harſh Emendation; for while *Venus* is ſtudying to pleaſe *Adonis*, ſhe rather aſſimilates herſelf to the Companions of *Diana*, all hunting Nymphs, than to the *Mænades*.

36. *Pronos.*] Prone to Flight.

Celſum in cornua.] Having lofty Horns.

41. *Fugacibus.*] Againſt timorous Beaſts, that are apt to fly away.

43. *Parce.*] Do not be.

Nev[e]

Neve feras, quibus arma dedit Natura, laceſſe;
Stet tibi ne magno tua gloria. Non movet ætas,
Nec facies, nec quæ Venerem movêre, leones,
Setigeroſque ſues, oculoſque animoſque ferarum.
Fulmen habent arces in aduncis dentibus apri:
Impetus eſt fulvis & vaſta leonibus ira;
Inviſumque mihi genus eſt. Quæ cauſa, roganti;
Dicam, ait; & veteris monſtrum mirabere culpæ.
Sed labor inſolitus jam me laſſavit; & ecce
Opportuna ſuâ blanditur populus umbrâ;
Datque torum ceſpes. Libet hâc requieſcere tecum,
Et requievit, humo: preſſitq; & gramen, & ipſum.
Inque ſinu juvenis poſitâ cervice renidens
Sic ait, ac mediis interſerit oſcula verbis.

neve laceſſe feras, quibus Natura dedit arma: ne tua gloria ſtet magno tibi. Non ætas, nec facies, nec quæ movêre Venerem, movit leones, ſetigeroſque ſues, oculoſque, animoſque ferarum. Acres apri habent fulmen in aduncis dentibus: eſt impetus & vaſta ira fulvis leonibus; que genus eſt inviſum mihi. Ait, dicam roganti, que cauſa: & mirabere monſtrum veteris culpæ, ſed inſolitus labor jam laſſavit me; & ecce populus opportuna blanditur ſuâ umbrâ: que ceſpes dat torum. Libet requieſcere tecum hâc humo, & requievit: preſſitque & gramen & ipſum, que renidens, cervice poſitâ in ſinu, juvenis ait ſic: ac interſerit oſcula in mediis verbis.

NOTES.

46. *Nec facies, &c.*] Youth, Beauty, Shape, and thoſe Endowments that charm me, will not have an Aſcendant over wild Beaſts to reſpect or pity you.

Animoſque oculoſque.] Savageneſs, and Fierceneſs.

48. *Fulmen.*] The Tuſks of wild Boars are here compared to Thunderbolts, which nothing can withſtand.

55. *Ipſum.*] *Adonis:* For ſhe made him ſit down.

56. *Renidens.*] Some read *reclivis.*

57. *Ait.*] *Venus*, telling the following Story to *Adonis*.

FAB. XI. *Hippomenes* into a Lion, and *Atalanta* into a Lioneſs.

Venus, *tells* Adonis, *how* Atalanta, *the Daughter of* Schœneus, *having conſulted the Oracle about a Huſband, was admoniſhed not to marry. But wooed as ſhe was, by a great many Lovers, (for ſhe was very beautiful) that ſhe might not ſeem to ſlight them, ſhe made this Bargain, that ſhe would have him for her Huſband who ſhould out-run her (ſhe herſelf being extremely ſwift of foot,) and he who did not was to ſuffer Death.* Hippomenes, *the Son of* Megarius, *deſcended from* Neptune, *and deeply in Love with her, had Courage enough to contend with her, encouraged thereto by* Venus, *who gave him three golden Apples (the Produce of* Damaſus, *in the Iſland of* Cyprus) *to throw before* Atalanta *in the Race, that ſhe, by picking them up, might be retarded in her Courſe. By this her Aſſiſtance* Hippomenes *won the Race, but afterwards proved ungrateful to* Venus. *Therefore, by her Impulſe as they paſſed by a Grove ſacred to the Mother of the Gods, which* Echion, *the Son of the* Earth, *had dedicated to her, not able to reſtrain their Deſires, they entered the Grove, and, in Contempt of Religion, lay together there; for which Cauſe that Goddeſs transformed them into Lions. From that Time Lions became ſubject to the Mother of the Gods.*

Forſitan audieris aliquam ſuperaſſe veloces viros certamine curſus. Ille rumor non fuit fabula: enim ſuperabat. Nec poſſis dicere eſſet præſtantior laude pedum, ne bono formæ. Deus dixit huic ſcitanti de conjuge, Atalanta, nihil opus eſt conjuge tibi. Fuge uſum conjugis. Tamen nec effugies: que carebis teipſâ viva. Territa ſorte Dei vivit innuba per opacas ſylvas: & violenta fugat inſtantem turbam procorum conditione: inquit, Nec ſum potiunda, niſi prius victa curſu. Contendite mecum pedibus. Conjux thalamique dabuntur præmia veloci; mors pretium tardis. Ea eſto lex certaminis. Illa quidem immitis: ſed (tanta eſt potentia formæ) temeraria turba procorum venit ad hanc legem. Hippomenes ſederat ſpectator iniqui curſus: & dixerat; & conjux petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula? ac damnârat nimios amoris juvenum. Ut vidit faciem, & corpus velamine poſito, quale meum, vel quale tuum, ſi fias fœmina; obſtupuit: tollenſque manus, dixit, Ignoſcite, quos culpavi modò; præmia quæ peteretis nondum nota erant mihi. Laudando concipit ignem: & optat ne quis juvenum currat velociùs, que timet invidiâ. Sed cur fortuna hujus certaminis relinquitur intentata mihi? inquit. Deus ipſe juvat audentes. *Dum Hyppomenes exigit talia ſecum: virgo volat alite paſſu. Quæ quanquam viſa eſt Aonio juveni ire non ſeciùs Scythicâ ſagitta tamen ille miratur decorem*

FOrſitan audìeris aliquam certamine curſûs
Veloces ſuperâſſe viros. Non fabula rumor
Ille fuit: ſuperabat enim. Nec dicere poſſes
Laude pedum, formæne bono præſtantior eſſet.
Scitanti Deus huic de conjuge, Conjuge, dixit,
Nihil opus eſt, Atalanta, tibi. Fuge conjugis uſum.
Nec tamen effugies: teque ipsâ viva carebis.
Territa ſorte Dei per opacas innuba ſylvas
Vivit! & inſtantem turbam violenta procorum
Conditione fugat; Nec ſum potiunda, niſi, inquit,
Victa prius curſu. Pedibus contendite mecum
Præmia veloci conjux thalamique dabuntur;
Mors pretium tardis. Ea lex certaminis eſto.
Illa quidem immitis: ſed (tanta potentia formæ eſt)
Venit ad hanc legem temeraria turba procorum.
Sederat Hippomenes curſûs ſpectator iniqui;
Et, petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula conjux?
Dixerat: ac nimiòs juvenum damnârat amores.
Ut faciem, & poſito corpus velamine vidit,
Quale meum, vel quale tuum, ſi fœmina fias;
Obſtupuit: tollenſque manus, Ignoſcite, dixit,
Quos modò culpavi: nondum mihi præmia nota,
Quæ peteretis erant. Laudando concipit ignem:
Et, ne quis juvenum currat velociùs, optat,
Invidiâque timet. Sed cur certaminis hujus
Intentata mihi fortuna relinquitur? inquit.
Audentes Deus ipſe juvat. Dum talia ſecum
Exigit Hippomenes; paſſu volat alite virgo.
Quæ quanquam Scythicâ non ſeciùs ire ſagittâ
Aonio viſa eſt juveni: tamen ille decorem

NOTES.

1. *Aliquam.*] A Certain Woman.

2. *Rumor,* &c.] That Report was not falſe.

5. *Deus.*] *Apollo.*

7. *Teque ipſâ viva carebis.*] Your Form ſhall be taken away while you are alive; for ſhe was turned into a Lioneſs. *Viva,* the Nom. Caſe.

8. *Sorte.*] By the Oracle, by the Anſwer of *Apollo.*

Innuba.] An unmarried Virgin.

9. *Procorum.*] Of Wooers courting her for Wife.

Violenta conditione.] She deterred them from ſoliciting her to marry, by the hard Conditions ſhe propoſed to them.

10. *Potiunda.*] To be enjoyed.

11. *Pedibus contendite mecum.*] Run a Race with me.

12. *Præmia,* &c.] I will freely be married to him that ſhall out-run me.

14. *Immitis.*] Was cruel.

19. *Poſito velamine.*] When her Garment was ſtripped off.

22. *Culpavi.*] I blamed, condemned.

23. *Concipit ignem.*] He fell in Love with.

24. *Ne quis,* &c.] *Hippomenes* being in Love with *Atalanta,* is in Fear leſt another ſhould win the Prize.

25. *Invidiâ.*] And envies others, on that Account.

27. *Audentes.*] *Audentes fortuna juvat.* Virg. *Fortes fortuna adjuvat.* Ter.

28. *Paſſu alite.*] With a ſwift Pace, as if ſhe flew.

30. *Aonio.*] *Aonia* is a Part of *Bœotia.* Hence *Aonius juvenis,* for *Hippomenes,* a *Bœotian.*

Miratur

Miratur magìs ; & curſus facit ipſe decoram.
Aura refert oblata citis talaria plantis :
Tergaque jactantur crines per eburnea, quæque
Poplitibus ſuberant picto genualia limbo :
Inque puellari corpus candore ruborem
Traxerat. Haud aliter, quàm cùm ſuper atria velum
Candida purpureum ſimilatas inficit umbras.
Dum notat hæc hoſpes ; decurſa noviſſima meta eſt :
Et tegitur feſtâ victrix Atalanta coronâ.
Dant gemitum victi ; penduntq; ex fœdere pœnas :
Non tamen eventu juvenum deterritus horum,
Conſtitit in medio ; vultuque in virgine fixo,
Quid facilem titulum ſuperando quæris inertes ?
Mecum confer, ait. Seu me fortuna potentem
Fecerit : à tanto non indignabere vinci.
Namque mihi genitor Megareus, Oncheſtius illi ;
Eſt Neptunus avus ; pronepos ego regis aquarum,
Nec virtus citra genus eſt. Seu vincar, habebis
Hippomene victo magnum & memorabile nomen.
Talia dicentem molli Schœneïa vultu
Aſpicit : & dubitat, ſuperari, an vincere malit.
Atque ità ; Quis Deus hunc formoſis inquit, iniquus
Perdere vult ? Charæque jubet diſcrimine vitæ
Conjugium perere hoc ? Non ſum me judice tanti.
Nec formâ tangor. Poteram tamen hâc quoq; tangi.
Sed quòd adhuc puer eſt. Non me movet ipſe, ſed ætas.
Quid, quòd ineſt virtus, & mens interrita lethi ?
Quid, quòd ab æquorea numeratur origine quartus ?

magìs ; & ipſe curſus facit decoram. Aura oblata citis plantis refert talaria : que crines jactantur per eburnea terga, que genualia quæ ſuberant poplitibus picto limbo : inque corpus traxerat ruborem puellari candore. Haud aliter, quàm cùm purpureum velum inficit ſimilatas umbras ſuper candida atria. Dum hoſpes notat hæc ; noviſſima meta eſt decurſa : & Atalanta victrix tegitur feſtâ coronâ. Victi dant gemitum ; penduntque pœnas ex fœdere : tamen non deterritus eventu horum juvenum, conſtitit in medio ; vultuque fixo in virgine, ait, Quid quæris facilem titulum ſuperando inertes ? confer mecum. Seu fortuna fecerit me potentem, non indignabere vinci à tanto. Namque Megareus genitor mihi, Oncheſtius illi ; Neptunus eſt avus : ego pronepos regis aquarum. Nec virtus eſt citra genus. Seu vincar, habebis magnum & memorabile nomen Hippomene victo. Schœneïa aſpicit dicentem talia molli vultu : & dubitat an malit ſuperari, an vincere. Atque inquit ità, Quis Deus inquas formoſis vult perdere hunc ? Que jubet petere hoc conjugium diſcrimine charæ vitæ ? Non ſum tanti, me judice. Nec tangor formâ. Tamen quoque poteram tangi hâc. Sed quòd adhuc eſt puer. Ipſe non movet me, ſed ætas. Quid, quòd virtus ineſt, & mens interrita lethi ? quid, quòd numeratur quartus ab æquoreâ origine ?

NOTES.

30. *Decoram.*] Beautiful.

32. *Refert.*] Blows back.

Talaria.] Her winged Sandals, πεδίλα.

34. *Genualia.*] Garters.

17. *Similatas inficit umbras.*] Changes the Shadow, tinges it with a purple Colour ; for the Rays of the Sun paſſing through any tranſparent Body tinged with ſome Colour, are tinctured with that Colour, and give a Caſt to all thoſe Bodies they fall upon.

38. *Hoſpes.*] *Hippomenes.*

Decurſa noviſſima meta.] She came to the End of the Race.

40. *Penduntque.*] They ſuffer.

Ex fœdere.] According to Agreement.

43. *Facilem titulum.*] Glory ſo eaſily gotten.

45. *Tanto.*] By ſo renowned a Perſon.

48. *Nec virtus*, &c.] Nor do I degenerate from the Spirit of my Anceſtors.

50. *Molli vultu.*] With a mild, pleaſing Look.

Schœneïa.] *Atalanta*, the Daughter of King *Schœneus.*

52. *Atque ità*] ſc. *Secum ait.* For what follows is a Struggle and Deliberation of Affections, and not a verbal Speech.

53. *Diſcrimine.*] At the Hazard.

54. *Non ſum*, &c.] I am not of ſo much Conſequence, that ſo beautiful a Youth ſhould riſque his Life for my Sake.

55. *Nec formâ tangor.*] Nor am I ſo much ſmitten with his Beauty.

56. *Sed.*] ſc. *Tangor* ; *i. e.* I am with.

57. *Interrita lethi.*] That is not terrified by the Fear of Death.

58. *Quid*, &c.] An *Anaphora.*

Ab æquoreâ origine.] From *Neptune*, the God of the Sea.

Quid

quid, quòd amat, que putat noſtra connubia tanti, ut pereat; ſi dura Fors negârit me illi? hoſpes abi dum licet; relinque cruentos thalamos. Meum conjugium eſt crudele. Nulla nolet nubere tibi, & potes optari à ſapiente puellâ. Tamen cur eſt cura tui mihi, tot jam peremptis antè? viderit: intereat: quoniam non eſt admonitus cæde tot procorum, agiturque in tædia vitæ. Hic occidet igitur, quia voluit vivere mecum? que patietur indignam necem, pretium amoris? noſtra victoria non erit ferenda invidiæ. Sed non eſt mea culpa. Utinam velles deſiſtere! Aut quoniam es demens, utinam eſſes velocior! At quàm virgineus vultus eſt in puerili ore! Ah, miſer Hippomene, nollem tibi viſa fuiſſem! Eras dignus vivere. Quod ſi eſſem felicior; nec importuna fata negarent conjugium mihi: eras unus, cum quo poſſem ſociare cubilia. Dixerat: utque rudis, que tacta primo Cupidine, ignorans quid facit, amat, & non ſentit amorem. Jam populuſque paterque poſcunt ſolitos curſus; cùm Hippomenes Neptunia proles, invocat me Venerem ſollicitâ voce. Ait, comprecor, Cytherëia adſit noſtris auſis; & adjuvet ignes quos dedit. Aura non invida detulit blandas preces ad me; que fateor, ſum mota. Nec longa mora opis dabatur. Eſt ager, indigenæ dicunt Tamaſenum nomine; optima pars Cypriæ telluris: quem priſci ſenes ſacravêre mihi; que juſſêre hanc dotem accedere meis templis. Arbor nitet in medio arvo. Fulva comam, ramis crepitantibus fulvo auro.

Quid, quòd amat, tantique putat connubia noſtra,
Ut pereat; ſi me Fors illi dura negârit? 60
Dum licet, hoſpes, abi; thalamoſq; relinque cruentos.
Conjugium crudele meum eſt. Tibi nubere nulla
Nolet: & optari potes à ſapiente puellâ.
Cur tamen eſt mihi cura tui, tot jam antè peremptis?
Viderit: intereat: quoniam tot cæde procorum 65
Admonitus non eſt; agiturque in tædia vitæ.
Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?
Indignamque necem pretium patietur amoris?
Non erit invidiæ victoria noſtra ferenda.
Sed non culpa mea eſt. Utinam deſiſtere velles! 70
Aut, quoniam es demens, utinam velocior eſſes!
At quàm virgineus puerili vultus in ore eſt!
Ah, miſer, Hippomene, nollem tibi viſa fuiſſem!
Vivere dignus eras. Quod ſi felicior eſſem;
Nec mihi conjugium fata importuna negarent; 75
Unus eras, cum quo ſociare cubilia poſſem.
Dixerat: utque rudis, primoque Cupidine tacta,
Quid facit ignorans, amat, & non ſentit amorem.
Jam ſolitos poſcunt curſus populuſque paterque;
Cùm me ſollicitâ, proles Neptunia, voce 80
Invocat Hippomenes. Cythereïa, comprecor, auſis
Adſit, ait, noſtris: & quos dedit, adjuvet ignes.
Detulit aura preces ad me non invida blandas:
Motaque ſum fateor. Nec opis mora longa dabatur.
Eſt ager, indigenæ Tamaſenum nomine dicunt; 85
Telluris Cypriæ pars optima: quem mihi priſci
Sacravêre ſenes: templiſque accedere dotem
Hanc juſsêre meis. Medio nitet arbor in arvo;
Fulva comam, fulvo ramis crepitantibus auro.

NOTES.

61. *Dum licet*, &c.] O Stranger, quit your Purpoſe while you may. An *Apoſtrophe* to *Hippomenes*.

62. *Nulla*, &c.] There is no Virgin but would be glad to have you for a Huſband.

65. *Viderit.*] ſc *Hippomenes*.

69. *Non erit*, &c.] Envy will not be able to bear our Victory.

72. *Virgineus vultus.*] A Face as fair as a Virgin's.

75. *Importuna.*] Hard to be entreated.

76. *Cum quo*, &c.] With whom I would willingly be joined in Wedlock.

77. *Rudis.*] Ignorant of Love.

Cupidine.] With Love.

Tacta.] Smitten, ſtruck.

80. *Neptunia proles.*] *Hippomenes*, the great Grandſon of *Neptune*. Here *Venus* ſpeaking her own Perſon, lays open to *Adonis*, what ſhe particularly did in the Affair to make *Hippomenes* victorious.

82. *Dedit.*] Hath inſpired (enflamed) me with.

Ignes.] The Love.

83. *Aura non invida.*] A kinder Wind, and favourable to *Hippomenes*.

84. *Nec opis mora.*] Nor did I delay to grant his Requeſt.

85. *Eſt ager*, &c.] *Venus* deſcribes the Field called *Tamaſenus*, from whence ſhe gathered the three golden Apples which ſhe gave to *Hippomenes*.

Tamaſenum.] Rather *Tamaſeum* i. e. Ταμασεῖον. Ταμασὸς πόλις, κύπρος, τὸ ἐθνικὸν Ταμασίτης, καὶ Ταμασεῖος. According to *Stephanus*. *Heinſius*.

89. *Fulva comam.*] Having golden Leaves.

Hinc

Hinc tria forte meâ veniens decerpta ferebam
Aurea poma manu; nullique videnda, niſi ipſi,
Hippomenen adii; docuique quis uſus in illis.
Signa tubæ dederant: cùm carcere pronus uterque
Emicat, & ſummam celeri pede libat arenam.
Poſſe putes illos ſicco freta radere paſſu,
Et ſegetis canæ ſtantes percurrere ariſtas.
Adjiciunt animos juveni clamorque favorque,
Verbaque dicentûm, Nunc, nunc incumbere tempus,
Hippomene: propera. Nunc viribus utere totis.
Pelle moram: vinces. Dubium Megareïus heros
Gaudeat, an virgo magìs his Schœneïa dictis.
O quoties, cùm jam poſſet tranſire, morata eſt;
Spectatoſque diu vultus invita reliquit!
Aridus è laſſo veniebat anhelitus ore;
Metaque erat longe. Tum denique de tribus unum
Fœtibus arboreis proles Neptunea miſit.
Obſtupuit virgo; nitidique cupidine pomi
Declinat curſus; aurumque volubile tollit.
Præterit Hippomenes. Reſonant ſpectacula plauſu.
Illa moram celeri, ceſſataque tempora curſu
Corrigit: atque iterum juvenem poſt terga relinquit.
Et rurſus pomi jactu remorata ſecundi,
Conſequitur, tranſitque virum. Pars ultima curſûs
Reſtabat; Nunc, inquit, ades, Dea muneris auctor:
Inque latus campi, quo tardiùs illa rediret,
Jecit ab obliquo nitidum juveniliter aurum.
An peteret, virgo viſa eſt dubitare: coëgi

Veniens forte ferebam hinc tria aurea poma decerpta mea manu: que videnda nulli, niſi ipſi, adii Hippomenen; que docui quis uſus in illis. Tubæ dederant ſigna: cùm uterque pronus emicat carcere, & libat ſummam arenam celeri pede. Putes illos poſſe radere freta ſicco pede, & percurrere ſtantes ariſtas canæ ſegetis. Clamorque, favorque, verbaque adjiciunt animos juveni, dicentum Hippomene, nunc, nunc tempus (eſt) incumbere: propera. Nunc utere totis viribus. Pelle moram: vinces. Dubium (erat) Megareïus heros magìs gaudeat, an Schœneïa virgo his dictis. O quoties morata eſt, cum jam poſſet tranſire; que diu invita reliquit ſpectatos vultus! Aridus anhelitus veniebat è laſſo ore Hippomeni: *metaque erat longe. Tum denique Neptunia proles miſit unum de tribus arboreis fœtibus. Virgo obſtupuit; que declinat curſus cupidine nitidi pomi: que tollit volubile aurum. Hippomenes præterit. Spectacula reſonant plauſu. Illa corrigit moram que ceſſata tempora celeri curſu: atque iterum relinquit juvenem poſt terga. Et remorata rurſus jactu ſecundi pomi, conſequitur, que tranſit virum. Ultima pars curſûs reſtabat: nunc, inquit, Dea auctor muneris, ades: que juveniliter jecit nitidum aurum ab obliquo in latus campi, quò illa rediret tardiùs. Virgo eſt dubitare an peteret; coëgi*

NOTES

92. *Quis uſus.*] What the Uſe of them was.

93. *Carcere.*] The ſtarting Place, from whence they ſet out to run the Race.

94. *Emicat.*] Springs forth.

Libat.] Touches ſlightly.

95. *Poſſe*, &c.] A poetical Hyperbole, by which the great Swiftneſs of *Atalanta* is repreſented.

96. *Stantes ariſtas.*] The Ears of ſtanding Corn. *Ariſtæ* are ſo called from *areo*, to be dry.

98. *Incumbere.*] For *incumbendi.*

100. *Megareïus.*] *Hippomenes.* See above, ver. 46. *Nâmque mihi Megareus pater eſt*, &c.

101. *Virgo Schœneïa.*] *Atalanta*, the Daughter of *Schœneus.*

102. *O quoties*, &c.] From hence *Venus* concludes, that *Atalanta* was in Love with *Hippomenes.*

104. *Aridus.*] Dry and difficult, panting, which ſhews that *Hippomenes* was beginning to be tired.

105. *Metaque.*] The Goal to which they were to run.

106. *Fœtibus arboreis.*] Of the Apples.

108. *Aurumque volubile.*] The Golden Apple that rolled.

09. *Plauſu.*] Of thoſe that favoured *Hippomenes.*

110. *Ceſſataque curſu.*] During which, *Atalanta* had ceaſed running.

111. *Corrigit.*] She fetches up, makes Amends for.

112. *Remorata.*] Was kept back, ſtopped, delayed.

114. *Da muneris auctor.*] *Venus.*

116. *Juveniliter.*] With Force, like a young Man; by which is intimated that *Hippomenes* threw the Apple a great Way.

117. *Coëgi.*] By the Power of my Deity I compelled her.

Tollere;

tollere; & adjeci pondera malo ſublato: que impedii gravitate oneris, que pariter morâ. Neve meus ſermo ſit tardior illo curſu; virgo eſt præterita: victor duxit ſua præmia. Dignane fui, cui ageret grates, cui ferret honorem ſui thuris. Adoni? Immemor nec egit grates: nec dedit mihi thura. Convertor in ſubitam iram: que dolens contemni, caveo extemplo ne ſim ſpernenda futuris: que exhortor me ipſam in ambos. Tranſibant templa quæ quondam clarus Echion fecerat ex voto matri Deûm, obdita nemoroſis ſylvis: & longum iter ſuaſit requieſcere. Illic intempeſtiva cupido concubitûs occupat Hippomenen, concita à noſtro numine. Receſſus exigui luminis fuerat prope templa, ſimilis ſpeluncæ, tectus nativo pumice; ſacer priſcâ religione; quò ſacerdos contulerat multa lignea ſimulacra veterum Deorum. Init hunc; & temerat ſacraria vetito probro. Sacra retorſerunt oculos, turritaque mater dubitavit, an mergeret fontes Stygiâ undâ. Pœna viſa eſt levis. Ergo modo fulvæ jubæ velant lævia colla; digiti curvantur in ungues; armi fiunt ex humeris; totum pondus abit in pectora; ſummæ arenæ verruntur caudâ. Vultus habet iram; reddunt murmura pro verbis; celebrant ſylvas pro thalamis; que leones timendi aliis

Tollere; & adjeci ſublato pondera malo:
Impediique oneris pariter gravitate morâque.
Neve meus ſermo curſu ſit tardior illo;
Præterita eſt virgo: duxit ſua præmia victor.
Dignane, cui grates ageret, cui thuris honorem
Ferret, Adoni, fui? Nec grates immemor egit:
Nec mihi thura dedit. Subitam convertor in iram:
Contemnique dolens, ne ſim ſpernenda futuris,
Extemplo caveo: meque ipſam exhortor in ambos.
Templa Deûm matri, quæ quondam clarus Echion
Fecerat ex voto nemoroſis abdita ſylvis
Tranſibant: & iter longum requieſcere ſuaſit.
Illîc concubitûs intempeſtiva cupido
Occupat Hippomenen, à numine concita noſtro.
Luminis exigui fuerat prope templa receſſus,
Speluncæ ſimilis, nativo pumice tectus;
Religione ſacer priſcâ; quò multa ſacerdos
Lignea contulerat veterum ſimulacra Deorum.
Hunc init; & vetito temerat ſacraria probro.
Sacra retorſerunt oculos: turritaque mater;
An Stygiâ fontes, dubitavit, mergeret undâ.
Pœna levis viſa eſt. Ergo modo lævia fulvæ
Colla jubæ velant: digiti curvantur in ungues:
Ex humeris armi fiunt: in pectora totum
Pondus abit: ſummæ caudâ verruntur arenæ.
Iram vultus habet: pro verbis murmura reddunt;
Pro thalamis celebrant ſylvas: aliiſque timendi

NOTES.

119. *Impedii.*] ſc. *Curſum.*

121. *Duxit*] *Hippomenes* being Conqueror married *Atalanta.*

120. *Cui*, &c.] To whom he ſhould offer Incenſe, and be grateful.

123. *Immemor.*] Unmindful of the Favour.

125. *Contemni dolens.*] Taking it ill I was ſo ſlighted.

Ne ſim, &c.] That I may not be ſlighted for the future.

126. *In ambos.*] Againſt them both, *Hippomenes* and *Atalanta.*

127. *Echion.*] One of the Companions of *Cadmus.*

131. *A numine concita noſtro.*] By the Inſtinct of my Deity, incited by me the Goddeſs of Love.

132. *Receſſus.*] A Place fit for Retirement.

136. *Init.*] Enters into.

Temerat.] Profanes, defiles.

136. *Probro.*] With Luſt, a Crime.

137. *Sacra.*] The Statues of the Gods.

Turrita mater.] *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods, called *Terrigera* or *Turrita*; becauſe, as *Ovid* elſewhere ſays, *Primis turres urbibus illa dedit*; and therefore ſhe is repreſented crowned with Towers.

138. *Fontes.*] The guilty *Hippomenes* and *Atalanta.*

Mergeret Stygiâ unda.] She ſhould plunge in to the *Stygian* Flood.

139. *Modo lævia.*] Which were ſmooth but a little before, and without any Hairs.

141. *In pectora.*] The Breaſts of Lions are thicker and ſtronger than the reſt of their Body.

142. *Verruntur.*] Are ſwept.

143 *Iram vultus habet.*] The Face of a Lion carries an angry Look, for his Aſpect is fierce.

Dente premunt domito Cybeleïa fræna leones.
Hos tu, chare mihi, cumque his genus omne ferarum,
Quæ non terga fugæ, ſed pugnæ pectora præbent,
Effuge: ne vitus tua ſit damnoſa duobus.

premunt Cybeleïa fræna domito dente. Tu, chare mihi, effuge hoc, cumque his omne genus ferarum, quæ præbent pectora pugnæ, non præbent terga fugæ: ne tua virtus ſit damnoſa duobus.

NOTES.

145. *Cybeleïa.*] The Poets ſay that the Chariot of *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods, was drawn by Lions.

146. *Tu chare mihi.*] My dear *Adonis.*

147. *Quæ non*, &c.] That do not flee from.

Sed pugnæ pectora præbent.] But reſiſt.

138. *Duobus.*] ſc. *Nobis.* Both to thee and me.

FAB. XII. and XIII. *Adonis* into an Anemone, and the Nymph *Minthe* into the Herb called Mint.

Adonis *juſt ſpoken of, being thus warned by* Venus *of the Danger of hunting wild Beaſts, neglects her Advice; and is ſlain in the Chace by a wild Boar. The Goddeſs transformed his Blood into a Flower of a purple Colour. The Nymph* Minthe *was likewiſe transformed into the Herb Mint, by the Anger of* Proſerpine, *the Daughter of* Ceres, *becauſe ſhe had criminal Converſation with her Huſband* Pluto.

ILLA quidem monuit; junctiſque per aëra cygnis
Carpit iter: ſed ſtat monitis contraria virtus.
Fortè ſuem latebris veſtigia certa ſecuti
Excivêre canes: ſylviſque exire parantem
Fixerat obliquo juvenis Cinyreïus ictu.
Protinùs excuſſit pando venabula roſtro,
Sanguine tincta ſuo: trepidumque, & tuta petentem
Trux aper inſequitur: totoſque ſub inguine dentes
Abdidit; & fulvâ moribundum ſtravit arenâ.
Vecta levi curru, medias Cytherea per auras
Cypron olorinis nondùm pervenerat alis.
Agnovit longè gemitum morientis: & albas
Flexit aves illuc. Utque æthere vidit ab alto
Exanimem, inque ſuo jactantem ſanguine corpus;
Deſiliit: pariterque ſinus, pariterque capillos
Rupit; & indignis percuſſit pectora palmis.

Illa quidem monuit, que carpit iter per aëra junctis cygnis: ſed virtus ſtat contraria monitis. Fortè canes ſecuti certa veſtigia excivêre ſuem latebris: que Cinyreïus juvenis fixerat parantem exire ſylvis obliquo ictu. Protinus excuſſit venabula, tincta ſuo ſanguine, pando roſtro; que trux aper inſequitur trepidum & petentem tuta, que abdidit totos dentes ſub inguine, & ſtravit moribundum fulvâ arenâ. Cytherea vecta levi curru, per medias auras, nondum pervenerat Cypron olorinis alis. Agnovit longè gemitum morientis: & flexit albas aves illuc. Utque videt exanimem ab alto æthere, que jactantem corpus in ſuo ſanguine; deſiliit: pariterque rupit ſinus, pariterque capillos; percuſſit pectora indignis palmis.

NOTES:

1 *Illa.*] *Venus.*

Junctiſque cygnis.] The Chariot of *Venus* is feigned to be drawn by Swans.

2. *Sed ſtat*, &c.] But the Courage of *Adonis* led him to act contrary to the Admonitions of *Venus.*

3. *Suem.*] A wild Boar.

4. *Excivêre.*] Rouſed.

5. *Juvenis*, &c.] *Adonis*, the Son of *Cinyras* by *Myrrha.*

6. *Pando.*] Bent backwards, crooked.

7. *Tuta.*] ſc. *Loca.*

8. *Trux.*] Terrible, fierce.

9. *Abdidit.*] Hid, buried.

Moribundum.] Expiring.

16. *Rupit.*] She tore.

Indignis.] Undeſervedly, a Noun for an Adverb.

Queſtaque

Queſtaque cum fatis, inquit, At tamen non omnia erunt veſtri juris. Monumenta luctus mei, Adoni, ſemper manebunt; que imago mortis repetita peraget annua ſimulamina noſtri plangoris. At cruor mutabitur in florem. An, Perſephone, licuit tibi quondam vertere fœmineos artus in olentes menthas? Cinyreïus heros erit mutatus invidiæ nobis? Sic fata ſpargit cruorem odorato nectare: qui tactus ab illo intumuit; ſic, ut pellucida bulla ſolet ſurgere pluvio cœlo. Nec mora longior plenâ horâ eſt facta: cùm concolor flos ortus è ſanguine, qualem punica ſolent ferre, quæ celant granum ſub lento cortice: tamen uſus in illo eſt brevis. Nam idem venti qui præſtant nomina, excutiunt malè hærentem, & caducum nimiâ levitate.

Queſtaque cum fatis, At non tamen omnia veſtri
Juris erunt, inquit. Luctûs monumenta manebunt
Semper, Adoni, mei: repetitaque mortis imago
Annua plangoris peraget ſimulamina noſtri.
At cruor in florem mutabitur. An tibi quondam
Fœmineos artus in olentes vertere menthas,
Perſephone, licuit? Nobis Cinyreïus heros
Invidiæ mutatus erit? Sic fata, cruorem
Nectare oderato ſpargit: qui tactus ab illo
Intumuit; ſic, ut pluvio pellucida cœlo
Surgere bulla ſolet. Nec plenâ longior horâ
Facta mora eſt; cùm flos è ſanguine concolor ortus,
Qualem, quæ lento celant ſub cortice granum,
Punica ferre ſolent: brevis eſt tamen uſus in illo.
Namque malè hærentem, & nimiâ levitate caducum
Excutiunt idem, qui præſtant nomina venti.

NOTES.

20. *Annua ſimulamina.*] *Simulacra.* For every Year the *Adonia ſacra*; *i. e.* the ſacred Rites of *Adonis* were celebrated; *Adonis* was bewailed, and the Lamentations of *Venus* were repreſented.

21. *At*, &c.] *Minthe* was a Nymph who was turned into the Herb Mint by the Diſpleaſure of *Proſerpine*, the Daughter of *Ceres*, becauſe her Huſband *Pluto* had lain with her.

26. *Pellucida bulla.*] A tranſparent Bubble, which proceeds from Water, and vaniſhes preſently.

27. *Plenâ horâ.*] Than a full Hour.

28. *Concolor.*] Of the ſame Colour with Blood, or of a purple Colour.

30. *Punica.*] ſc. *Mala.*

32. *Præſtant nomina.*] The Flower *Anemone* was ſo called of τὸ ἄνεμος, as much as to ſay, the *Flower of the Wind*. It is ſaid it never opens but when the Wind blows.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN

LIBER XI.

FAB. I. *Orpheus* torn in Pieces by the *Bacchæ*, and a Serpent turned into a Stone.

The ARGUMENT.

The Thracian *Women, enraged that* Orpheus *would not take to Wife any of them ſince the Death of* Eurydice, *ſlew him, as he was ſitting in a ſolitary Place, venting his Grief for her Loſs. Having ſeparated his Head from his Body, they threw it, together with his Lyre, into the River* Hebrus; *by which it was carried into the Sea, and from thence into the Iſland of Leſbos; and while it lay on the Shore, a Serpent licking up the Blood before it touched the Face, was turned into a Stone by* Apollo, *the Son of* Jupiter *and* Latona.

CArmine dum tali ſylvas, animoſque ferarum
Threïcius vates, & ſaxa ſequentia ducit;
Ecce nurus Ciconum tectæ lymphata ferinis
Pectora velleribus, tumuli de vertice cernunt

Dum Threïcius vates ducit ſylvas, animoſque ferarum, & ſequentia ſaxa tali carmine; ecce nurus Ciconum tectæ lymphata pectora ferinis velleribus, cernunt de vertice tumuli

NOTES.

1. *Animoſque ferarum.*] We may ſuppoſe the Minds of uncivilized Men to have been cultivated and formed to more gentle Manners by *Orpheus*.

2. *Threïcius vates.*] *Orpheus*.

3. *Nurus Ciconum.*] The *Thracian Bacchantes*, the *Mænades*.

3. *Lymphata.*] Mad with Rage.

Ferinis velleribus.] With the ſhaggy Skins of Wild Beaſts.

Orphea

Orphea ſociantem carmina percuſſis nervis. Una è quibus, crine jactato per levem auram, ait, En, en, hic eſt contemptor noſtri: & miſit haſtam in vocalia ora Apollinei vatis. Quæ præſuta foliis fecit notam ſinè vulnere. Telum alterius eſt lapis: qui miſſus, victus eſt in ipſo aëre, concentu vociſque lyræque; ac jacuit ante pedes veluti ſupplex pro tam furialibus auſis, ſed enim temeraria bella creſcunt: moduſque abiit: inſanaque Erinnys regnat. Cunctaque tela forent mollita cantu: ſed ingens clamor, & Berecyntbia tibia inflato cornu, tympanaque, plauſuſque, & Bacchei ululatus obſtrepuêre ſono citharæ. Tum denique ſaxa rubuerunt ſanguine vatis non exauditi. Ac primùm Mænades rapuere innumeras volucres etiamnum attonitas voce canentis, angueſque, agmenque ferarum, titulum Orphei theatri: Inde vertuntur in Orphea cruentatis dextris: & coëunt ut aves; ſi quando cernunt avem noctis vagantem luce: ſtructoque utrimque theatro, ceu cervus periturus matutina arenâ, eſt præda canum: que petunt vatem; & conjiciunt thyrſos fronde virenti, non factos in hæc munera. Hæ torquent glebas, illa ramos direptos arbore,

Orphea percuſſis ſociantem carmina nervis.
E quibus una, levem jactato crine per auram.
En, ait, En hic eſt noſtri contemptor: & haſtam
Vatis Apollinei vocalia miſit in ora.
Quæ foliis præſuta notam ſinè vulnere fecit.
Alterius telum lapis eſt: qui miſſus, in ipſo,
Aëre concentu victus vociſque lyræque eſt;
Ac veluti ſupplex pro tam furialibus auſis,
Ante pedes jacuit, ſed enim temeraria creſcunt
Bella: moduſque abiit; inſanaque regnat Erinnys.
Cunctaque tela forent cantu mollita: ſed ingens
Clamor, & inflato Berecynthia tibia cornu,
Tympanaque, plauſuſque, & Bacchei ululatus
Obſtrepuêre ſono citharæ. Tum denique ſaxa
Non exauditi rubuerunt ſanguine vatis.
Ac primùm attonitas etiamnum voce canentis
Innumeras volucres, angueſque, agmenque ferarum,
Mænades Orphei titulum rapuere theatri:
Indè cruentatis vertuntur in Orphea dextris:
Et coëunt, ut aves: ſi quando luce vagantem
Noctis avem cernunt: ſtructoque utrimque theatro,
Ceu matutinâ cervus periturus arenâ.
Præda canum eſt: vatemque petunt; & fronde virenti
Conjiciunt thyrſos non hæc in munera factos.
Hæ glebas, illæ direptos arbore ramos,

NOTES.

7. *Haſtam*] The *Thyrſus* or a Javelin entwined with Vine Leaves.

8. *Vatis Apollinei.*] Of *Orpheus.*

Vocalia.] Sending forth a melodious Sound.

9. *Foliis Præſuta.*] The *Thyrſi* or Spears of the *Bacchæ*, were twiſted round with Ivy or Vine Leaves.

Notam.] A Mark.

11. *Concentu.*] With the Harmony.

12. *Supplex.*] As though about to aſk Pardon.

13. *Ante Pedes.*] *ſc.* Of *Orpheus.*

14. *Bella.*] Rage.

Inſanaque.] From the Effect, becauſe Rage makes Men mad and furious.

Erinnys.] The Goddeſs of Diſcord.

15. *Mollita.*] So ſoftened, that they could no more hurt *Orpheus.*

16. *Berecynthia.*] Such as were uſed in *Berecynthus*, a Mountain of *Phrygia*, for performing the ſacred Rites of *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods.

17. *Bacchei.*] Of the *Bacchantes* ſpoken of in *Book* III. *Fab.* vii. In which the *Bacchantes* carried Javelins, and being crowned with Vine Leaves and Ivy, danced after a frantic Manner through the Woods and Mountains, filling all Places with a confuſed Bawling, Howling, and Sound of Pipes and Cymbals.

18. *Obſtrepuêre*, &c.] They made a Noiſe which drowned the Sound of the Lyre.

20. *Attonitas.*] Aſtoniſhed or ſtruck with the Sweetneſs of *Orpheus*'s Song.

22. *Mænades.*] The *Bacchæ*, ſo called, ἀ μαίνεσθαι, *i. e.* to be frantic.

Titulum.] The Glory.

Theatri.] Of the Show or Sight.

24. *Coëunt.*] They gather together, they aſſemble.

25. *Noctis avem.*] The Owl.

Structoque.] That is, he was torn in Pieces juſt like a Stag by Dogs in the Amphitheatre at *Rome*, in which were exhibited public Shows in the Morning, of Beaſts fighting againſt one another.

27. *Petunt.*] They ſet upon, attack.

28. *In munera.*] For ſuch Uſe.

Fars

Pars torquent ſilices. Neu deſint tela furori;
Fortè boves preſſo ſubigebant vomere terram:
Nec procul hinc multo fructum ſudore parantes
Dura lacertoſi fodiebant arva coloni.
Agmine qui viſo fugiunt, operiſque relinquunt
Arma ſui: vacuoſque jacent diſperſa per agros
Sarculaque, raſtrique graves, longique ligones.
Quæ poſtquam rapuêre feræ, cornuque minaci
Divellêre boves; ad vatis fata recurrunt:
Tendentemque manus, atque illo tempore primùm
Irrita dicentem, nec quicquam voce moventem,
Sacrilegæ perimunt. Perque os (prô Jupiter!) illud
Auditum ſaxis, intellectumque ferarum
Senſibus in ventos anima exhalata receſſit.
Te mœſtæ volucres, Orpheu, te turba ferarum
Te rigidi ſilices, tua carmina ſæpe ſecutæ
Flevêrunt ſylvæ: poſitis te frondibus arbos
Tonſa comam luxit: lacrymis quoque flumina dicunt
Increviſſe ſuis: obſcuraque carbaſa pullo
Naïades & Dryades, paſſoſque habuêre capillos.
Membra jacent diverſa locis. Caput, Hebre, lyramq;
Excipis; & (mirum) medio dum labitur amne,
Flebile neſcio quid queritur lyra, flebile lingua
Murmurat exanimis: reſpondent flebile ripæ.
Jamque mare invectæ flumen populare relinquunt;
Et Methymneæ potiuntur littore Leſbi.
Hic ferus expoſitum peregrinis anguis arenis
Os petit, & ſparſos ſtillanti rore capillos,
Tandem Phœbus adeſt; morſuſque inferre parantem
Arcet; & in lapidem rictus ſerpentis apertos

Pars ſilices. Neu tela deſint furori; fortè boves ſubigebant terram preſſo vomere: nec procul hinc lacertoſi coloni, parantes fructum multo ſudore, fodiebant dura arva. Qui viſo agmine fugiunt, que relinquunt arma ſui operis: ſarculaque, que graves raſtri, longique ligones, jacent diſperſa per vacuos agros. Quæ poſtquam feræ rapuêre, que divellêre boves minaci cornu; recurrunt ad fata vatis: Que ſacrilegæ perimunt tendentem manus, atque primùm illo tempore dicentem irrita, nec moventem quicquam voce. Que (prô Jupiter!) anima exhalata receſſit in ventos, per os illud auditum ſaxis, intellectumque ſenſibus ferarum. Orpheu, mœſtæ volucres flevêrunt te, te turba ferarum, rigidi ſilices flevêrunt te, ſylvæ ſæpe ſecutæ tua carmina, arbos tonſa comam luxit te poſitis frondibus; quoque dicunt flumina increviſſe ſuis lacrymis, que Naïades & Dryades habuêre carbaſa obſcura pullo, que capillos paſſos. Membra jacent diverſa locis. Hebre, excipis caput lyramque; & (mirum) dum labitur medio amne, lyra queritur neſcio quid flebile, exanimis lingua murmurat flebile: ripæ reſpondent flebile. Quæ jam invectæ mare relinquunt populare flumen; & potiuntur littore Methymneæ Leſbi. Hic ferus anguis petit os expoſitum peregrinis arenis, & capillos ſparſos ſtellanti rore. Tandem Phœbus adeſt; que arcet parantem inferre morſus & congelat apertos rictus ſerpentis in lapidem;

NOTES.

30. *Torquent.*] They caſt, hurl.

31. *Subigebant*, &c.] Did plow.

32. *Fructum.*] Bread-Corn.

33. *Lacertoſi.*] Having great ſtrong Arms.

34. *Agmine.*] Of the *Baccbantes* in their furious Mood.

35. *Arma.*] Ruſtic Utenſiis.

36. *Sarculaque.*] Weeding Inſtruments.

Raſtrique.] Huſbandmen's Tools, uſed for the breaking of Clods.

37. *Feræ.*] Cruel, raving mad.

38. *Divellêre.*] They tore in Pieces; it being the Cuſtom to tear in Pieces, the Oxen offered in the Sacrifices of the Rites of *Bacchus.*

Vatis fata.] The Deſtruction of *Orpheus.*

40. *Irrita dicentem.*] He who but a little before had drawn after him the Woods, ſavage Beaſts, and made even Stones follow him, did now, for the firſt Time, ſpeak Words to no Purpoſe.

44. *Te mœſtæ*, &c.] An Apoſtrophe to *Orpheus*, full of Complaint and Pity.

48. *Obſcuraque carbaſa.*] Mourning, black Garments.

50. *Hebre.*] A River of *Thrace.*

53. *Reſpondent.*] Echo.

54. *Flumen populare.*] His native River. For *Hebrus* is a River of *Thrace.*

55. *Methymneæ.*] *Methymna* is a City of the *Leſbians*, famous for the beſt Wine.

Potiuntur.] So *Virg. Æn.* 1

Egreſſi optatâ potiuntur Troës arenâ

& indurat (ut erant) patulos hiatus. Umbra ſubit terras: & recognoſcit cuncta loca quæ viderat antè. Quærenſque per arva piorum invenit Eurydicen, que amplectitur cupidis ulnis. Hîc modò ambo ſpatiantur conjunctis paſſibus: nunc ſequitur præcedentem, nunc prævius anteit: que jam Orpheus reſpicit ſuam Eurydicen tutò.

Congelat; & patulos (ut erant) indurat hiatus.
Umbra ſubit terras: &, quæ loca viderat ante,
Cuncta recognoſcit. Quærenſque per arva piorum
Invenit Eurydicen, cupidiſque amplectitur ulnis.
Hîc modò conjunctis ſpatiantur paſſibus ambo:
Nunc præcedentem ſequitur, nunc prævius anteit:
Eurydicenque ſuam jam tutò reſpicit Orpheus.

NOTES.

61. *Subit terras.*] He went down to the Ghoſts below.
62. *Arva piorum.*] The *Elyſian* Fields.
64. *Hîc.*] Here; among the Ghoſts of the Good and Juſt.
64. *Spatiantur.*] They walk about.
66. *Eurydicen.*] Whom he had loſt by looking back before. Book X. ver. 57.

Fab. II. The *Thracian* Women into Trees.

The Thracian *Women, who had murdered* Orpheus, *were turned into Trees by* Bacchus, *who thus revenged his Death.*

Tamen Lyæus non ſinit hoc ſcelus eſſe impune: que dolens vate ſuorum ſacrorum amiſſo, protinus ligavit omnes Edonidas matres quæ fecêre nefas in ſylvis, tortâ radice. Quippe traxit digitos pedum, in quantum quæque eſt ſecuta: & detruſit in ſolidum terram acumine. Utque volucris ubi commiſit, que ſenſit ſuum crus teneri laqueis quos callidus auceps abdidit, plangitur; ac trepidans adſtringit vincula motu: ſic, ut quæque harum cohæſerat defixa ſolo, exſternata fruſtrà tentabat fugam, at lenta radix tenet illam que coërcet exſultantem. Que dum quærit ubi ſint digiti, & dum quærit ubi pes & ungues, aſpicit lignum ſuccedere in teretes ſuras.

NON impunè tamen ſcelus hoc finit eſſe Lyæus:
Amiſſoque dolens ſacrorum vate ſuorum,
Protinus in ſylvis matres Edonidas omnes,
Quæ fecêre nefas, tortâ radice ligavit.
Quippe pedum digitos, in quantum quæque ſecuta eſt,
Traxit: & in ſolidam detruſit acumine terram.
Utque ſuum laqueis, quos callidus abdidit auceps,
Crus ubi commiſit volucris, ſenſitque teneri,
Plangitur; ac trepidans adſtringit vincula motu:
Sic, ut quæque ſolo defixa cohæſerat harum,
Exſternata fugam fruſtrà tentabat, at illam
Lenta tenet radix, exſultantemque coërcet.
Dumque ubi ſint digiti, dum pes ubi quærit, & ungues,
Aſpicit in teretes lignum ſuccedere ſuras.

NOTES.

1. *Non impune, &c.*] Did not let this Crime to go unpuniſhed.
Lyæus.] *Bacchus.* Why he was ſo called, ſee above, Book IV. ver. 11.
2. *Sacrorum vate.*] *Orpheus* had compoſed ſome fine Hymns in Praiſe of *Bacchus.*
3. *Matres Edonidas.*] *Bacchæ.*
6. *Traxit.*] He ſtretched out, and turned into Roots of Trees.
9. *Plangitur.*] Claps its Wings, and beats itſelf.
9. *Trepidans, &c.*] For by how much the more they fluttered, by ſo much they became faſter bound.
11. *Exſternata.*] Being in Conſternation, affrighted.
12. *Lenta.*] Pliable.
Coërcet.] Holds in, being deſirous to extricate herſelf
14. *Succedere.*] Grow in the Place of.

Et

Et conata ſemur mœrenti plangere dextrâ;
Robora percuſſit. Pectus quoque robora fiunt:
Robora ſunt humeri. Porrectaque brachia veros
Eſſe putes ramos; & non fallêre putando.

Et conata plangere femur mœrenti dextrâ, percuſſit robora, Quoque pectus fiunt robora: humeri ſunt robora. Que putes brachia porrecta eſſe veros ramos, & non fallêre putando.

NOTES.

15. *Mœrenti.*] With a lamenting.
18. *Non fallêre.*] You would not be deceived by thinking ſo; for they were really Branches.

FAB. III. *Midas*, and the Golden Sands of *Pactolus*.

As Bacchus *was departing from* Thrace, *and going to* Tmolus, *a Mountain of* Cilicia, *followed by the Satyrs and* Bacchæ, Silenus, *his Foſter-Father, was taken by the* Phrygians, *and carried before* Midas. *He knowing* Silenus, *reſtored him to* Bacchus; *for which good Turn, that God gave him the Liberty of wiſhing for what he would, and he ſhould obtain it. He accordingly wiſhed, that whatſoever he touched might be turned into Gold; which Favour proved not only uſeleſs, but hurtful to him. Praying however, to have his wiſh reverſed, he was commanded by the God to go to the River* Pactolus, *and waſh himſelf therein and ſo ſhould return to his former State. Hence the Virtue of making Gold paſſed from* Midas *into the River; and it is reported to have golden Sands.*

NEC ſatis hoc Baccho eſt. Ipſos quoque deſerit agros:
Cumque choro meliore, ſui vineta Tymoli,
Pactolonque petit: quamvis non aureus illo
Tempore, nec caris erat invidioſus arenis.
Hunc aſſueta cohors Satyri, Bacchæque frequentant:
At Silenus abeſt. Titubantem annoſque meroque
Ruricolæ cepêre Phryges: vinctumque coronis
Ad regem traxêre Midam: cui Thracius Orpheus
Orgia tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo.
Qui ſimul agnovit ſocium comitemque ſacrorum,
Hoſpitis adventu feſtum genialiter egit

Nec hoc eſt ſatis Baccho. Quoque deſerit ipſos agros: cumque meliore choro petit vineta ſui Tymoli, Pactolonque: quamvis non erat aureus illo tempore, nec invidioſus caris arenis. Aſſueta cohors, Satyri, Bacchæque frequentant hunc; at Silenus abeſt. Ruricolæ Phryges cepêre titubantem annoſque meroque; que traxere vinctum coronis ad regem Midam: cui Thracius Orpheus tradiderat Orgia cum Cecropio Eumolpo. Qui ſimul agnovit ſocium comitemque ſacrorum, egit feſtum genialiter adventu hoſpitis

NOTES.

1. *Ipſos agros.*] The Fields of *Thrace*.
2. *Choro meliore.*] A better Company of *Bacchæ* than that, which had torn *Orpheus* in Pieces.
Sui.] Which he delighted in.
Tymoli.] *Tymolus* is a Mountain of *Lydia*, of which ſee Book VI. Fab. i. ver. 15.
3. *Pactolonque.*] A River of *Lydia*, abounding in golden Sands.
5. *Frequentant.*] Surround.
6. *Silenus.*] Who *Silenus* was, appears from Book IV. ver. 27.
Titubantem.] Reeling, ſtaggering.
8. *Midam.*] A very rich King of *Phrygia*; and therefore feigned to have turned all Things that he touched into Gold.
9. *Orgia.*] The Sacrifices of *Bacchus*.
Tradiderat.] Had inſtructed in.
Cecropio.] King of *Athens*.
11. *Genialiter.*] Not leſs ſumptuouſly, than with great Mirth and Joy.

per bis quinque dies, & noctes junctas ordine. Et jam undecimus Lucifer coëgerat sublime agmen stellarum, cùm rex venit lætus in Lydos agros; & reddit Silenum juveni alumno. Deus gaudens altore recepto, fecit gratum sed inutile arbitrium muneris huic optanti: Ille usurus donis malè, ait, Effice quicquid contigero corpore vertatur in fulvum aurum. Liber annuit optatis: que solvit nocitura munera: & indoluit, quòd non petîsset meliora. Berecynthius heros abit lætus, gaudetque malo: & tentat pollicitam fidem tangendo singula. Que vix credens sibi, detraxit virgam virentem fronde non altâ ilice: virga facta est aurea. Tollit saxum humo, quoque saxum palluit auro. Et contigit glebam, & gleba fit mossa potenti contactu. Decerpsit arentes aristas Cereris: messis erit aurea. Tenet pomum demptum arbore: putes Hesperidas donâsse. Si admovit digitos altis postibus: postes videntur radiare. Etiam ubi ille laverat palmas liquidis undis, unda fluens palmis posset eludere Danaën. Ipse vix capit suas spes animo, fingens omnia aurea. Ministri posuêre mensas exstructas dapibus gaudenti, nec egentes tostæ frugis. Verò tùm, sive ille contigerat Cerealia munera suâ dextra; Cerealia dona rigebant: sive parabat convellere dapes avido dente, dapes nitebant fulva lamina dente admoto.

Per bis quinque dies, & junctas ordine noctes.
Et jam stellarum sublime coëgerat agmen
Lucifer undecimus, Lydos cùm lætus in agros
Rex venit: & juveni Silenum reddit alumno.
Huic Deus optanti gratum sed inutile, fecit
Muneris arbitrium, gaudens altore recepto:
Illè malè usurus donis, ait, Effice, quicquid
Corpore contigero, fulvùm vertatur in aurum.
Annuit optatis: nocituraque munera solvit
Liber: & indoluit, quòd non meliora petîsset.
Lætus abit; gaudetque malo Berecynthius heros:
Pollicitamque fidem tangendo singula tentat.
Vixque sibi credens, non altâ fronde virentem
Ilice detraxit virgam; virga aurea facta est.
Tollit humo saxum: saxum quoque palluit auro.
Contigit & glebam: contactu gleba potenti
Massa fit. Arentes Cereris decerpsit aristas:
Aurea messis erat. Demptum tenet arbore pomum:
Hesperidas donâsse putes. Si postibus altis
Admovit digitos: postes radiare videntur.
Ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis,
Unda fluens palmis Danaën eludere posset.
Vix spes ipse suas animo capit, aurea fingens
Omnia. Gaudenti mensas posuêre ministri
Exstructas dapibus, nec tostæ frugis egentes.
Tum verò, sive ille suâ Cerealia dextrâ
Munera contigerat; Cerealia dona rigebant:
Sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat,
Lamina fulva dapes admoto dente nitebant.

NOTES.

13. *Coëgerat.*] Had gathered together. The Meaning is, that the eleventh Day was come.

14. *Lucifer.*] A Star, which is the last that ceases to shine after Day break; and therefore is feigned by the Poets to assemble or gather the other Stars together.

Lydos in agros] Into *Lydia*.

13. *Rex.*] *Midas*.

Juveni.] To *Bacchus*.

16. *Huic.*] To *Midas*.

Deus] *Bacchus*.

17. *Altore.*] *Silenus*, his Foster-Father.

18. *Ille.*] *Midas*.

Malè] To his own Hurt and Destruction, for *Midas* was within a little of being starved to Death.

20. *Solvit.*] Performs his Promise.

22 *Berecynthius heros.*] *Midas*, King also of *Phrygia*, where the Mountain *Berecynthus* is.

23. *Pollicitamque fidem.*] The Truth of what had been promised.

Tentat.] Tries.

24. *Non altâ.*] Upon a low.

28. *Cereris.*] Of Bread. A Metonymy.

30. *Hesperidas.*] For the *Hesperides* are said to have Gardens, the Trees of which bore golden Apples.

31. *Radiare.*] To shine like Gold.

33. *Danaën eludere*] It was like the golden Shower into which *Jupiter*, tranformed, deceived *Danaë*.

34. *Vix spes.*] For *Midas* promised himself every Thing that was great.

35. *Posuêre.*] They set before him.

38. *Munera.*] Bread.

Rigebant.] The Bread became hard and stiff: For it was turned into Gold.

39. *Convellere dente.*] To chew.

Miscuerat

Miſcuerat puris auctorem muneris undis,
Fuſile per rictus aurum fluitare videres.
Attonitus novitate mali, diveſque, miſerque,
Effugere optat opes: & quæ modò voverat, odit.
Copia nulla famem relevat: ſitis arida guttur
Urit, & inviſo meritus torquetur ab auro.
Ad cœlumque manus, & ſplendida brachia tollens,
Da veniam, Lenæe pater; peccavimus, inquit:
Sed miſerere, precor, ſpecioſoque eripe damno.
Mite Deûm numen, Bacchus, peccâſſe fatentem
Reſtituit, pactamque fidem, data munera ſolvit.
Neve malè optato maneas circumlitus auro
Vade, ait, ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem;
Perque jugum montis labentibus obvius undis
Carpe viam; donec venias ad fluminis ortus.
Spumiferoque tuum fonti, quà plurimus exit,
Subde caput: corpuſque ſimul; ſimul elue crimen.
Rex juſſæ ſuccedit aquæ. Vis aurea tinxit
Flumen, & humano de corpore ceſſit in amnem.
Nunc quoque jam veteris percepto ſemine venæ
Arva rigent, auro madidis pallentia glebis.

Miſcuerat auctorem muneris puris undis, videres fuſile aurum fluitare per rictus. Attonitus novitate mali, diveſque, miſerque, optat effugere opes: & odit quæ modò voverat. Nulla copia relevat famem: arida ſitis urit guttur, & meritus torquetur ab inviſo auro. Tollens manus & ſplendida brachia ad cœlum, inquit, Pater Lenæe, da veniam; peccavimus: ſed precor miſerere, que eripe ſpecioſo damno. Bacchus, mite numen Deûm, reſtituit fatentem peccâſſe, que ſolvit pactam fidem, data munera. Neve maneas circumlitus malè optato auro, ait, vade ad amnem vicinum magnis Sardibus; que carpe viam per jugum montis obvius labentibus undis, donec venias ad ortus fluminis. Que ſubde tuum caput ſpumifero fonti, quà exit plurimus, que elue ſimul corpus, ſimul crimen. Rex ſuccedit juſſæ aquæ. Aurea vis tinxit flumen, & ceſſit in amnem de humano corpore. Quoque nunc arva rigent ſemine veteris venæ jam percepto, pallentia glebis madidis auro.

NOTES.

41. *Auctorem muneris.*] *Bacchus.* Metonymically for *Wine.*

42. *Fuſile.*] Liquid, melted.

43. *Diveſque.*] Becauſe he abounded with Gold.

44. *Quæ modò*, &c.] What he had wiſhed for a little before.

46. *Meritus.*] Becauſe out of Covetouſneſs he had obtained this from *Bacchus*,

Torquetur.] He is tormented.

38. *Da veniam.*] Forgive me.

Lenæe pater.] *Bacchus*, ſo called ἀ λην῀, *i. e.* a Wine-preſs.

49. *Specioſoque.*] Becauſe, though it ſeemed fair and good, it was nevertheleſs a great Hurt to him.

50. *Mite numen.*] Gentle *Bacchus.*

51. *Reſtituit.*] He reſtored him to his former State.

Data munera.] Becauſe of the Fidelity he had ſhown in reſtoring *Silenus*; or, as others will have it, with the ſame Fidelity he had granted it: or, again, he made void the Gift of turning Things into Gold, which was what he had promiſed according to his Deſire.

Solvit.] He undid.

53. *Amnem.*] He means *Pactolus*, a River of *Lydia*, flowing from Mount *Tmolus*, by the Town of *Sardis.*

59. *Ceſſit.*] Paſſed from. The Poet aſcribes a natural Cauſe to the Fable, according to his uſual Manner: For *Pactolus* is a River that has golden Sands, as many others are ſaid to have.

FAB. IV. *Midas's* Ears turned into Aſſes Ears.

Pan *at* Tmolus, *a Mountain of* Lydia *diverting himſelf by playing on his Pipe, was ſo puffed up with the Applauſe of the Nymphs of the Country, that he preſumed to challenge* Apollo. Tmolus, *who was the God of that Mountain, being conſtituted Judge between them, gave the Victory to* Apollo. Midas, *who had loſt his Power of making Gold, conceiving a Hatred againſt Riches, became an Inhabitant of the Woods, and a Follower and Adorer of Pan. Being therefore the only Perſon that did not approve of the Sentence*; Apollo, *both*

upon this Account, and becauſe of his former unreaſonable Wiſh, turned his Ears into Aſſes Ears, to ſhew his Folly and Stupidity.

Ille peroſus opes, colebat ſylvas & rura, Panaque habitantem ſemper in montanis antris. Sed pingue ingenium manſit: que præcordia ſtolidæ mentis erant nocitura rurſus domino, ut antè. Nam Tmolus arduus in alto aſcenſu riget, proſpiciens freta latè: que extentus utroque clivo, finitur hinc Sardibus, illinc parvis Hypæpis. Ibi dum Pan jactat ſua carmina teneris Nymphis, & modulatur leve carmen cerata arundine; auſus contemnere Apollineos cantus præ ſe, venit ad impar certamen ſub judice Tmolo. Senior judex conſedit ſuo monte, & liberat aures arboribus. Tantùm cærula coma cingitur quercu, & glandes pendent circum cava tempora. Que is ſpectans Deum pecoris, in judice, dixit, nulla mora eſt. Ille inſonat agreſtibus calamis; delinit Midan Barbarico carmine (nam fortè aderat canenti). Poſt hunc ſacer Tmolus retorſit ora ad os Phœbi: ſua ſylva ſecuta eſt vultum. Ille, vinctus flavum caput Parnaſſide lauro, verrit humum, palla ſaturata Tyrio murice: que à læva ſuſtinet fidem inſtructam gemmis & Indis dentibus: altera manus tenuit plectrum. Ipſe fuit ſtatus artificis. Tum ſollicitat ſtamina docto pollice, dulcedine quorum Tmolus captus,

ILLE peroſus opes, ſylvas & rura colebat,
Panaque montanis habitantem ſemper in antris.
Pingue ſed ingenium manſit: nocituraque ut antè,
Rurſus erant domino ſtolidæ præcordia mentis.
Nam freta proſpiciens latè riget arduus alto
Tmolus in aſcenſu: clivoque extentus utroque
Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypæpis.
Pan ibi dum teneris jactat ſua carmina Nymphis,
Et leve ceratâ modulatur arundine carmen;
Auſus Appollineos præ ſe contemnere cantus,
Judice ſub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar.
Monte ſuo ſenior judex conſedit; & aures
Liberat arboribus. Quercu coma cærula tantùm
Cingitur; & pendent circum cava tempora glandes.
Iſque Deum pecoris ſpectans, in judice, dixit,
Nulla mora eſt. Calamis agreſtibus inſonat ille:
Barbaricoque Midan (aderat nam fortè canenti)
Carmine delinit. Poſt hunc ſacer ora retorſit
Tmolus ad os Phœbi: vultum ſua ſylva ſecuta eſt.
Ille, caput flavum lauro Parniſſide vinctus,
Verrit humum, Tyrio ſaturatâ murice pallâ:
Inſtructamque fidem gemmis & dentibus Indis
Suſtinet à læva: tenuit manus altera plectrum.
Artificis ſtatus ipſe fuit. Tum ſtamina docto
Pollice ſollicitat quorum dulcedine captus

NOTES.

1. *Ille.*] *Midas.*

Peroſus opes.] Hating Riches, by which he had almoſt been ſtarved to Death.

2. *Panaque.*] The God of Shepherds, but one of the Plebeian Gods.

3. *Pingue.*] Dull, ſtupid.

Nocitura ut antè.] Having wiſhed, that whatſoever he touched might be turned into Gold.

5. *Nam freta*, &c.] A Deſcription of Mount *Tmolus*.

7. *Hypæpis.*] *Hypæpe* is a City of *Lydia*.

9. *Ceratâ.*] Joined with Wax.

11. *Tmolo.*] The Poets attribute Deities to Mountains, as well as to Rivers and Springs.

12. *Aures*, &c.] He removes the Trees from his Ears.

15. *Deum pecoris.*] *Pan.*

18. *Delinit.*] He tickles (pleaſes) the Ears of *Midas*.

18. *Sacer.*] *Minellius* is of Opinion, that here ſhould be read, *Poſt hunc ſacer ora retorſit Tmolus ad os Phœbi*, that the Senſe may be, *Tmolus ſacer convertit ſe, audito Pane, ore & vultu ad canentem Phœbum*, and not as others will have it, *Poſt hunc ſacer ora reſolvit*, Tmolus, &c. &c.

20. *Parnaſſide.*] With *Parnaſſian*, with which *Parnaſſus* abounds.

Vinctus.] Having his yellow Hairs crowned.

21. *Verrit.*] The Poet intimates, that the Robe of *Apollo* had a long Train, which drew along the Ground.

Tyrio murice.] Of *Tyrian* Purple.

Pallâ.] A Garment, having a long Train, ſuch as Muſicians uſed.

22. *Inſtructamque.*] Adorned.

Dentibus Indis.] With Ivory.

24. *Stamina.*] The Strings.

25. *Sollicitat.*] He ſlightly touches, he ſtrikes.

Pana

Pana jubet Tmolus citharæ ſubmittere cannis.
Judicium ſanctique placet ſententia montis
Omnibus. Arguitur tamen, atque injuſta vocatur
Unius ſermone Midæ. Nec Delius aures
Humanam ſtolidas patitur retinere figuram;
Sed trahit in ſpatium, villiſque albentibus implet;
Inſtabileſque imo facit, & dat poſſe moveri.
Cætera ſunt hominis. Partem damnatur in unam:
Induiturque aures lentè gradientis aſelli.

jubet Pana ſubmittere cannis citharæ. Judicium, quæ ſententia ſancti montis, placet omnibus. Tamen arguitur, atque vocatur injuſta ſermone Midæ unius. Nec Delius patitur ſtolidas aures retinere humanam figuram; ſed trahit in ſpatium, quæ implet albentibus villis; facit inſtabiles imo & dat poſſe moveri. Cætera ſunt hominis. Damnatur in unam partem: quæ induitur aures aſelli, gradientis lentè.

NOTES.

26. *Cannis.*] A Pipe made of Reeds.
28. *Arguitur.*] He is reprehended, blamed.
29. *Delius.*] *Apollo.*
30. *Stolidas aures.*] Ears without any Judgement.
31. *Trahit.*] Protracts, draws out, makes long.
32. *Inſtabileſque.*] Moveable, as Aſſes Ears are.
Dat poſſe, &c.] He gives them the Faculty of moving of themſelves.
34. *Lentè gradientis.*] Moving ſlowly.

FAB. V. The Vocal Reeds.

Midas *would fain have concealed his Deformity, but his Servant, who was his Barber, ſaw it. Not daring however, to ſpeak of it openly, nor being able to conceal it, this Servant digged a Hole in the Ground, and whiſpered into it that* Midas *had Aſs's Ears. Then, though he filled up the Hole, Reeds grew up out of it; and being agitated by the Wind, publiſhed the Deformity of* Midas, *repeating the Words which had been whiſpered by* Midas's *Servant.*

ILLE quidem celat, turpique onerata pudore
Tempora purpureis tentat velare tiaris.
Sed ſolitus longos ferro reſecare capillos,
Viderat hoc famulus. Qui cûm nec prodere viſum
Dedecus auderet, cupiens efferre ſub auras,
Nec poſſet reticere tamen, ſecedit; humumque
Effodit; &, domini quales aſpexerit aures,
Voce refert paryâ; terræque immurmurat hauſtæ.
Indiciumque ſuæ vocis tellure regeſtâ
Obruit; & ſcrobibus tacitus diſcedit opertis.
Creber arundinibus tremulis ibi ſurgere lucus

Ille quidem celat, & tentat velare tempora onerata turpi pudore, purpureis tiaris. Sed famulus, ſolitus reſecare longos capillos ferro, viderat hoc. Qui cûm nec auderet prodere viſum dedecus, cupiens efferre ſub auras, tamen nec poſſet reticere, ſecedit; quæ effodit humum: & refert parvâ voce, quales aures domini aſpexerit; quæ immurmurat hauſtæ terræ. Quæ obruit indicium ſuæ vocis tellure regeſtâ; & diſcedit tacitus ſcrobibus opertis. Lucus creber tremulis arundinibus cœpit ſurgere ibi;

NOTES.

1. *Ille.*] *Midas.*
2. *Velare.*] To conceal and hide.
Tiaris.] Turbants, Coverings for the Head, worn by Eaſtern Kings.
3. *Ferro.*] With a Pair of Sciſſars. A Metonymy.
5. *Efferre.*] To publiſh.
8. *Voce paryâ.*] With a Whiſper.
Hauſtæ.] Hollow.
9. *Regeſtâ.*] Being thrown in again.
10. *Opertis ſcrobibus.*] The Hole being filled up again.

&, ut primùm maturuit pleno anno, prodidit agricolam, Nam morus ab leni Auſtro refert obruta verba, que coarguit aures domini.

Cœpit: &, ut primùm pleno maturuit anno,
Prodidit agricolam. Leni nam motus ab Auſtro
Obruta verba refert; dominique coarguit aures.

NOTES.

13. *Prodidit agricolam.*] Made known him who had made that Hole, as the Teller of it.
14. *Obruta verba.*] The Words, which were buried there.
Dominique, &c.] Shewed plainly that the Ears of *Midas* were Aſs's Ears.

FAB. VI. *Apollo* and *Neptune* aſſiſt *Laomedon* in building *Troy*.

Laomedon, *the Son of* Capis *deſirous to build a City between the Promontories* Sigæus *and* Rhætus, *where there had been an Altar conſecrated by the* Phrygians *to* Jupiter Panomphæus, Apollo *and* Neptune, *transforming themſelves into Men, hired themſelves as Artificers to help in building the Walls; which being finiſhed,* Laomedon *refuſed to pay them the Wages he had agreed with them for.* Neptune *offended at the King's Perfidy, ſent in the Sea to drown his Lands, and deſtroy all his Fruit: Beſides this Puniſhment, he conſtrained him to proſtitute his Daughter* Heſione *to a Sea-Monſter. She being ſet at Liberty by* Hercules, *he played another cheating Trick; having refuſed alſo to let* Hercules *have the Horſes he had agreed to give him for delivering the Virgin. Therefore when he had taken Troy, he carried away* Heſione, *and matched her with* Telamon, *who was his Fellow-Soldier.*

Latoïus ultus abit Tmolo; que vectus per liquidum aëra circa anguſtum pontum Nepheleidos Helles, adſtitit Laomedonteis arvis. Vetus ara ſacrata eſt Panomphæo Tonanti, dextera Sigæi, læva profundi Rhœtæi. Inde videt Laomedonta primùm moliri mœnia novæ Trojæ; ſuſceptaque magna creſcere difficili labore; nec expoſcere parvas opes. Que induitur mortalem formam cum Tridentigero genitore tumidi profundi; que ædificant muros Phrygio tyranno,

ULTUS abit Tmolo; liquidumq; per aëra vectus
Anguſtum circa pontum Nepheleidos Helles
Laomedonteis Latoïus adſtitit arvis.
Dextera Sigæi, Rhœtæi læva profundi
Ara Phanomphæo vetus eſt ſacrata Tonanti.
Indè novæ primùm moliri mœnia Trojæ
Laomedonta videt; ſuſceptaque magna labore
Creſcere difficili; nec opes expoſcere parvas.
Cumque Tridentigero tumidi genitore profundi
Mortalem induitur formam; Phrygioque tyranno

NOTES.

2. *Pontum Nepheleidos.*] Of the Daughter of *Nephele*. *Helle* was the Daughter of *Athamas* and *Nephele*, and the Siſter of *Phryxus*. By her being drowned in this Sea, it was called the *Helleſpont*.
3. *Latoïus.*] *Apollo*, the Son of *Latona*.
Arvis Laomedonteis.] The Fields of *Troy*.
4. *Dextera.*] An Altar dedicated to *Jupiter Panomphæus*, was ſituate between the two Promontories of *Troy*, having the *Sigæan* on the Right-hand, and the *Rhœtæan* on the Left.
5. *Panomphæo.*] To *Jupiter*, ſo called, becauſe he was worſhipped by the Voices of all Men, of πᾶν and ὀμφὴ, or becauſe he hears the Voices of all Men.
7. *Suſcepta*, &c.] Begun with great Labour.
9. *Tridentigero.*] With *Neptune*.
10. *Phrygio tyranno.*] *Laomedon*.

Ædificant

Ædificant muros, pacto pro mœnibus auro,
Stabat opus: pretium rex inficiatur; & addit
Perfidiæ cumulum falsis perjuria verbis.
Non impunè feres, rector maris inquit: & omnes
Inclinavit aquas ad avaræ littora Trojæ.
Inque freti formam terras convertit; opesque
Abstulit agricolis: & fluctibus obruit arva.
Pœna neque hæc satis est: Regis quoque filia monstro
Poscitur æquoreo. Quam dura ad saxa revinctam
Vindicat Alcides: promissaque munera dictos
Poscit equos: tantique operis mercede negatâ,
Bis prejura capit superatæ mœnia Trojæ.
Nec pars militiæ Telamon sinè honore recessit:
Hesioneque datâ potitur. Nam conjuge Peleus
Clarus erat Divâ, nec avi magis ille superbit
Nomine, quam soceri, siquidem Jovis esse nepoti
Contigit haud uni: conjux Dea contigit uni.

auro pacto pro mœnibus. Opus stabat: rex inficiatur pretium; & addit cumulum perfidiæ, perjuria, falsis verbis. Rector maris inquit, Non feres impunè, & inclinavit omnes aquas ad littora avaræ Trojæ. Que convertit terras in formam freti, que abstulit opes agricolis; & obruit arva fluctibus. Neque hæc pœna est satis: quoque filia regis poscitur æquoreo monstro. Quam Alcides vindicat revincta ad dura saxa: que poscit promissa munera, dictos equos; que mercede tanti operis negatâ, bis capit perjura mœnia superatæ Trojæ. Nec Telamon pars militæ recessit sinè honore: que potitur Hesione datâ. Nam Peleus erat clarus divâ conjuge, nec ille superbit magis nomine avi quam soceri, siquidem haud contigit uni esse nepoti Jovis: Dea conjux contigit uni.

NOTE.

12. *Stabat.*] Was erected, and completed.

Rex.] *Laomedon.*

Inficiatur.] Denies, refuses to pay; for *inficiari*, or *inficias ire*, is to deny.

14. *Rector maris.*] *Neptune*,

19. *Æquoreo monstro.*] A Sea-Monster.

20. *Vindicat.*] Sets her at Liberty, delivers her.

Dictos.] The bargained for, *i. e.* the promised; for *Hercules* had made a Bargain with him to have those Horses that were of the Breed of the Horses of the Sun.

22. *Bis perjura.*] For *Laomedon* had twice broken his Oath: First he had promised to pay to *Neptune* and *Apollo* their Wages, for building the Walls of *Troy*: And afterwards to reward *Hercules*, for setting his Daughter *Hesione* at Liberty: Whence *Horace* calls it *Perjuram Domum*. And so also *Neptune* in *Virgil*, *Æn.* V. calls it.

Perjuram Trojam: Cuperem cum vertere ab imo
Structa meis manibus perjuræ mœnia Trojæ.

23. *Telamon.*] Son of *Æacus*, who begat *Teucer* on *Hesione*, the Daughter of *Laomedon*.

24. *Peleus.*] The Brother of *Telamon*, the Son of *Æacus*, and Grandson of *Jupiter*, was the only Man that deserved to have a Goddess for his Wife.

25. *Divâ.*] *Thetis*, by whom *Peleus* had *Achilles*.

Avi.] Of *Jupiter*.

26. *Soceri.*] Of *Nereus*: for *Thetis* was the Daughter of *Nereus*.

Siquidem, &c.] For it happened to many to be Grandsons of *Jupiter*.

27. *Conjux*, &c.] But to have a Goddess for Wife, happened only to *Peleus*. I know not whether this be true or not; unless *Venus* be said only to have been *Anchises*'s Concubine, because she was the Wife of *Vulcan*.

FAB. VII. *Thetis* into various Shapes.

Proteus, *having forwarned* Thetis, *that, if she entered into the State of Wedlock, she would bring forth a Son who should be more powerful than his Father*; Jupiter *although, himself was enamoured of this Nymph for her Beauty, declined any Commerce with her, lest it should so happen to him, and gave her his Grandson* Peleus *in Marriage, whom she fled from, and eluded; turning herself sometimes into a Bird, sometimes into a Tree, sometimes into a Tyger.* Peleus *entreated* Neptune *to assist him; and he recommended him to* Proteus, *who*

who, according to his Requeſt riſing up out of the Sea, adviſed Peleus *to lie in wait for* Thetis, *as ſhe lay aſleep at Noon-Tide, and then binding her in Chains, not to let her go, though ſhe ſhould transform herſelf into a thouſand Shapes, till ſhe returned to her original Form. By this Means having obtained her,* Achilles *was born, the moſt valiant of the* Greeks.

Namque ſenex Proteus dixerat Thetidi, Dea undæ concipe: eris mater juveni, qui vincet acta patris fortibus actis; que vocabitur major illo. Ergo ne mundus haberet quicquam majus Jove, quamvis Jupiter ſenſerat haud tepidos ignes ſub pectore, vitat connubia æquoreæ Thetidis: que juſſit Æaciden nepotem ſuccedere in ſua vota; & ire in amplexus marinæ virginis. Eſt ſinus Hæmoniæ falcatus in curvos arcus: brachia procurrunt. Ubi, ſi altior unda foret, erat portus: æquor eſt inductum ſummis arenis. Habet ſolidum littus, quod nec ſervet veſtigia; nec remoretur iter; nec pendeat opertum alga. Myrtea ſylva ſubeſt obſita bicoloribus baccis. Eſt ſpecus in medio; factus naturâ an arte ambiguum; tamen magis arte, quò, Theti nuda ſedens, frænato Delphine ſolebas ſæpè venire. Illic ut jacebas vincta ſomno, Peleus occupat te: & quoniam tentata repugnas precibus; parat vim, innectens colla ambobus lacertis. Quod niſi veniſſes figuris ſæpè variatis ad ſolitas artes, ille foret potitus auſo. Sed modò tu volucris; (tamen ille tenebat volucrem) nunc eras gravis arbor; Peleus hærebat in arbore. Tertia forma fuit maculoſæ tigridis;

NAMQUE ſenex Thetidi Proteus, Dea, dixerat, undæ,
Concipe: mater eris juveni, qui fortibus actis
Acta patris vincet; majorque vocabitur illo.
Ergo ne quicquam mundus Jove majus haberet,
Quamvis haud tepidos ſub pectore ſenſerat ignes
Jupiter, æquoreæ Thetidis connubia vitat:
In ſuaque Æaciden ſuccedere vota nepotem
Juſſit; & amplexus in virginis ire marinæ.
Eſt ſinus Hæmoniæ curvos falcatus in arcus:
Brachia procurrunt. Ubi, ſi foret altior unda,
Portus erat: ſummis inductum eſt æquor arenis.
Littus habet ſolidum, quod nec veſtigia ſervet;
Nec remoretur iter; nec opertum pendeat algâ.
Myrtea ſylva ſubeſt bicoloribus obſita baccis.
Eſt ſpecus in medio; naturâ factus, an arte,
Ambiguum; magis arte tamen; quò ſæpè venire
Frænato Delphine ſedens, Theti nuda, ſolebas.
Illic te Peleus, ut ſomno vincta jacebas,
Occupat: &, quoniam precibus tentata repugnas;
Vim parat, innectens ambobus colla lacertis.
Quod niſi veniſſes variatis ſæpe figuris
Ad ſolitas artes; auſo foret ille potitus.
Sed modò tu volucris; (volucrem tamen ille tenebat)
Nunc gravis arbor eras: hærebat in arbore Peleus.
Tertia forma fuit maculoſæ tigridis: illâ

NOTES.

2. *Juveni.*] To *Achilles.*

3. *Acta.*] Of his Father *Peleus.*

5. *Quamvis*, &c.] Although *Jupiter* was in Love with *Thetis.*

Haud, &c.] Rather a vehement (ardent) Love.

7. *Æaciden.*] *Peleus*, the Son of *Æacus*, the Grandſon of *Jupiter*, as above, *ver.* 24. *Fab.* vi. for *Æacus* was born to *Jupiter* by *Ægina*, or, as others will have it, by *Europa.*

8. *Virginis marinæ.*] Of *Thetis.*

9. *Eſt ſinus Hæmoniæ.*] He deſcribes a Cave in *Theſſaly*, in which *Thetis* uſed to reſt herſelf when ſhe was weary.

Falcatus in arcus.] Formed into a Curve like a Sickle.

10. *Brachia.*] The Eminence of the Promontory.

Procurrunt.] Stretch out into the Sea.

12. *Servet.*] Would retain.

13. *Remoretur.*] Would retard.

Pendeat.] Suſpended.

14. *Myrtea ſylva ſubeſt.*] A Wood planted with Myrtle Trees ſtands near it.

Obſita.] Adorned, ſhaded.

17. *Theti.*] An Apoſtrophe to *Thetis.*

19. *Occupat.*] He ſets upon, ſeizes.

22. *Ad ſolitas artes.*] To Transformations common to thee.

Auſo potitus.] Had ſucceeded in his Attempt.

Territus

Territus Æacides à corpore brachia ſolvit.
Indè Deos pelagi, vino ſuper æquora fuſo,
Et pecoris fibris, & fumo thuris adorat.
Donec Carpathius medio de gurgite vates,
Æacide, dixit thalamis potiêre petitis.
Tu modò, cùm gelido ſopita quieſcet in antro,
Ignaram laqueis vincloque innecte tenaci,
Nec te decipiat centum mentita figuras:
Sed preme quicquid erit: dum, quod fuit antè, reformet.
Dixerat hæc Proteus: & condit æquore vultum,
Admiſitque ſuos in verba noviſſima fluctus.
Pronus erat Titan, inclinatoque tenebat
Heſperium temone fretum; cùm pulchra relicto
Nereis ingreditur conſueta cubilia ponto.
Vix benè virgineos Peleus invaſerat artus;
Illa novat formas: donec ſua membra teneri
Sentit: & in partes diverſas brachia tendi.
Tum demum ingemuit: Neque, ait, ſinè numine vincis:
Exhibita eſtque Thetis. Confeſſam amplectitur heros,
Et potitur votis; ingentique implet Achille.

Æacides territus illâ ſolvit brachia à corpore. Indè adorat Deos pelagi, vino fuſo ſuper æquora, & fibris pecoris, & fumo thuris. Donec Carpathius vates dixit, de medio gurgite, Æacide, potiêre petitis thalamis. Modò cum ſopita quieſcat in gelido antro, tu innecte ignaram laqueis, que tenaci vinclo. Nec mentita centum figuras decipiat te: ſed preme quicquid erit: dum reformet quod fuit antè. Proteus dixerat hæc: & condidit vultum æquore, admiſitque ſuos fluctus in noviſſima verba. Titan erat pronus, que tenebat Heſperium fretum inclinato temone: cùm pulchra Nereis ingreditur conſueta cubilia ponto relicto. Peleus vix benè invaſerat virgineos artus; illa novat formas donec ſentit ſua membra teneri; & brachia tendi in diverſas partes. Tum demum ingemuit: que ait, Ne vincis ſinè numine: que Thetis eſt exhibita. Heros amplectitur confeſſam, & potitur votis: queimplet ingenti Achille,

NOTES.

27. *Vino*, &c.] A Ceremony uſed by thoſe that invoked the Gods of the Sea.

28. *Pecoris fibris*] That is to ſay, he endeavoured to gain the Favour of the Sea Gods by Sacrifices.

29. *Carpathius vates.*] *Proteus*, who inhabits the *Carpathian* Sea, ſo called from the Iſland *Carpathus*.

30. *Thalamis petitis.*] The wiſhed-for Marriage.

32. *Innecte.*] Tie-faſt, bind.

33. *Centum mentita figuras.*] Changed into an hundred falſe Shapes; a finite Number for an infinite one.

34. *Preme.*] Preſs hard, hold faſt.

Quod fuit ante, reformet.] Till ſhe returns to her true Shape.

36. *Suos.*] Into the Waves of his own Sea.

38. *Temone.*] With his inclined Chariot, a Part for the Whole; for the Chariot of the Sun, when it tends to the Weſt, ſeems to go down.

39. *Nereis.*] *Thetis*, the Daughter of *Nereus*.

Conſueta.] Her accuſtomed Cave.

Ponto.] In the Sea.

41. *Donec*, &c.] Till ſhe perceived ſhe was bound.

43. *Numine.*] By the Aſſiſtance of the Divinity of ſome God.

44. *Exhibita eſt.*] And was turned into the Shape of *Thetis*; *i. e.* her own.

FAB. VIII. *Chione* deflowered by *Apollo* and *Mercury*, and *Dædalion* turned into a Hawk.

Peleus, *flying his Country after he had ſlain his Brother* Phocus, *came to* Trachina, *to* Ceyx, *the Son of* Lucifer, *who was bewailing the Loſs of his Brother, and who acquainted him with the Cauſe of his Grief. For* Dædalion, *Brother to* Ceyx, *had a very beautiful, Daughter named* Chione, *who*

who, beloved both by Apollo *and* Mercury, *was deflowered by the latter while she lay asleep; and also by* Apollo *transformed into an old Woman. By* Mercury *she is reported to have borne* Autolycus, *a most notorious Thief, who made white black, and black white: And by* Apollo *she bore* Philammon, *a skilful Player on the Harp. Boasting however the Favours she had received from these two Deities, she preferred herself for Beauty to* Diana; *whereupon the Goddess immediately pierced her impious Tongue with an Arrow, so that she soon after died of the Wound. By this Calamity* Dædalion *was so affected, that he would fain have been burned on the same funeral Pile with her; but they about him not suffering it, he went frantick to Mount* Parnassus, *and from its top threw himself down headlong; but before he came to the Bottom, was turned into a Hawk by* Apollo.

Peleus felix & nato, & felix conjuge; & cui omnia contigerant, si demas crimina jugulati Phoci. Tellus Trachinia accipit sontem fraterno sanguine expulsumque domo patriâ. Hic Ceyx, fatus genitore Lucifero, que ferens nitorem patrium ore, tenebat regnum sinè vi, sinè cæde; que mœstus illo tempore, que dissimilis sui, lugebat ademptum fratrem. Quò postquam Æacides fessus curâque viâque venit, & intravit urbem paucis comitantibus; reliquit quos greges pecorum, que armenta quæ trahebat secum, haud procul à muris, sub opacâ valle; cùm prima copia adeundi tyranni est facta; que prætendens velamenta supplice manu, memorat qui sit, quoque fatus. Tantum celat sua crimina. Mentitusque causam fugæ, petit juvet se urbe vel agro. patent quoque mediæ plebi:

FELIX & nato, felix & conjuge Peleus;
Et cui, si demas jugulati crimina Phoci,
Omnia contigerant. Fraterno sanguine sontem,
Expulsumque domo patriâ Trachinia tellus
Accipit. Hîc regnum sinè vi, sine cæde tenebat,
Lucifero genitore satus, patriumque nitorem
Ore ferens Ceyx; illo qui tempore mœstus,
Dissimilisque sui, fratrem lugebat ademptum.
Quò postquam Æacides fessus curâque viâque
Venit; & intravit paucis comitantibus urbem:
Quosque greges pecorum, quæ secum armenta trahebat
Haud procùl à muris sub opacâ valle reliquit;
Copia cùm facta est adeundi prima tyranni;
Velamenta manu prætendens supplice, qui sit,
Quoque satus memorat. Tantùm sua crimina celat,
Mentitusque fugæ causam, petit urbe vel agro,
Se juvet. Hunc contrà placido Trachinius ore
Talibus alloquitur: Mediæ quoque commoda plebi

Trachinius contrà alloquitur hunc talibus: Peleu, nostra commoda

NOTES.

2. *Phoci.*] Of his Brother *Phocus*, slain by him.

3. *Omnia.*] Conducive to Happiness.

4. *Trachinia tellus.*] A Country of *Thessaly*; see below, *Fab.* X. *ver.* 217.

6. *Lucifero satus.*] *Ceyx* was the Son of *Phosphorus*, i. e. *Lucifer*, and the Husband of *Halcyone*.

Nitorem.] Of *Lucifer*, which is a very bright and radiant Star.

8. *Dissimilisque.*] For he before shewed always a chearful Countenance, which was now gloomy and sorrowful.

Fratrem.] *Dædalion*, turned into a Hawk.

9. *Æacides.*] *Peleus*, the Son of *Æacus*.

13. *Tyranni*] Of King *Ceyx*.

14. *Velamenta.*] An Olive Branch, which was carried by Strangers as an Emblem of Peace. See *Virg. Æn.* VIII.

Tum pater Æneas puppi sic fatur ab altâ,
Paciferâque manu ramum prætendit Olivæ:

And *Æn.* XI.

Jamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latinâ,
Velati ramis Oleæ, veniamque rogantes, &c.

15. *Sua crimina.*] The Murder of his Brother *Phocus*.

16 *Mentitusque.*] He dissembles the true Cause and relates a false Cause of his Flight.

17. *Hunc.*] *Peleus.*

Trachinius] *Ceyx* King of the *Thracinians.*

18. *Mediæ plebi.*] To the meanest of the Commons.

Nostra

Noſtra patent, Peleu; nec inhoſpita regna tenemus.
Adjicis huic animo, momenta potentia, clarum
Nomen, avumq; Jovem. Nec tempora perde precando:
Quod petis, omne feres. Tuâq; hæc pro parte videto,
Qualiacumque vides. Utinam meliora videres!
Et flebat. Moveat quæ tantos cauſa dolores,
Peleuſque comiteſque rogant. Quibus ille profatur:
Forſitan hanc volucrem, rapto quæ vivit, & omnes
Terret aves, ſemper pennas habuiſſe putetis.
[Vir fuit: & tanta eſt animi conſtantia, quantùm]
Acer erat, belloque ferox, ad vimque paratus,
Nomine Dædalion: illo genitore creatus,
Qui vocat Auroram, cœloque noviſſimus exit.
Culta mihi pax eſt; pacis mihi cura tenendæ
Conjugüque fuit; fratri fera bella placebant.
Illius virtus reges, genteſque ſubegit:
Quæ nunc Thiſbeas agitat mutata columbas,
Nata erat huic Chione: quæ dotatiſſima formâ
Mille procis placuit, bis ſeptem nubilis annis.
Fortè revertentes Phœbus, Maïâque creatus,
Ille ſuis Delphis, hic vertice Cyllenæo,
Vidêre hanc pariter, pariter traxêre calorem.
Spem Veneris differt in tempora noctis Apollo;
Non tulit ille moras, virgâque movente ſoporem
Virginis os tangit. Tactu jacet illa potenti:
Vimque Dei patitur. Nox cœlum ſparſerat aſtris:
Phœbus anum ſimulat; præceptaque gaudia ſumit.

nec tenemus inhoſpita regna. Adjicis clarum nomen, potentia momenta, que Jovem avum huic animo. Nec perde tempora precando: feres omne, quod petis. Videto hæc pro tuâ parte, qualiacunque vides. Utinam videres meliora! & flebat. Peleus comiteſque rogant quæ cauſa moveat tantos dolores. Quibus ille profatur: Forſitan putetis hanc volucrem, quæ vivit rapto, & terret omnes aves, ſemper habuiſſe pennas. [Fuit vir; & tanta eſt conſtantia animi, quantùm] Acer erat, que ferox bello, que paratus ad vim, Dædalion nomine, creatus illo genitore, qui vocat Auroram, que exit noviſſimus cælo. Pax eſt culta mihi, que cura tenendæ pacis, conjugiique fuit mihi: fera bella placebant fratri. Virtus illius ſubegit reges, genteſque: quæ nunc mutata agitat Thiſbeas columbas; Chione erat nata huic: quæ dotatiſſima formâ placuit mille procis, nubilis bis ſeptem annis. Fortè Phœbus, que creatus Maïa revertentes, ille ſuis Delphis, hic Cyllenæo vertice, pariter videre hanc, pariter traxêre calorem. Apollo differt ſpem Veneris in tempora noctis; ille non tulit moras, que tangit os virginis virgâ movente ſoporem. Illa jacet potenti tactu: que patitur vim Dei. Nox ſparſerat cælum aſtris; Phœbus ſimulat anum; que ſumit præcepta gaudia.

NOTES.

19. *Inhoſpita.*] Inhoſpitable.

20. *Momenta potentia*, &c] Powerful Motives. By this Speech *Ceyx* declares he was beneficent to all.

22. *Feres.*] You ſhall have, you ſhall receive.

23. *Meliora.*] Better, more happy.

28. *Vir fuit.*] This Verſe and the 34th and 35th are rejected by *Heinſius*.

30. *Illo genitore.*] Born to the Father that is common to me; that is *Lucifer*, who is the laſt that quits his Station at the Approach of Morning.

31. *Noviſſimus.*] Laſt of all. See the Poet, *Book* V. *ver.* 2. ſpeaking to *Lucifer* much after the ſame Manner.

32. *Tenendæ.*] Of preſerving, maintaining.

35. *Thiſbeas.*] By way of *Synedoche*, here underſtand the *Thiſbean* Doves for any Doves. *Thiſbæ* is a Town of *Bœotia*, abounding in Doves.

Agitat.] Gives chace to, purſues. For Hawks do much harraſs Doves.

36. *Chione*] Who perhaps had this Name from χιὼν, Snow.

38. *Maïaque creatus.*] *Mercury.*

39. *Ille.*] *Phœbus.*

Delphis.] ſc. *Revertens.*

Hic.] *Mercury.*

Vertice Cyllenæo.] From *Cyllene*, a Mountain of *Arcadia*, where *Mercury* is ſaid to have been born.

40. *Hanc.*] *Chione.*

Traxêre calorem.] They both fell in Love with her at the ſame Time.

42. *Tulit.*] He did not bear.

Ille.] *Mercury.*

Movente ſoporem.] Cauſing ſleep, *i. e.* with his Rod, concerning which ſee *Book.* I. *Fab.* xi. *ver.* 4.

43. *Virginis.*] Of *Chione.*

44. *Dei.*] Of *Mercury.*

45. *Phœbus.*] The Gods and Goddeſſes, when they had a mind to deceive Mortals, or would not make themſelves known, turned themſelves into the Form of old

Ut

Ut venter maturus complevit ſua tempora, Autolycus naſcitur, verſuta propago de ſtirpe alipedis Dei, ingenioſus ad omne furtum: qui non degener patriæ artis, aſſuêrat facere candida de nigris, & atra de candentibus. *Philammon clarus vocali carmine, citharâque, naſcitur è Phœbo (namque enixa eſt gemellos.) Quid prodeſt peperiſſe duos, & placuiſſe duobus Dîs; & eſſe ſatam forti genitore, & Tonanti progenitore?* an gloria quoque obeſt multis? *certè obfuit huic, quæ ſuſtinuit præferre ſe Dianæ, que culpavit faciem Deæ. At ferox ira eſt mota illi, que inquit placebimus factis. Nec mora: curvavit cornu, que impulit ſagittam nervo, & trajecit meritam linguam arundine. Lingua tacet: nec vox que tentata verba ſequuntur: que vita cum ſanguine reliquit conantem loqui. Quem (ô miſera pietas!) dolorem ego tum tuli patruo corde, que dixi ſolatia pio fratri! Quæ pater accipit haud aliter, quàm cautes murmura Ponti, & delamentatur natam ademptam. Vero ut vidit ardentem, impetus fuit illi quater ire in medios rogos: repulſus indè quater, mandat concita membra fugæ; que ruit ſimilis juvenco gerenti ſpicula crabronum preſſâ cervice, quà eſt nulla via. Jam tum viſus eſt mihi currere plus homine: que putares pedes ſumpſiſſe alas.*

Ut ſua maturus complevit tempora venter;
Alipedis de ſtirpe Dei verſuta propago
Naſcitur Autolycus, furtum ingenioſus ad omne:
Qui, facere aſſuêrat, patriæ non degener artis,
Candida de nigris, & de candentibus atra.
Naſcitur è Phœbo (namque eſt enixa gemellos)
Carmine vocali clarus, citharâque Philammon.
Quid peperiſſe duos, & Dîs placuiſſe duobus;
Et forti genitore, & progenitore Tonanti
Eſſe ſatam prodeſt? *An obeſt quoque gloria multis?*
Obfuit huic certe, quæ ſe præferre Dianæ
Suſtinuit; faciemque Deæ culpavit. At illi
Ira ferox mota eſt: Factiſque placebimus, inquit.
Nec mora; curvavit cornu: nervoque ſagittam
Impulit; & meritam trajecit arundine linguam.
Lingua tacet: nec vox tentataque verba ſequuntur:
Conantemque loqui cum ſanguine vita reliquit.
Quem (miſera ô pietas!) ego tum patruoque dolorem
Corde tuli, fratrique pio ſolatia dixi!
Quæ pater haud aliter, quàm cautes murmura Ponti,
Accipit: & natam delamentatur ademptam.
Ut verò ardentem vidit; quater impetus illi
In medios fuit ire rogos; quater indè repulſus
Concita membra fugæ mandat, ſimiliſque juvenco
Spicula crabronum preſſâ cervice gerenti,
Quà via nulla, ruit. Jam tum mihi currere viſus
Plus homine eſt; alaſque pedes ſumpſiſſe putares.

NOTES.

Women, &c. as here and elſewhere.

Pallas anum ſimulat, falſoque in tempore canos
Addit.

And afterwards,

Innitens baculo poſitis per tempora canis,
Aſſimulavit anum.

And *Virg.*

Alecto torvam faciem & furialia membra
Exuit, in vultus ſeſe transformat aniles.
Et frontem obſcœnam rugis arat: induit albos
Cum vittâ crines.

47. *Alipedis.*] Of *Mercury* having Wings to his Feet.

Verſuta.] Crafty, cunning, who knew how to change White into Black.

49. *Patriæ*, &c.] κακὸς κάκεχος; κακὸν ὄον, like *Mercury*, his Father. *Horat.*

Callidum quicquid placuit jocoſo condere furto.

50. *Candida.*] This is uſually ſaid of crafty Perſons.

54. *Progenitore.*] Of her Grandfather *Jupiter*, who was the Father of *Lucifer*.

57. *Ille.*] *Diana.*

58. *Factiſque.*] This is a Sarcaſm, as if *Diana*, being angry, had ſaid ironically, if I cannot pleaſe myſelf by my Beauty, I will however by my Deeds.

59. *Curvavit cornu.*] She bent a Bow made of Horn. A Metonomy.

60. *Arundine.*] An Arrow made of a Reed.

61. *Tentaque.*] Which *Chione* endeavoured to utter.

Sequuntur] ſc. *Linguam.*

66. *Delamentatur.*] Laments greatly. As we uſe *deamare*, to love very much.

67. *Ardentem.*] Now laid upon a Funeral Pile.

Impetus, &c.] He would have thrown himſelf into the Fire.

70. *Crabonum.*] Of Waſps or Hornets, which are very troubleſome to Cattle.

72. *Alaſque.*] For his Transformation into a Bird was now beginning.

[Effugit

[Effugit ergo omnes: veloxque cupidine lethi]
Vertice Parnaſſi potitur. Miſeratus Apollo,
Cùm ſe Dædalion ſaxo miſiſſet ab alto,
Fecit avem, & ſubitis pendentem ſuſtulit alis;
Oraque adunca dedit, curvos dedit unguibus hamos,
Virtutem antiquam, majores corpore vires.
Et nunc accipiter, nulli ſatis æquus, in omnes
Sævit aves; aliiſque dolens fit cauſa dolendi.

[*Ergo effugit omnes, veloxque cupidine lethi*] *potitur vertice Parnaſſi. Apollo miſeratus, cùm Dædalion miſiſſet ſe ab alto ſaxo, fecit avem, & ſuſtulit pendentem ſubitis alis; que dedit adunca ora, dedit curvos hamos unguibus, antiquam virtutem, majores vires corpore. Et nunc accipiter, ſatis æquus nulli, ſævit in omnes aves; que dolens, fit cauſa dolendi aliis.*

NOTES.

73. *Cupidine lethi.*] With a deſire to die. *Heinſius* finds fault with this Verſe.
74. *Vertice*, &c.] He gets up to the Top of Mount *Parnaſſus*.
75. *Saxo.*] From the Rock.
76. *Avem.*] i. e. an Hawk.
76. *Subitis.*] Springing out of a ſudden.
77. *Oraque adunca.*] A crooked Beak.
78. *Majores.*] Greater than can be conceived for ſuch a ſmall Body.
79. *Nulli ſatis æquus.*] For the Hawk is a Bird of Prey.

FAB. IX. A Wolf into a Stone.

Anetor, *the principal Herdſman, brings* Peleus *Word, that the Cattle which he had brought with him to* Ceyx's *Country, and ſome of the Herdſmen, had been devoured by a Wolf that overpowered them. Underſtanding that this Calamity was cauſed by the Anger of* Pſamathe *the* Nereid, *the Mother of* Phocus, *becauſe* Phocus, *the Son of* Æacus, *had died by his Hand, he thought the Matter was rather to be atoned for by Prayers, than Revenge. He therefore humbly entreats her not to puniſh him any more: She alſo ſome Time before, moved by the Entreaties of her Siſter* Thetis, *turned this Wolf into a Stone, that he might no more prey upon Cattle.*

QUÆ dum Lucifero genitus miracula narrat
De conſorte ſuo; curſu feſtinus anhelo
Advolat armenti cuſtos Phocæus Anetor.
Heu Peleu, Peleu, magnæ tibi nuncius adſum
Cladis, ait! Quodcunque ferat, jubet edere Peleus:
[Pendet, & ipſe metu trepidat Trachinius heros.]
Ille refert; Feſſos ad littora curva juvencos

Quæ miracula dum genitus Lucifero narrat de ſuo conſorte; Phocæus Anetor, cuſtos armenti, advolat, feſtinus anhelo curſu. Ait, Heu Peleu, Peleu, adſum tibi nuncius magnæ cladis! Peleus jubet edere, quodcunque ferat; [ipſe Trachinius heros pendet, & trepidat metu.] Ille refert: appuleram feſſos juvencos ad curva littora,

NOTES

1. *Lucifero genitus.*] *Ceyx:*
2. *Conſorte.*] His Brother *Dædalion.*
Curſu anhelo.] Out of Breath with running.
3. *Phocæus.*] Born in the Country of *Phocis.*
4. *Peleu.*] The Repetition of the Name is very proper for one that gives Notice of a ſudden Misfortune.
6. *Pendet.*] Is perplexed.
Trepidat.] Trembles.
Trachinius heros.] *Ceyx.* See above, *ver.* 17. *Fab.* viii.
7. *Ille.*] *Anetor*, the Herdſman who had accompanied *Peleus* to *Ceyx*'s Country.

Appuleram,

cùm Sol altiſſimus medio orbe reſpiceret tantum, quantum videret ſupereſſe. Pars boûm inclinârat genua fulvis arenis, que jacens ſpectabat campos latarum aquarum: pars errabat illuc & illuc tardis gradibus: alii nant, que extant ſuper æquora celſo collo. Templa ſubſunt mari, nec clara marmore nec auro; ſed umbroſa denſis trabibus, que vetuſto luco. Nereïdes Nereuſque tenent. Navita edidit hos eſſe Deos templi, dum ſiccat retia littore. Palus eſt juncta huic, obſeſſa denſis ſalictis, quam unda reſtagnantis maris fecit paludem. Indè fragore gravi ſtrepitans loca proxima terret Bellua vaſta lupus, ſylviſque paluſtribus exit, Oblitus & ſpumis & ſpiſſo ſanguine rictus Fulmineos; rubrâ ſuffuſus lumina flammâ. Qui quanquam ſævit pariter rabieque fameque, Acrior eſt rabie. Neque enim jejunia curat Cæde boûm, diramque famem ſatiare, ſed omne Vulnerat armentum, ſternitque hoſtiliter omne. Pars quoque de nobis funeſto ſaucia morſu, Dum defenſamus, letho eſt data. Sanguine littus Undaque prima rubent, demugitæque paludes. Sed mora damnoſa eſt, nec res dubitare remittit. Dum ſupereſt aliquid, cuncti coëamus, & arma, Arma capeſſamus, conjunctaque tela feramus. Dixerat agreſtis. Nec Pelea damna movebant: Sed memor admiſſi, Nereïda colligit orbam, Damna ſui inferias extincto mittere Phoco Induere arma viros, violentaque ſumere tela Rex jubet Oetæus; cùm quis ſimul ipſe parabat

Appuleram, medio cùm Sol altiſſimus orbe
Tantum reſpiceret, quantum ſupereſſe videret.
Parſque boûm fulvis genua inclinârat arenis,
Latarumque jacens campos ſpectabat aquarum:
Pars gradibus tardis illuc errabat, & illuc:
Nant alii, celſoque extant ſuper æquora collo.
Templa mari ſubſunt, nec marmore clara, nec auro:
Sed trabibus denſis, lucoque umbroſa vetuſto.
Nereïdes Nereuſque tenent. Hos navita templi
Edidit eſſe Deos, dum retia littore ſiccat.
Juncta palus huic eſt denſis obſeſſa ſalictis,
Quam reſtagnantis fecit maris unda paludem.
Indè fragore gravi ſtrepitans loca proxima terret
Bellua vaſta lupus, ſylviſque paluſtribus exit,
Oblitus & ſpumis & ſpiſſo ſanguine rictus
Fulmineos; rubrâ ſuffuſus lumina flammâ.
Qui quanquam ſævit pariter rabieque fameque,
Acrior eſt rabie. Neque enim jejunia curat
Cæde boûm, diramque famem ſatiare, ſed omne
Vulnerat armentum, ſternitque hoſtiliter omne.
Pars quoque de nobis funeſto ſaucia morſu,
Dum defenſamus, letho eſt data. Sanguine littus
Undaque prima rubent, demugitæque paludes.
Sed mora damnoſa eſt, nec res dubitare remittit.
Dum ſupereſt aliquid, cuncti coëamus, & arma,
Arma capeſſamus, conjunctaque tela feramus.
Dixerat agreſtis. Nec Pelea damna movebant:
Sed memor admiſſi, Nereïda colligit orbam,
Damna ſui inferias extincto mittere Phoco
Induere arma viros, violentaque ſumere tela
Rex jubet Oetæus; cùm quis ſimul ipſe parabat

Pelea: ſed memor admiſſi, colligit Nereïda orbam, mittere inferias damna ſui Phoco extincto. Rex Oetæus jubet viros induere arma, que ſumere violenta tela; cum quis ipſe parabat ire ſimul.

NOTES.

8. *Medio.*]

Jamque dies medius rerum contraxerat umbras,
Et Sol ex æquo metâ diſtabat utraque.

Book III. A Periphraſis of Noon-time.

11. *Campos aquarum.*] The Sea.

14. *Subjunt.*] Are hard by or near the Sea.

17. *Edidit.*] Said.

18. *Huic.*] ſc. *Luco* (to this Grove).

Salictis.] With Willows.

22. *Rictus oblitus*, &c.] Having his Jaws beſmeared.

28. *Funeſto.*] By a mortal, deadly.

29. *Defenſamus.*] We endeavoured to defend.

Letho eſt data.] Is killed.

30. *Demugitæque.*] Echoing with the bellowings of the wounded Oxen.

31. *Remittit.*] Does permit.

32. *Arma.*] An *Anadiploſis* adapted to an Exhortation.

34. *Agreſtis.*] The Herdſman.

35. *Admiſſi.*] Of the Crime committed, his Brother's Murder.

Nereïda.] *Pſamathe*, the Daughter of *Nereus*.

36. *Sui.*] *Damna ſui*, for *ſua damna*: So Book IX. *Captus amore mei* for *meo*.

Mittere, &c.] In order to revenge the Death of her Son *Phocus*, by killing the Oxen.

38. *Oetæus.*] *Ceyx*, who was before called *Trachinius*, from the City *Trachine*, which *Hercules* built in *Oeta*, a Mountain of *Theſſaly*.

Ire

Ire. Sed Halcyone conjux excita tumultu
Profilit, & nondum totos ornata capillos,
Disjicit hos ipsos; colloque infusa mariti,
Mittat ut auxilium sinè se, verbisque precatur
Et lacrymis: animasque duas ut servet in unâ.
Æacides illi; Pulchros, regina, piosque
Pone metus: plena est promissi gratia vestri.
Non placet arma mihi contra nova monstra moveri.
Numen adorandum pelagi est. Erat ardua turris;
Arce focus summâ; fessis loca grata carinis.
Adscendunt illuc, stratosque in littore tauros
Cum gemitu aspiciunt, vastatoremque cruento
Ore ferum longos infectum sanguine villos.
Indè manus tendens in aperti littora ponti,
Cæruleam Peleus Psamathen, ut finiat iram,
Orat; opemque ferat Nec vocibus illa rogantis
Flectitur Æacidæ. Thetis hanc pro conjuge supplex
Accepit veniam. Sed enim irrevocatus ab acri
Cæde lupus perstat, dulcedine sanguinis asper;
Donec inhærentem laceræ cervice juvencæ
Marmore mutavit. Corpus, præterque colorem
Omnia servavit: Lapidis color indicat illum
Jam non esse lupum, jam non debere timeri.
Nec tamen hâc profugum consistere Pelea terrâ
Fata sinunt: Magnetas adit vagus exul, & illic
Sumit ab Hæmonio purgamina cædis Acasto.

Sed conjux Halcyone excita tumultu profilit, (ex Gynæceo) *&, nondum ornata totos capillos, disjicit hos ipsos: que infusa collo mariti, precatur verbis & lacrymis ut mittat auxilium sinè se; que ut servet duas animas in unâ. Æacides* ait *illi; Regina, pone pulchros pioſque metus: gratia vestri promissi est plena Non placet mihi arma moveri contra nova monstra. Numen pelagi est adorandum. Erat ardua turris,* atque *focus in summâ arce; grata loca fessis carinis. Illuc ascendunt, que aspiciunt cum gemitu tauros stratos in littore, vastatoremque ferum cruento ore, infectum longos villos sanguine. Inde tendens manus in littora aperti ponti, Peleus orat cæruleam Psamathen, ut finiat iram; que ferat opem. Nec illa flectitur vocibus Æacidæ rogantis. Thetis supplex accepit hanc veniam pro conjuge. Sed enim lupus perstat irrevocatus ab acri cæde, asper dulcedine sanguinis; donec mutavit marmore inhærentem cervice laceræ juvencæ. Servavit corpus, que omnia præter colorem: color lapidis indicat illum jam non esse lupum, jam non debere timeri. Tamen nec fata sinunt Pelea consistere hâc terrâ: sed exul vagus adit Magnetas, & illic sumit purgamina cædis ab Hæmonio Acasto.*

NOTES.

43. *In unâ.*] The Sequel shows, that the Life of *Halcyone* depended on the Life of *Ceyx* for he being drowned in the Sea, she died with Grief.

44. *Æacides.*] *Peleus*, the Son of *Æacus*; sc. *inquit*.

Illi.] To *Halcyone*.

Pulchros pioſque.] Commendable, as being for her Husband's Safety.

47. *Numen.*] *Psamathe*, a Sea Nymph, whom I have bereaved of her Son.

Ardua turris, &c.] A high Watch Tower, which gives Light by Night for the Service of Ships.

48. *Fessis carinis.*] For the Mariners by observing it, steered their Ships into the Port, as knowing they were near Land.

51. *Ferum.*] The Wolf tearing down the Cattle of *Peleus*.

52. *Indè.*] From that Tower.

52. *In littora, &c.*] Towards the Shore.

Aperti.] Of the Sea lying open far and wide.

53 *Psamathen*] The Nymph, the Daughter of *Nereus*, and Mother of *Phocus*, who was slain by *Peleus*.

55. *Flectitur.*] Is moved.

Æacidæ rogantis.] Of *Peleus* entreating, for she was angry with him; and therefore was not at all moved by his Prayers.

56. *Sed enim, &c.*] But the fierce Wolf being unterrified, and allured by the Sweetness of the Blood persists in dreadful Slaughter.

59. *Marmore.*] Into Marble.

63. *Magnetas.*] A People of *Thessaly*, famous for taming Horses.

64. *Hæmonio Acasto.*] A King of *Thessaly*, the Son of *Peleus*.

Purgamina.] Expiations.

FAB. X. *Ceyx* and *Halcyone* into King-Fishers.

Ceyx, *the Son of* Lucifer, *terrified by Prodigies, goes to* Miletus, *to consult the Oracle of* Apollo, *because* Phorbas, *with the* Phlegii, *then infested* Delphos. *He promises his Wife* Halcyone, *the Daughter of* Æolus, *(who was unwilling to let him go) that he would return within two Months: but, losing his Life by Shipwreck, came not at the Time appointed.* Halcyone, *grieving every Day more and more, importuned* Juno *with her Prayers; who, out of Pity to her, caused the God of Sleep to send his Son* Morpheus *to her to* Trachina, *to let her know that her Husband was dead: She, thoroughly awakened from Sleep, commanded a Light to be brought in, and then running to the Shore discovered his dead Body floating. Whilst dismayed at the Sight, she was changed into* Æolus's *Bird, which is called by her Name, and the Body of* Ceyx *was transformed into the same Species. These Birds in the Winter-Time make their Nests on the Sea for seven Days, and in seven Days more hatch their young, during which time the Sea continues calm and placid.*

Interea Ceyx, turbatus anxia pectora prodigiis sui fratris, que secutis fratrem, parat ire ad Clarium Deum, ut consultat sacras sortes, oblectamina hominum: nam profanus Phorbas cum Phlegyis faciebat Delphica templa invia. Tamen, fidissima Halcyone, antè facit te certam sui consilii. Cui protinus intima ossa receperunt frigus, que pallor simillimus buxo obit ora: que genæ maduêre lacrymis profusis. Conata loqui ter, rigavit ora ter fletibus: singultuque interrumpente pias querelas, proveníentes amore, dixit, Charissime, quæ mea culpa vertit tuam mentem?

INterea fratrisque sui, fratremque secutis
Anxia prodigiis turbatus pectora Ceyx,
Consultat ut sacras, hominum oblectamina, sortes,
Ad Clarium parat ire Deum: nam templa profanus
Invia cum Phlegyis faciebat Delphica Phorbas.
Consilii tamen antè sui, fidissima, certam
Te facit, Halcyone. Cui protinus intima frigus
Ossa receperunt; buxoque simillimus ora
Pallor obit: lacrymisque genæ maduêre profusis.
Ter conata loqui, ter fletibus ora rigavit:
Singultuque pias interrumpente querelas,
Quæ mea culpa tuam, dixit, charissime, mentem

NOTES.

1. *Fratrisque.*] Whose Daughter *Chione* was slain suddenly by *Diana's* Arrow.

Fratremque.] His Brother turned into a Hawk.

2. *Turbatus anxia*, &c.] Troubled, as he was, in Mind by anxious Thoughts.

3. *Sortes*, &c.] To consult the Oracle, which rids Men, perplexed by Doubts, from bitter Care.

4. *Clarium.*] The Temple of *Apollo* at *Claros*. *Claros* is a City of *Ionia* near *Colophon*, famous for a Temple of *Apollo*.

Profanus.] Sacrilegious.

5. *Phorbas.*] *Ceyx* could not go to the Oracle at *Delphos*; because *Phorbas* the *Thessalian*, the Son of *Lapitha*, had made an Attack upon the *Delphian* Temple, to plunder it, together with the *Phlegians*, a fierce and sacrilegious People of *Thessaly*.

7. *Facit certam.*] Acquaints you of his Purpose, so above, *Book* VI. *Matrem certam fatêre ruinæ*. Virg. *Anchisen facio certum*. An Apostrophe to *Halcyone*.

Cui, &c.] Who presently began to tremble.

8. *Receperunt frigus*] Grew cold with Fear.

9. *Obit.*] Seizes (possesses).

10. *Rigavit.*] Made wet, bedewed.

11. *Pias.*] Proceeding from a loving Mind.

Vertit?

Vertit? ubi eſt, quæ cura mei prius eſſe ſolebat?
Jam potes, Halcyone ſecurus abeſſe relictâ.
Jam via longa placet. Jam ſum tibi charior abſens.
At (puto) per terras iter eſt, tantumque dolebo;
Non etiam metuam; curæque timore carebunt.
Æquora me terrent, & ponti triſtis imago.
Et laceras nuper tabulas in littore vidi;
Et ſæpe in tumulis ſinè corpore nomina legi
Neve tuum fallax animum fiducia tangat;
Quòd ſocer Hippotades tibi ſit; qui carcere fortes
Contineat ventos; &, cùm velit, æquora placet.
Cùm ſemel emiſſi tenuerunt æquora venti,
Nil illis vetitum eſt; incommendataque tellus
Omnis, & omne fretum. Cœli quoque nubila vexant;
Excuituntque feris rutilos concurſibus ignes.
Quo magìs hos novi, (nam novi, & ſæpe paternâ
Parva domo vidi) magìs hôc reor eſſe timendos.
Quòd tua ſi flecti precibus ſententia nullis
Chare, poteſt, conjux; nimiumque es certus eundi;
Me quoque tolle ſimul. Certè jactabimur unà;
Nec, niſi quæ patiar, metuam: pariterque feremus,
Quicquid erit; pariter ſuper æquora lata feremur.
Talibus Æolidos dictis lachrymiſque movetur
Sidereus conjux: neque enim minor ignis in ipſo eſt.
Sed neque propoſitos pelagi dimittere curſus,
Nec vult Halcyonem in partem adhibere pericli;
Multaque reſpondit timidum ſolantia pectus.
Nec tamen idcirco cauſam probat. Addidit illis
Hoc quoque lenimen, quo ſolo flexit amantem.
Longa quidem nobis omnis mora: ſed tibi juro

ubi eſt cura mei, quæ prius ſolebat eſſe? Jam potes ſecurus abeſſe Halcyone relictâ. Jam longa via placet. Jam ſum charior tibi abſens. At (puto) iter eſt carpendum *per terras, tantumque dolebo: non etiam metuam; curæque carebunt timore. Æquora terrent me, & triſtis imago ponti. Et nuper vidi laceras tabulas in littore; & ſæpe legi nomina in tumulis ſinè corpore. Neve fallax fiducia tangat tuum animum; quòd Hippotades ſit ſocer tibi; qui contineat fortes ventos carcere; & cùm velit placet æquora. Cùm ſemel venti emiſſi tenuerunt æquora, nil eſt vetitum illis; que omnis tellus incommendata, & omne fretum* eſt cura illis. *Quoque vexant nubila cœli; excutiuntque rutilos ignes feris concurſibus. Quò magìs novi hos (nam novi & ſæpe vidi in parvâ paternâ domo) hôc magìs reor eſſe timendos. Quòd, chare conjux, ſi tua ſententia poteſt flecti nullis precibus, que es nimium certus eundi; tolle me quoque ſimul. Certè jactabimur una. Nec metuam niſi quæ patiar, que feremus pariter, quidquid erit; que feremur pariter ſuper lata æquora. Sidereus conjux movetur talibus dictis que lachrymis Æolidos: neque enim minor ignis eſt in ipſo. Sed neque vult dimittere propoſitos curſus pelagi, nec adhuc adhibere Halcyonem in partem pericli: que reſpondit multa ſolantia timidum pectus. Nec tamen idcirco probat cauſam,* quâ uxori perſuadeat, ut ſe diſcedere permittat. *Addidit quoque hoc lenimen illis, quo ſolo flexit amantem. Quidem omnis mora* eſt *longa nobis: ſed juro tibi*

NOTES.

13. *Vertit.*] Hath altered or changed.

14. *Securus.*] Without any Care of me.

18. *Triſtis imago.*] The diſmal Appearance of the Sea.

20. *Tumulis.*] On ſepulchral Stones.

Sinè corpore.] Theſe Sepulchres were *Cenotaphs*; *i. e.* empty Graves.

22. *Hippotades.*] *Æolus*, the Grandſon of the *Trojan Hippota*, was the Son of *Jupiter*, by *Segeſta*, the Daughter of *Hippota*.

23. *Placet.*] Aſſuages.

25. *Tellus omnis.*] The whole Orb of the Earth is indiſcriminately ſhaken by thoſe Winds.

27. *Rutilos ignes.*] The Thunderbolts.

29. *Domo.*] In the Houſe of my Father *Æolus*, King of the Winds. It ſeems hereby that this *Halcyone* was the Daughter of *Æolus*.

30. *Flecti.*] To be moved. Virg. Æn. II.

Jupiter omnipotens precibus ſi flecteris ullis.

35. *Æolidos.*] Of his Wife *Halcyone*, the Daughter of *Æolus*.

36. *Sidereus conjux.*] *Ceyx*, the Son of *Lucifer*.

Ignis] Love, Affection.

37. *Propoſitos curſus.*] The intended Voyage.

40. *Nec tamen*, &c.] But ſhe does not approve of the Argument, by which he would perſuade her to give him Leave to go.

per patrios ignes (ſi modo fata remittent me) reverſurum, antequam luna impleat orbem bis. Ubi ſpes recurſûs eſt admota his promiſſis; protinùs jubet pinum eductam navalibus tingi æquore, optarique ſuis armamentis. Quâ visâ, rurſus Halcyone veluti præſaga futuri horruit; & emiſit lachrymas obortas: que dedit amplexus; que tandem miſerrima dixit triſti ore, Vale: que tota eſt collapſa corpore, Aſt juvenes, Ceyce quærente moras, reducunt remos geminis ordonibus ad fortia pectora; que ſcindunt freta æquali ictu. Illa ſuſtulit humentes oculos, que prima vidit maritum ſtantem in recurvâ puppe, que dantem ſigna ſibi concuſſa manu: redditque notas. Ubi terra receſſit longius, atque oculi nequeunt cognoſcere vultus; dum licet, inſequitur fugientem lumine pinum. Quoque hæc, ut ſubmota ſpatio haud poterat videri; tamen ſpectat vela fluitantia ſummo malo. Ut nec videt vela: anxia petit vacuum lectum: que ponit ſe toro. Lectuſque locuſque renovant lachrymas Halcyonæ: & admonet pars quæ abſit. Exierant portubus; & aura moverat rudentes; & navita obvertit remos pendentes lateri: que locat cornua in ſummâ arbore; que deducit tota

Per patrios ignes (ſi me modò fata remittent)
Antè reverſurum, quàm Luna bis impleat orbem.
His ubi promiſſis ſpes eſt admota recurſûs;
Protinùs eductam navalibus æquore tingi,
Aptarique ſuis pinum jubet armamentis.
Quâ rurſus visâ, veluti præſaga futuri,
Horruit Halcyone: lachrymaſque emiſit obortas:
Amplexuſque dedit; triſtique miſerrima tandem
Ore, Vale, dixit: collapſaque corpore tota eſt.
Aſt juvenes, quærente moras Ceyce, reducunt
Ordinibus geminis ad fortia pectora remos:
Æqualique ictu ſcindunt freta. Suſtulit illa
Humentes oculos: ſtantemque in puppe recurvâ,
Concuſsâque manu dantem tibi ſigna maritum
Prima videt: redditque notas. Ubi terra receſſit
Longiùs, atque oculi nequeunt cognoſcere vultus;
Dum licet, inſequitur fugientem lumine pinum.
Hæc quoque ut haud poterant ſpatio ſubmota videri;
Vela tamen ſpectat ſummo fluitantia malo.
Ut nec vela videt; vacuum petit anxia lectum:
Seque toro ponit. Renovant lectuſque locuſque
Halcyonæ lachrymas: & quæ pars admonet abſit.
Portubus exierant; & moverat aura rudentes;
Obvertit lateri pendentes navita remos:
Cornuaque in ſummâ locat arbore; totaque malo

NOTES.

43. *Patrios ignes.*] By the bright Star *Lucifer*, which is my Father.

44. *Antè quam*, &c.] Before two Months ſhall paſs.

45. *Recurſûs.*] Of a quick Return.

46. *Æquore tingi.*] To be launched out into the Sea.

47. *Pinum.*] The Ship made of the Pine-tree; a Metonymy.

48. *Veluti*, &c.] As though ſenſible beforehand of ſome future Calamity.

51. *Collapſa*, &c.] She fell to the Ground in a Swoon.

52. *Quærente moras.*] Moved by the Tears of his Wife, he goes away with Reluctance.

53. *Ordinibus geminis.*] It was a Galley, of two Banks of Oars.

Ad fortia, &c.] He expreſſes the Action of the Rowers.

54. *Æquali*, &c.] For ſo the Art of rowing required.

Illa.] *Halcyone.*

57. *Terra receſſit.*] To thoſe that are under Sail the Earth and Cities ſeem to move, and themſelves to ſtand ſtill.

52. *Licet.*] She is able (ſhe can).

Lumine.] With her Eyes.

61. *Fluitantia.*] Waving from.

62. *Vacuum.*] Wanting her Huſband.

64. *Quæ pars.*] And the Side, where he uſed to lie, declares him abſent.

65. *Portubus exierant.*] They had cleared the Port.

Aura.] The Wind.

Rudentes.] The Ropes and Cables of the Ship are ſaid *rudere, i. e.* to bray, by reaſon of the Noiſe they make when agitated by the Wind. To bray is properly ſpoken of Aſſes.

66. *Obvertit.*] Shifts or turns.

Lateri.] To the Side.

67. *Cornuaque.*] The Yards of the Sails.

Locat in ſummâ arbore.] Places and diſpoſes on the Top of the Maſt. This is commonly done when the Wind blows in a ſtrait Direction with a freſh Gale.

Malo.] The Maſt.

Carbaſa

Carbaſa deducit, venienteſque accipit auras.
Aut minus, aut certè medium non amplius æquor
Puppe ſecabatur; longeque erat utraque tellus;
Cùm mare ſub noctem tumidis albeſcere cœpit
Fluctibus; & præceps ſpirare valentiùs Eurus.
Ardua jamdudum, demittite cornua, rector
Clamat; & antennis totum ſubnectite velum.
Hic jubet: impediunt adverſæ juſſa procellæ;
Nec ſinit audiri vocem fragor æquoris ullam.
Sponte tamen properant alii ſubducere remos;
Pars munire latus; pars ventis vela negare.
Egerit hic fluctus; æquorque refundit in æquor:
Hic rapit antennas. Quæ dum ſinè lege geruntur;
Aſpera creſcit hyems; omnique è parte feroces
Bella gerunt venti; fretaque indignantia miſcent.
Ipſe pavet; nec ſe, qui ſit ſtatus, ipſe fatetur
Scire ratis rector; nec quid jubeatve, vetetve;
Tanta mali moles, totâque potentior arte eſt.
Quippe ſonant clamore viri, ſtridore rudentes,
Undarum incurſu gravis unda, tonitrubus æther.
Fluctibus erigitur, cœlumque æquare videtur
Pontus; & inductas aſpergine tangere nubes.
Et modò cùm fulvas ex imo vertit arenas,

carbaſa malo, que accipit venientes auras. Aut minus, aut certè medium æquor non amplius ſecabatur puppe; que utraque tellus erat longe; cùm mare cœpit albeſcere tumidis fluctibus ſub noctem; & præceps Eurus ſpirare valentiùs. Rector clamat jamdudum, demittite ardua cornua; & ſubnectite totum velum antennis. Hic jubet; adverſæ procellæ impediunt juſſa; nec fragor æquoris ſinit ullam vocem audiri. Tamen alii properant ſponte ſubducere remos; pars munire latus; pars negare vela ventis. Hic egerit fluctus; que refundit æquor in æquor; hic rapit antennas. Quæ dum geruntur ſinè legè; aſpera hyems creſcit, que feroces venti gerunt bella è omni parte; que miſcent indignantia freta. Ipſe rector ratis pavet, ipſe fatetur ſe nec ſcire qui ſit ſtatus, nec quid jubeatve, vetetve. Moles mali eſt tanta, que potentior totâ arte. Quippe viri ſonant clamore, rudentes ſtridore, gravis unda incurſu undarum, æther tonitrubus. Pontus erigitur fluctibus, que videtur æquare cœlum; & tangere inductas nubes aſpergine. Et modò cùm vertit fulvas arenas ex imo,

NOTES.

68. *Carbaſa.*] The Sails.

Deducit.] He ſpreads, unfurls.

70. *Utraque.*] Both that which *Ceyx* had ſailed from, and which he was ſailing to.

71. *Sub.*] About, a little before.

Albeſcere.] To become white, which is a Sign of an approaching Storm. Virg. Æn. VII.

Fluctus uti primo cœpit cùm albeſcere Ponto.
Paulatim attollit ſeſe mare.

72. *Præceps.*] Violent.

Valentiùs.] More violently.

73. *Ardua.*] High.

75. *Procellæ.*] The Force of the Wind. *Procella* is a Guſt of Wind with Rain; ſo called becauſe *percellat i. e.* it ſhakes all Things.

76 *Fragor.*] The rattling Noiſe.

78. *Munire.*] That the Water may not come in.

Ventis vela negare.] To furl the Sails.

79. *Egerit.*] Throws out. Here follows an elegant Deſcription of a Storm.

80. *Sinè lege.*] Without Order.

81. *Hyems.*] The Storm. Virg. Æn. I.

Vicit Hyems. Ovid. Triſt. I.

Me mare, me venti, me fera jactat hyems.

Omnique è parte.] From every Part, from the four Quarters of the World; from the *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North* and *South*.

82. *Venti*, &c.] He had ſaid the ſame Thing in another Place in other Words: *Nunc notus adverſa prælia fronte gerit.*

Indignantia.] Swelling.

Miſcent.] Confound, raiſe a Tumult in.

83. *Nec ſe*, &c.] The Pilot or Steerſman, of the Ship confeſſes, that he does not know what Condition Things are in, or what Directions to give: Such a Sentence as this, the Poet expreſſes in another Place in theſe Words,

Rector in incerto eſt, nec quid fugatve, petatve,
Invenit, ambiguis ars ſtupet, ipſa malis.

85. *Mali moles.*] The Greatneſs of the Storm.

86. *Quippe*, &c.] For they make a great Outcry.

Rudentes.] So Virg. Æn. I.

Inſequitur clamorque virûm ſtridorque rudentum.

87. *Incurſu.*] By the beating in.

88. *Erigitur.*] Is lifted up, aſcends.

Cœlumque æquare.] So in another Place,

——————Me miſerum!
Quanti montes volvuntur aquarum!
Jam jam tacturos ſidera ſumma putes.

89. *Aſpergine.*] By the ſprinkling, or Spray of the Sea.

eſt concolor illis; modò nigrior Stygiâ undâ: interdum ſternitur, que albes ſonantibus ſpumis. Ipſa Trachinia puppis quoque agitur bis vicibus: & modò ſublimis videtur deſpicere in valles, veluti de vertice montis, imumque Acheronta. Nunc ubi curvum æquor circumſtetit demiſſam ſuſpicere ſummum cœlum de inferno gurgite. Sæpè icta latus fluctu dat ingentem fragorem: nec pulſata ſonat leviùs, quàm olim ferreus aries, baliſtave cùm concutit laceras arces. Utque feri leones, viribus ſumptis incurſu, ſolent ire in arma pectore, protentaque tela; ſic ubi unda admiſerat ſe ventis coortis, ibat in arma ratis, que erat altior illis multo. Jam cunei labant, que rima patet ſpoliata tegmine ceræ; præbetque viam lethalibus undis. Ecce largi imbres cadunt nubibus reſolutis; que credas totum cœlum deſcendere in fretum: que pontum tumefactum aſcendere in plagas cœli. Vela madent nimbis; & æquoreæ aquæ miſcentur cum cæleſtibus undis. Æther caret ignibus, cæcaque nox premitur tenebris hyemiſque ſuiſque. Tamen micantia fulmina diſcutiunt has, præbentque lumen: undæ ardeſcunt fulmineis ignibus. Quoque jam fluctus dat ſaltus intra cava texta carinæ: &, ut miles præſtantior omni numero, cùm ſæpè aſſiluit mœnibus defenſæ urbis, tandem potitur ſpe; que accenſus amore laudis,

Concolor eſt illis; Stygiâ modò nigrior undâ:
Sternitur interdum, ſpumiſque ſonantibus albet.
Ipſa quoque his agitur vicibus Trachinia puppis:
Et modò ſublimis veluti de vertice montis
Deſpicere in valles, imumque Acheronta videtur.
Nunc, ubi demiſſam curvum circumſtetit æquor,
Suſpicere inferno ſummum de gurgite cœlum.
Sæpè dat ingentem fluctu latus icta fragorem:
Nec leviùs pulſata ſonat, quàm ferreus olim
Cùm laceras aries baliſtave concupit arces.
Utque ſolent, ſumptis incurſu viribus, ire
Pectore in arma feri, protentaque tela leones:
Sic ubi ſe ventis admiſerat unda coortis,
Ibat in arma ratis; multoque erat altior illis.
Jamque labant cunei, ſpoliataque tegmine ceræ
Rima patet; præbetque viam lethalibus undis.
Ecce cadunt largi reſolutis nubibus imbres:
Inque fretum credas totum deſcendere cœlum:
Inque plagas cœli tumefactum aſcendere pontum.
Vela madent nimbis; & cum cœleſtibus undis
Æquoreæ miſcentur aquæ. Caret ignibus æther;
Cæcaque nox premitur tenebris hyemiſque ſuiſque.
Diſcutiunt tamen has, præbentque micantia lumen
Fulmina: fulmineis ardeſcunt ignibus undæ.
Dat quoque jam ſaltus intrà cava texta carinæ
Fluctus: &, ut miles numero præſtantior omni,
Cùm ſæpè aſſiluit defenſæ mœnibus urbis,
Spe potitur tandem; laudiſque accenſus amore

NOTES.

91. *Concolor.*] Is of the ſame Colour as the Land itſelf.

92. *Sternitur.*] Seems to be laid flat and even.

93. *Agitur.*] Is agitated, toſſed.

Vicibus.] By ſuch Alternatives.

95. *Deſpicere.*] To look down.

Imumque Acheronta.] The infernal Regions. *Acheron* is one of the Rivers of Hell. In another Place the Poet ſays,

Quanta deducto ſubſidunt æquore valles,
Jam jam tacturas Tartara nigra putes.

97. *Suſpiſcere.*] To look upward.

98. *Latus icta.*] The Wave laſhing againſt the Side of the Ship.

99. *Pulſata.*] Struck.

100. *Aries.*] A warlike Inſtrument with which the *Romans* uſed to beat down Walls; a battering Ram.

Baliſtave.] Alſo a warlike Inſtrument for flinging Stones a great Way: So in another Place the Poet ſays,

Nec leviùs laterum tabulæ feriuntur ad undis,
Quàm grave Baliſtæ mœnia pulſat onus.

101. *Incurſu.*] With a Force.

102. *Protenta.*] Stretched out.

104. *Arma.*] The Rigging of the Ship.

105. *Cunei.*] The Pins with which the Planks of the Ship were faſtened together.

Ceræ.] Pitch.

106. *Lethalibus.*] Fatal, overwhelming Waters.

112. *Cæcaque.*] Obſcure, dark.

113. *Diſcutiunt.*] Diſpel.

114. *Ardeſcunt.*] Blaze.

115. *Intrà cava,* &c.] Within the Hold of the Ship.

116. *Numero.*] Than the whole Army.

117. *Defenſæ.*] Defended during a Siege.

Mœnibus aſſiluit.] Scaled the Walls.

118. *Spe,* &c.] At laſt gains his Point and gets into the City.

Inter

Inter mille viros, murum tamen occupat unus:
Sic ubi pulsârunt acres latera ardua fluctus,
Vastiùs insurgens decimæ, ruit impetus undæ:
Nec priùs absistit fessam oppugnare carinam,
Quàm velut in captæ descendat mœnia navis.
Pars igitur tentabat adhuc invadere pinum:
Pars maris intus erat. Trepidant haud segniùs omnes;
Quàm solet urbs, aliis murum fodientibus extrà,
Atque aliis murum, trepidare, tenentibus intus.
Deficit ars; animique cadunt: totidemque videntur,
Quot veniunt fluctus, ruere atque irrumpere mortes.
Non tenet hic lacrymas: stupet hic: vocat ille beatos,
Funera quos maneant: hic votis Numen adorat:
Brachiaque ad cœlum, quod non videt, irrita tollens
Poscit opem: subeunt illi fratresque parensque;
Huic cum pignoribus domus, & quod cuique relictum est.
Halcyone Cëyca movet: Cëycis in ore
Nulla nisi Halcyone est: &, cùm desideret unam,
Gaudet abesse tamen. Patriæ quoque vellet ad oras
Respicere, inque domum supremos vertere vultus.
Verùm ubi sit nescit. Tantâ vertigine pontus
Fervet: & inductâ piceis è nubibus umbrâ
Omne latet cœlum: duplicataque noctis imago est.
Frangitur incursu nimbosi turbinis arbos:

tamen unus occupat murum inter mille viros: sic ubi acres fluctus pulsârunt ardua latera, impetus decimæ undæ insurgens ruit vastiùs: nec priùs absistit oppugnare fessam carinam, quàm descendat in mœnia navis velut captæ. Igitur pars tentabat adhuc invadere pinum; pars maris erat intus. Omnes trepidant haud segniùs quàm urbs solet trepidare, aliis fodientibus murum extrà, atque aliis tenentibus intus. Ars deficit; animique cadunt, totidemque mortes videntur ruere atque irrumpere, quot fluctus veniunt. Hic non tenet lacrymas: hic stupet; ille vocat eos beatos, quos funera maneant: hic adorat Numen votis; que tollens irrita brachia ad cœlum, quod non videt, poscit opem; fratresque parensque subeunt illi; domus cum pignoribus huic, & quod est relictum cuique. Halcyone movet Cëyca: nulla nisi Halcyone est in ore Cëycis: &, cùm desideret unam, tamen gaudet abesse. Quoque vellet respicere ad oras patriæ, que vertere supremos vultus in domum. Verùm nescit ubi sit.

Pontus fervet tantâ vertigine: & omne cœlum latet, umbrâ inductâ è piceis nubibus: que imago noctis est duplicata. Arbos frangitur incursu nimbosi turbinis:

NOTES.

121. *Vastiùs.*] A more forcible or violent.

Decimæ.] Which is accounted the greatest, and so our Poet in his *Tristia*,

Qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes
Posterior nono est, undecimoque prior.

122. *Absistit.*] Leaves off, ceases.

123. *Velut*, &c.] A Similitude borrowed from Cities that are taken by Storm. It signifies, the Wave had made a Breach in the Ship.

124. *Pinum.*] The Ship made of Pine.

125. *Trepidant.*] Are in Fear, tremble.

Haud, &c.] No less. By a fine Similitude he expresses the Fright of Mariners in a Storm.

127. *Tenentibus.*] Defending.

128. *Deficit ars.*] Art yields to the Storm, being no longer able to resist it.

103. *Non tenet*, &c.] One weeps, another seems stupified, *&c.*

Illi.] A Third.

131. *Funera.*] Who were not deprived of the Honour of a Burial. For the Ancients accounted the Fate of those that perished by Shipwreck to be the most unhappy, if their Bodies were not buried or had not funeral Rites performed for them; because the Opinion prevailed that all the Time their Bodies lay unburied, or floated about in the Sea, their Souls were compelled to wander about the Lake of *Avernus*, or on the Banks of the *Styx*.

131. *Hic*, &c.] One makes Vows to the Gods. It was the Custom for Men, when they were destitute of all Hopes to have Recourse to the Gods, and to Prayers and lifting up their Hands to Heaven. It is manifest, that *Ovid* himself did the same, when surprised by a Storm. *Trist.* I. *Eleg.* 2.

Di maris, & cœli (quid enim nisi vota supersunt,)
Solvere quassatæ parcite membra ratis.

133. *Subeunt.*] Come to the Mind.

134. *Pignoribus.*] His Children.

139. *Vertigine.*] Rolling about in Whirl-Pools.

140. *Fervet.*] Is agitated in another Place, *Et mare fervet aquis.*

Piceis.] With black, gloomy.

142. *Incursu.*] By the Shock, Blow.

Turbinis.] Of this violent Whirl-Wind.

Arbos.] The Mast,

& regimen frangitur : que unda animosa velut victrix spoliis, superstans despicit sinuatas undas. Ruit præcipitata, nec leviùs impulsum ventis quam si quis everterit Athon, Pindumve totos revulsos suâ sede in apertum æquor : que mergit ratem in ima, pariter & pondere & ictu. Cum quâ magna pars virorum, pressa gravi gurgite, functa est suo fato, neque reddita in aëra. Alii tenent truncа membra carinæ. Ceyx ipse tenet manu fragmina navigii, quâ solebat sceptra, que invocat (heu!) frustrâ socerumque patremque. Sed conjux Halcyone plurima in ore nautis ; meminitque, refertque illam : optat ut fluctus agant sua corpora ante oculos illius ; & exanimis tumuletur amicis manibus. Dum natat ; nominat Halcyonem absentem, quoties finit hiscere, que ipsis immurmurat undis. Ecce niger arcus aquarum frangitur super medios fluctus : & obruit mersum caput undâ ruptâ. Lucifer illâ nocte fuit obscurus : nec quem posset cognoscere, quoniam non licuit excedere Olympo, texit sua ora densis nubibus. Interea Æolis ignara tantorum malorum dinumerat noctes : & jam festinat vestes, quas ille induat ; jam quas ipsa gerat ubi ille venerit, que promittit inanes reditus sibi. Illa quidem ferebat pia thura omnibus Superis : tamen colebat templa Junonis ante cunctos : que veniebat ad aras, pro viro, qui erat nullus. Que optabat, ut suus conjux foret sospes, utque rediret :

Frangitur & regimen : spoliisque animosa superstans
Unda, velut victrix, sinuatas despicit undas.
Nec leviùs, quam si quis Athon Pindumve revulsos
Sede suâ totos in apertum everterit æquor,
Præcipitata ruit : pariterque & pondere & ictu,
Mergit in ima ratem. Cum quâ pars magna virorum,
Gurgite pressa gravi, neque in aëra reddita, fato
Functa suo est. Alii partes & membra carinæ
Trunca tenent. Tenet ipse manu, qua sceptra solebat
Fragmina navigii Ceyx : socerumque patremque
Invocat (heu!) frustrà. Sed plurima nantis in ore
Halcyone conjux. Illam meminitque refertque ;
Illius ante oculos ut agant sua corpora fluctus,
Optat ; & exanimis manibus tumuletur amicis.
Dum natat, absentem, quoties finit hiscere fluctus,
Nominat Halcyonem, ipsisque immurmurat undis.
Ecce super medios fluctus niger arcus aquarum
Frangitur : & ruptâ mersum caput obruit undâ.
Lucifer obscurus, nec quem cognoscere posset,
Illa nocte fuit : quoniamque excedere Olympo
Non licuit, densis texit sua nubibus ora.
Æolis interea tantorum ignara malorum
Dinumerat noctes : & jam, quas, induat ille,
Festinat vestes ; jam quas, ubi venerit ille,
Ipsa gerat : redituque sibi promittit inanes.
Omnibus illa quidem Superis pia thura ferebat :
Ante tamen cunctos Junonis templa colebat ;
Proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras.
Utque foret sospes conjux suus, utque rediret,

NOTES:

143. *Regimen*] The Helm.

Superstans.] High above.

145. *Athon Pindumve.*] Two Mountains of *Macedonia.*

147. *Præcipitata.*] Forced on by the Winds.

Ictu.] By the Impulse or Stroke.

148. *In ima.*] To the Bottom.

149. *Fato functa*, &c] Died.

150. *Membra carinæ.*] The Pieces of the Ship.

152. *Socerumque.*] *Æolus.*

Patremque.] *Lucifer.*

154. *Halcyone conjux.*] The Name of his Wife *Halcyone.*

156. *Exanimis*] Dead.

Tumuletur.] May be buried.

157. *Hiscere.*] To open his Mouth.

159. *Niger arcus.*] A great Wave bent like a Bow.

160. *Mersum*, &c.] Overwhelmed and drowned.

163. *Non licuit.*] Could not ; for the Stars do not forsake the Heaven, neither in the Night-time, nor in the Day, although they appear so to do.

Texit.] Covered, lest he should see his Son perishing.

164. *Æolis.*] *Halcyone*, the Daughter of *Æolus*, the Wife of *Ceyx.*

166. *Festinat.*] Makes haste to have in Readiness the Garments.

168. *Pia thura ferebat*] Did offer sacrifice religiously.

169. *Junonis.*] *Cui vincla jugalia curæ* Virg.

170. *Qui nullus erat.*] The Dead are said not to be.

Optabat ;

Optabat; nullamque ſibi præferret; et illi
Hoc de tot votis poterat contingere ſolum.
At Dea non ultrà pro functo morte rogari
Suſtinet; utque manus funeſtas arceat aris:
Ire, meæ, dixit, fidiſſima nuncia vocis,
Viſe ſoporiferam Somni velociter aulam:
Extinctique jube Cëycis imagine mittat
Somnia ad Halcyonem veros narrantia caſus;
Dixerat. Induitur velamina mille colorum
Iris, & arquato cœlum curvamine ſignans,
Tecta petit juſſi ſub rupe latentia regis.
Eſt prope Cimmerios longo ſpelunca receſſu,
Mons cavus, ignavi domus & penetralia Somni:
Quò nunquam radiis oriens mediuſve cadenſve
Phœbus adire poteſt. Nebulæ caligine miſtæ
Exhalantur humo: dubiæque crepuſcula lucis.
Non vigil ales ibi criſtati cantibus oris
Evocat Auroram: nec voce licentia rumpunt
Sollicitive canes, canibuſve ſagacior anſer.
Non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami
Humanæve ſonum reddunt convicia linguæ.
Muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo
Rivus aquæ Lethes; per quem cum murmure labens
Invitat ſomnos crepitantibus unda lapillis.
Ante fores antri fœcunda papavera florent,

que præferret nullam ſibi; et hoc ſolum de tot votis poterat contingere illi. At Dea non ſuſtinet ultrà rogari pro functo morte; utque arceat funeſtas manus aris, dixit, Ire, fidiſſima nuncia meæ vocis, viſe velociter ſoporiferam aulam Somni: que jube mittat ad Halcyonem Somnia imagine Cëycis extincti, narrantia veros caſus. Dixerat. Iris induitur velamina mille colorum, & ſignans cœlum arquato curvamine, petit tecta juſſi regis latentia ſub rupe.

Eſt ſpelunca prope Cimmerios longo receſſu, cavus mons, domus & penetralia ignavi Somni: quò Phœbus oriens mediuſve, cadenſve nunquam poteſt adire radiis. Nebulæ miſtæ caligine exhalantur humo: que crepuſcula dubiæ lucis. Non vigil ales criſtati oris ibi evocat Auroram cantibus: nec ſollicitive canes, ve anſer ſagacior canibus rumpunt ſilentia voce. Non fera, non pecudes, non rami moti flamine ve convicia humanæ linguæ reddunt ſonum. Muta quies habitat. Tamen rivus aquæ Lethes exit ab imo Saxo: per quem unda labens cum murmure invitat ſomnos crepitantibus lapillis. Fœcunda papavera florent ante fores antri,

NOTES.

174. *Dea.*] *Juno.*

175. *Funeſtas*] Polluted, becauſe of the Death of her Huſband. The Ancients uſed to purify with Frankincenſe a Houſe that was polluted by the Death of any of the Family.

176. *Meæ vocis.*] Of my Words and Commands.

177. *Viſe.*] Go to.

Soporiferam.] Bringing Drowſineſs and Sleep.

Somni.] Of the God of Sleep.

181. *Arquato.*] *Nonius* diſtinguiſhes between *Arcum* and *Arquum*; one ſignifying an Arch, and the other a Rainbow.

183. *Cimmerios.*] Belonging to *Boſphorus*, near, or at the *Cimmerion Boſphorus*; whence aroſe the Proverb, *Cimmeriæ Tenebræ.*

184. *Ignavi.*] Sluggiſh, ſlow, from the Effect; becauſe it makes Men ſlothful and ſluggiſh.

185. *Quò nunquam*, &c.] For the Rays of the Sun drive away Sleep, but Darkneſs inclines to Sleep.

187. *Exhalantur.*] Are exhaled.

Dubiæque, &c.] This is an Explanation of *Crepuſculum*, i. e. the Twilight; for *Crepuſculum* is ſomething between Light and Darkneſs, neither the one nor the other.

181. *Vigil ales.*] The Cock. So Martial,

Surgite, jam vendit pueris jentacula piſtor,
Criſtataque ſonant undique lucis aves.

The Poet intimates that there is nothing in the Palace of the God of Sleep to diſturb Reſt, and therefore mentions all things that rather incline one to Sleep.

190. *Anſer.*] When the *Gauls* had beſieged the Capitoline Mount, *Manlius*, being awaked by the Gaggling of Geeſe, forced them down from the Top of the Rock; hence the Poets call Geeſe more ſagacious in point of Vigilance than Dogs.

194. *Lethes.*] The River of Forgetfulneſs.

195. *Unda*, &c.] Waters by their gentle Fall compoſe to Reſt.

196. *Fœcunda*] Fruitful, on Account of their many Seeds, which are efficacious towards cauſing Sleep; whence Poppy is called ſoporiferous.

Innumeræque

innumeræque herbæ: de lacte quarum humida nox legit ſoporem, & ſpargit per opacas terras. Nulla janua, quæ reddat ſtridorem verſo cardine, tota domo; nullus caſtos in limine. At torus eſt medio, ſublimis in atrâ ebeno, plumeus, atricolor, tectus pullo velamine, quo Deus ipſe cubat, membris ſolutis languore. Circa hunc vana Somnia jacent paſſim imitantia varias formas, totidem, quot meſſis gerit ariſtas, ſylva frondes, littus ejectas arenas. Quò ſimul virgo intravit, que dimovit obſtantia ſomnia manibus; ſacra domus reluxit fulgore veſtis: que Deus vix tollens oculos jacentes tarda gravitate: que relabens iterumque iterumque; percutiens ſumma pectora nutanti mento, tandem excuſſit ſe ſibi: que levatus cubito, ſcitatur quid veniat (enim cognôrat). At illa: Somne, quies rerum, Somne placidiſſime Deorum, pax animi, quem cura fugit; qui mulces corda feſſa diurnis miniſteriis, reparaſque labori: jube Somnia, quæ æquent veras formas imitamine, adeant Halcyonem, Herculeâ Trachine, ſub imagine regis; que fingant naufraga ſimulacra. Juno imperat hoc. Poſtquam peregit mandata Iris, abit. Enim neque poterat ulteriùs tolerare vim vaporis. Ut ſenſit Somnum lobi in artus, effugit; & remeat arcus per quos venerat modò. At pater excitat Morphea è populo mille ſuorum natorum, artificem, ſimulatoremque figuræ. Non alter exprimit juſſos inceſſus ſolertiùs illo, vultumque, modumque loquendi. Et adjicit veſtes, & verba conſuetiſſima cuique. Sed hic imitatur homines ſolos: at alter

Innumeræque herbæ: quarum de lacte ſoporem
Nox legit, & ſpargit per opacas humida terras.
Janua, quæ verſo ſtridorem cardine reddat,
Nulla domo totâ; cuſtos in limine nullus.
At medio torus eſt, ebeno ſublimis in atrâ,
Plumeus, atricolor, pullo velamine tectus,
Quo cubat ipſe Deus, membris languore ſolutis.
Hunc circa paſſim varias imitantia formas
Somnia vana jacent totidem, quot meſſis ariſtas,
Sylva gerit frondes, ejectas littus arenas.
Quò ſimul intravit, manibuſque obſtantia virgo
Somnia dimovit: veſtis fulgore reluxit
Sacra domus: tardâque Deus gravitate jacentes
Vix oculos tollens; iterumq; iterumque relabens,
Summâque percutiens nutanti pectora mento,
Excuſſit tandem ſibi ſe: cubitoque levatus,
Quid veniat (cognôrat enim) ſcitatur. At illa:
Somne, quies rerum, placidiſſime Somne Deorum,
Pax animi, quem cura fugit; qui corda diurnis
Feſſa miniſteriis mulces, reparaſque labori;
Somnia, quæ veras æquent imitamine formas,
Herculeâ Trachine jube, ſub imagine regis.
Halcyonen adeant: ſimulacraque naufraga fingant.
Imperat hoc Juno. Poſtquam mandata peregit
Iris, abit. Neque enim ulteriùs tolerare vaporis
Vim poterat. Labique ut Somnum ſenſit in artus,
Effugit; & remeat per quos modò venerat arcus.
At pater è populo natorum mille ſuorum,
Excitat artificem, ſimulatoremque figuræ,
Morphea. Non illo juſſos ſolertiùs alter
Exprimit inceſſus, vultumque modumque loquendi.
Adjicit & veſtes, & conſuetiſſima cuique
Verba. Sed hic ſolos homines imitatur: at alter

NOTES.

199. *Stridorem*, &c.] Makes a Noiſe, or Creaking.

201. *Ebeno.*] Made of black Ebony Wood. *Hebenus*, or *Eberus*, is an *Indian* Tree, of which the Wood is naturally black and very heavy.

202. *Pullo velamine.*] With a black Covering.

207. *Virgo.*] *Iris.*

213. *Cognôrat.*] ſc. *illam veniſſe.*

Scitatur.] Enquires.

At illa.] ſc. *reſpondit.*

215. *Quem cura fugit.*] For the oppreſſed with Care cannot ſleep.

216. *Mulces.*] Thou cheriſheſt, ſootheſt, or compoſeſt.

216. *Labori.*] For Work, Labour.

218. *Herculeâ.*] Built by *Hercules.* See above.

Regis.] Of *Ceyx.*

219. *Simulacraque naufraga.*] The Repreſentation of *Ceyx*, ſuffering Shipwreck.

Fingant.] Let them repreſent.

224. *At pater.*] The God *Somnus.*

Populo natorum.] Of the Company or Multitude of Dreams.

Mille.] He puts a determinate Number for an indeterminate one.

226. *Morphea.*] *Morpheus*, from τῆς μορφῆς, *i. e.* Form. He is called the Imitator of Forms.

Fit

Fit fera, ſit volucris, ſit longo corpore ſerpens.
Hunc Icelon Superi, mortale Phobetora vulgus
Nominat. Eſt etiam diverſæ tertius artis
Phantaſos. Ille in humum, ſaxumque, undamque, trabemque.
Quæque vacant animâ feliciter omnia tranſit.
Regibus hi, ducibuſque ſuos oſtendere vultus
Nocte ſolent: populos alii plebemque pererrant.
Præterit hos ſenior: cunctiſque è fratribus unum
Morphea, qui peragat Thaumantidos edita, Somnus
Eligit; & rurſus molli languore ſolutum
Depoſuitque caput, ſtratoque recondidit alto.
Ille volat, nullos ſtrepitus facientibus alis,
Per tenebras: intraque moræ breve tempus in urbem
Pervenit Hæmoniam: poſitiſque è corpore pennis
In faciem Cëycis abit: formâque ſub illâ
Luridus, exſangui ſimilis, ſinè veſtibus ullis,
Conjugis ante torum miſeræ ſtetit. Uda videtur
Barba viri, madidiſque gravis fluere unda capillis.
Tum lecto incumbens, fletu ſuper ora refuſo,
Hæc ait: Agnoſcis Cëyca, miſerrima conjux?
An mea mutata eſt facies nece? reſpice; noſces:
Invenieſque tuo pro conjuge conjugis umbram.
Nil opis, Halcyone, nobis tua vota tulerunt.
Occidimus. Falſæ tibi me promittere noli.
Nubilus Ægæo deprendit in æquore navim
Auſter, & ingenti jactatam flamine ſolvit:
Oraque noſtra tuum fruſtrà clamantia nomen
Implerunt fluctus. Non hæc tibi nunciat auctor
Ambiguus: non iſta vagis rumoribus audis.

ſit fera, ſit volucris, ſit ſerpens longo corpore. Superi nominant Icelon, mortale vulgus nominat Phobetora. Eſt etiam tertius Phantaſos diverſæ artis. Ille tranſit feliciter in humum, ſaxumque, undamque, trabemque, que omnia quæ vacant animâ. Hi ſolent oſtendere ſuos vultus regibus ducibuſque nocte: alii pererrant populos plebemque. Senior Somnus præterit hos; que eligit Morphea unum è cunctis fratribus, qui peragat editæ Thaumantidos: & rurſus depoſuit caput ſolutum molli languore, que recondidit alto ſtrato. Ille volat, que alis facientibus nullos ſtrepitus, per tenebras: intraque breve tempus moræ pervenit in Hæmoniam urbem: que pennis poſitis è corpore, abit in faciem Cëycis: que ſub illâ formâ Luridus, ſimilis exſangui, ſine ullis veſtibus, ſtetit ante torum miſeræ conjugis. Barba viri videtur uda, que gravis unda fluere madidis capillis. Tum incumbens lecto, ſi tu refuſo ſuper ora, ait hæc: Miſerrima conjux agnoſcis Cëyca? an eſt mea facies mutata nece? Reſpice; noſces: invenieſque umbram conjugis pro tuo conjuge. Halcyone tua vota tulerunt nil opis nobis. Occidimus. Noli promittere me tibi falſæ. Nubilus auſter deprendit navim in Ægæo æquore, & ſolvit jactatam ingenti flamine: que fluctus implerunt noſtra ora fruſtrà clamantia tuum nomen. Non ambiguus auctor nunciat hæc tibi: non audis iſta vagis rumoribus.

NOTES.

231. *Icelon.*] Ἰκελος, *ſimilis.* Hom.

Phobetora.] A Terrifier, from φοβέω, to affright.

233. *Phantaſos.*] From φαντάζομαι, to imagine, to fancy.

234. *Vacant.*] Are without, are deſtitute.

238. *Edita Thaumantidos.*] The Commands of the *Thaumantbian Iris.*

Somnus.] The God of Sleep.

239. *Molli languore.*] By a ſoft Doze.

243. *Hæmoniam urbem.*] A City of *Theſſaly*, *i. e. Trachina*, for *Theſſaly* and *Thrace* are frequently put one for the other by the *Greek* Poets: In Imitation of them the *Latins* did the ſame.

244. *Abit in faciem Cëycis.*] Turns himſelf into the Shape of *Ceyx.*

245. *Exſangui.*] Pale, like a dead Corpſe.

246. *Conjugis.*] Of *Halcyone.*

Uda.] Wet, dropping.

252. *Tua vota.*] Thy Prayers.

253. *Occidimus.*] I am dead.

Falſæ] Deceived, miſtaken, as preſuming I may be alive.

254. *Ægæo æquore.*] Writers do not agree whence this Part of the Mediterranean Sea, took its Name. Some will have it from *Ægeus*, the Father of *Theſeus*; others from *Ægeon*; and ſome from *Ægea*, a Queen of the *Amazons*. *Pliny* derives it from a Rock reſembling a Goat, and thence from αἴξ alpic. &c. It is now commonly called the *Archipelago.*

155. *Ingenti flamine.*] With a Storm.

Solvit.] Broke, daſhed to Pieces.

258 *Ambiguus.*] Doubtful.

Vagis.] Uncertain.

Ego ipſe præſens, naufragus, edo mea fata tibi. Surge, age: da lacrymas; que indue lugubria: nec mitte me indeploratum ſub inania Tartara. Morpheus adjicit vocem his, quam illa crederat eſſe ſui conjugis: quoque viſus erat fundere veros fletus. Que manus habebant geſtus Cëycis. [Halcyone lacrymas ingemit, motatque lacertos per ſomnum: que petens corpus amplectitur auras. Exclamatque mane. Quò rapis te? Ibimus unà.] Turbata ſuâ voce ſpecieque viri, excutit ſoporem: & primò circumſpicit ſi ſit illìc, qui erat viſus modò. Nam miniſtri moti voce intulerant lumen. Poſtquam non invenit uſquam; percutit ora manu; laniatque veſtes à pectora: que ferit pectora ipſa. Nec curat ſolvere crinem; ſcindit: & altrici roganti, quæ cauſa luctus, ait, Halcyone eſt nulla, nulla eſt: occidit unà cum ſuo Cëyce. Tollite ſolantia verba. Naufragus interiit. Vidi, agnovique, que tetendi manus ad diſcedentem, cupiens retinere. Umbra fugit: ſed & tamen manifeſta umbra, & vera mei viri. Ille non quidem, ſi quæris, habebat aſſuetos vultus: nec nitebat ore quo priùs. Infelix vidi pallentem, nudumque, que capillo adhuc humente. Ecce, miſerabilis ſtetit hôc ipſo loco: & quærit veſtigia, ſi qua ſuperſint. Hoc erat quod timebam animo divinante; & rogabam, ne fugiens me ſequerêre ventos. At certè vellem duxiſſes me tecum, quoniam abibas periturus. Fuit utile mihi ire tecum, tecum.

Ipſe ego fata tibi præſens mea naufragus edo.
Surge, age: da lacrymas; lugubriaque indue:
nec me
Indeploratum ſub inania Tartara mitte.
Adjicit his vocem Morpheus; quam conjugis illa
Crederet eſſe ſui: fletus quoque fundere veros
Viſus erat. Geſtumque manus Cëycis habebant.
[Ingemit Halcyone lacrymans, motatque lacertos
Per ſomnum: corpuſque petens amplectitur auras.
Exclamatque Mane. Quo te rapis? Ibimus unâ.]
Voce ſuâ ſpecieſque viri turbata, ſoporem
Excutit: & primò ſi ſit circumſpicit illìc,
Qui modò viſus erat. Nam moti voce miniſtri
Intulerant lumen. Poſtquam non invenit uſquam;
Percutit ora manu: laniatque à pectora veſtes:
Pectoraque ipſa ferit. Nec crinem ſolvere curat:
Scindit: & altrici, quæ luctûs cauſa roganti,
Nulla eſt Halcyone, nulla eſt, ait: occidit unà
Cum Cëyce ſuo. Solantia tollite verba:
Naufragus interiit. Vidi, agnovique; manuſque
Ad diſcedentem, cupiens retinere, tetendi.
Umbra fugit: ſed & umbra tamen manifeſta, virique
Vera mei. Non ille quidem, ſi quæris, habebat
Aſſuetos vultus: nec quo priùs ore nitebat.
Pallentem, nudumque, & adhuc humente capillo
Infelix vidi. Stetit hôc miſerabilis ipſo
Ecce loco: & quærit veſtigia ſi qua ſuperſint.
Hoc erat, hoc animo quod divinante timebam:
Et ne, me fugiens, ventos ſequerêre rogabam.
At certè vellem, quoniam periturus abibas,
Me quoque duxiſſes. Tecum fuit utile, tecum

NOTES.

259. *Mea fata.*] My Death, my Misfortunes.

260. *Lugubria.*] Mourning Clothes.

261. *Inania.*] Empty, for Souls that are incorporeal do not occupy Space.

Tartara.] A deep Place among the infernal Ghoſts. The Shades below.

264. *Geſtumque.*] Geſture is properly the Motion of the Hands. And ſo *Ovid* in Book VI. concerning *Niobe*.

Nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere geſtus,
Nec pes ire poteſt.

265. *Motatque.*] Throws out.

267. *Quò te rapis?*] Whither doſt thou flee? *Heinſius* rejects theſe three Verſes incloſed in Crotchets as ſpurious, and ſays in the following Verſe, the beſt Copies have *voce ſui*, for *ſuâ*, which reading, the three Verſes being ſtruck out any one may perceive to be the true.

269. *Excutit.*] Shakes off.

Si.] *Si* for *an*, whether.

Illìc.] Where her huſband had been ſeen.

274. *Altrici.*] To her Nurſe, which the Poets frequently repreſent as Attendants on Women of Quality.

276. *Solantia tollite verba.*] Ceaſe to comfort me.

281. *Aſſuetos.*] His wonted, accuſtomed, uſual.

282. *Humente.*] Wet.

285. *Hoc erat.*] An Apoſtrophe of *Halcyone* to her Huſband, full of Complaints.

Ire

Ire mihi. Neque enim de vitæ tempore quicquam
Non ſimul egiſſem: nec mors diſcreta fuiſſet,
Nunc abſens pereo, jactor nunc fluctibus abſens;
Et, ſinè me, te pontus habet. Crudelior ipſo
Sit mihi mens pelago; ſi vitam ducere nitar
Longiùs; & tanto pugnem ſupereſſe dolori.
Sed neque pugnabo: nec te, miſerande! relinquam:
Et tibi nunc ſaltem veniam comes, inque ſepulchro,
Si non urnâ, tamen junget nos litera: ſi non
Oſſibus oſſa meis, at nomen nomine tangam.
Plura dolor prohibet; verboque intervenit omni
Plangor: & attonito gemitus è corde trahuntur.
Mane erat: egreditur tectis ad littus: & illum
Mœſta locum repetit, de quo ſpectârat euntem.
Dumque moratus ibi; dumque hîc retinacula ſolvit;
Hôc mihi diſcedens dedit oſcula littore, dicit,
[Dumque notata oculis reminiſcitur acta, fretumque]
Proſpicit; in liquidâ, ſpatio diſtante tuetur
Neſcio quid, quaſi corpus aquâ; primoque quid illud
Eſſet, erat dubium. Poſtquam paulò appulit unda;
Et, quamvis aberat, corpus tamen eſſe liquebat;
Qui foret, ignorans, quia naufragus, omine mota eſt:
Et, tanquam ignoto lacrymam daret. Heu miſer, inquit,
Quiſquis es, & ſi qua eſt conjux tibi! fluctibus actum
Fit propius corpus. Quod quo magìs illa tuetur,
Hôc minùs, & minùs eſt amens ſua. Jamq; propinquæ
Admotum terræ, jam quod cognoſcere poſſet,

Neque enim non egiſſem ſimul quicquam de tempore vitæ: nec mors fuiſſet diſcreta. Nunc pereo, abſens jactor fluctibus: & pontus habet te, ſinè me. Mens ſit mihi crudelior ipſo pelago: ſi nitar ducere vitam longiùs; & pugnem ſupereſſe tanto dolori. Sed neque pugnabo; nec miſerande relinquam te: en nunc ſaltem veniam comes tibi; que litera junget nos, ſi non in urnâ, tamen in ſepulchro: ſi non tangam oſſa meis oſſibus, at nomen nomine. Dolor prohibet plura, que plangor intervenit omni verbos & gemitus trabuntur è attonito corde. Erat mane: egreditur tectis ad littus: & mœſta repetit illum locum de quo ſpectârat euntem. Dumque moratur ibi, que dicit dum hîc ſolvit retinacula; diſcedens dedit mihi oſcula hôc littore, [dumque reminiſcitur notata acta oculis, que fretum] proſpicit, & tuetur neſcio quid, quaſi corpus diſtante ſpatio, in liquidâ aquâ; que primo erat dubium quid illud eſſet. Poſtquam unda appulit paulò; & quamvis aberat, tamen liquebat eſſe corpus: ignorans qui foret, quia naufragus, mota eſt omine: & daret lacrymam tanquam ignoto. Inquit, Heu miſer, quiſquis es, & ſi qua eſt conjux tibi! corpus fit actum propius fluctibus. Quod quò magis illa tuetur, hôc minùs, & minùs amens eſt ſua. Jamque admotum propinquæ terræ, quod jam poſſet cognoſcere,

NOTES.

289. *Neque enim, &c.*] I would have ſpent all the Time of my Life with thee: I ſhould not have loſt a Minute.

291. *Abſens.*] In Body, not in Mind.

293. *Ducere longiùs.*] To live longer.

296. *Sepulchro.*] In an empty one, a Cenotaph.

298. *Litera.*] The Epitaph engraved on the Tomb-ſtone.

299. *Prohibet.*] Forbids, *ſc. loqui.*

302. *Euntem.*] Her Huſband going away.

303. *Dumque moratus, &c.*] Theſe are the Words of *Halcyone*, calling to mind the Places where *Ceyx* lately was, when he was ready to depart, and took his Farewel of her.

Retinacula.] The Cables by which Ships are faſtened to the Shore.

305. *Notata oculis.*] Viewing or obſerving with her eyes. *Heinſius* finds Fault with this Verſe.

Reminiſcitur.] Calls to mind.

305. *Acta.*] Whatever had paſſed between them, and were Objects of her Sight, before he left her.

Fretumque.] And the Sea.

309. *Corpus.*] A dead Body, a Corpſe.

312. *Et ſi qua.*] *ſc. Heu & miſera.*

313. *Quo magìs.*] By how much the more.

Tuetur.] She views.

314. *Hôc minùs.*] *Eſſe meum* or *ſuum*, is a Phraſe very frequent with the Poets. In *Engliſh ſcarce one's ſelf.* So *Ovid*, Book III. Fab x. ver. 112.

Reſtabam ſolus pavidum, gelidumque trementi
Corpore vixque meum firmat Deus. Vixque meum.

I was ſcarce in my Senſes, had ſcarce my Reaſon. And Book VIII.

Vix ſua, vix ſanæ Virgo Niſæïa compos
Mentis erat

Sua & ſanæ mentis compos, are ſynonymous Terms, and mutually explain one another.

315. *Admotum terræ.*] Brought to Shore.

Cernit:

cernit: erat conjux. Exclamat, Ille est: & unâ lacerat ora, comas, vestem: tendensque trementes manus ad Cëyca, ait, Sic ô charissime conjux, sic redis ad me, miserande? Moles facta manu adjacet undis: quæ frangit primas iras æquoris: & quæ prædelassat incursus aquarum. Insilit huc mirumque fuit potuisse, volabat: percutiensque levem aëra pennis modò natis. Miserabilis ales stringebat summas undas. Dumque volat, ora crepitantia tenui rostro, dedêre sonum simile mœsto, plenumque querelæ. [Verò ut tetigit mutum corpus, & sinè sanguine, amplexa dilectos artus recentibus alis, dedit frigida oscula nequicquam duro rostro.] An Cëyx senserit hoc, an vultus sit tollere vultum motibus undæ, populus dubitabat: at ille senserat. Et tandem ambo, Superis miserantibus, mutantur alite. Quoque tunc amor mansit obnoxius isdem fatis, nec conjugiale fœdus solutum in alitibus. Coëunt fiuntque parentes: que Halcyone incubat nidis pendentibus æquore, per septem placidos dies hyberno tempore. Tum via maris tuta: Æolus custodit ventos, & arcet egressu: præstatque æquor nepotibus.

Cernit: erat conjux. Ille est, exclamat: & unâ
Ora, comas, vestem lacerat: tendensque trementes
Ad Cëyca manus, Sic, ô chariſſime conjux,
Sic ad me miserande, redis? ait. Adjacet undis
Facta manu moles: quæ primas æquoris iras
Frangit; & incursus quæ prædelassat aquarum.
Insilit huc, mirumque fuit potuisse, volabat;
Percutiensque levem modò natis aëra pennis,
Stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas.
Dumque volat; mœsto similem, plenumque querelæ
Ora dedêre sonum tenui crepitantia rostro.
[Ut verò tetigit mutum & sinè sanguine corpus;
Dilectos artus amplexa recentibus alis,
Frigida nequicquam duro dedit oscula rostro.]
Senserit hoc Ceyx, an vultum motibus undæ
Tollere sit visus, populus dubitabat: at ille
Senserat. Et tandem, Superis miserantibus, ambo
Alite mutantur. Fatis obnoxius isdem
Tunc quoque mansit amor, nec conjugiale solutum
Fœdus in alitibus, Coëunt fiuntque parentes:
Perque dies placidos hyberno tempore septem
Incubat Halcyone pendentibus æquore nidis.
Tum via tuta maris; ventos custodit, & arcet
Æolus egressu: præstatque nepotibus æquor.

NOTES.

316. *Et una*] And together with her Exclamation.

318. *Cëyca.*] To the Corpse of *Ceyx*.

320. *Moles.*] A Mole, by which the Port was rendered safe from the Force of Waves.

321. *Prædelassat.*] Makes them weary, and breaks them before they reach the Port.

322. *Huc.*] Thither, within that Harbour made by Hands.

Potuisse.] sc. *Volare*.

Volabat.] She flew, for she was now turned into a Bird.

324. *Stringebat.*] She skimmed over, touched slightly.

327. *Tetigit.*] *Heinsius* thinks that these three Verses have been interpolated; and that *recentibus alis*, in the second Verse, is useless; for a little before he had said *modo natis pennis*. And *Gronovius* affirms, that he had found this and the third Verse written in the Margin of his Copy.

333. *Alite.*] Into Birds.

336. *Perque*, &c.] The *Halcyons* or *Kings-Fishers*, are said to hatch their Young in the Winter Season; and then the Sea is calm and navigable; they make their Nests seven Days before the Winter; and lay and hatch seven days more; during which fourteen Days, the Sea is very calm. Whence *Halcedonian*, and *Halcyon* Days.

339. *Præstatque æquor.*] Fits and makes the Sea smooth and safe for the young *Halcyons*.

FAB. XI. *Æsacus* into a *Cormorant*.

Æsacus, *was the Son of* Priamus *by* Alyxothoë, *the Daughter of the River* Cebrenus. *He was brought forth and educated privately under Mount* Ida, *where preferring the Woods and Hunting before the Court and City, he happened*

happened to ſee the Nymph Heſperie; *and being enamoured of her Beauty, purſued her flying from him, and ſo became the Cauſe of her Death. For unwarily treading upon a Serpent, and being ſtung by it ſhe immediately fell down dead.* Æſacus, *that he might not ſurvive the Loſs of her, for Grief threw himſelf headlong from a Mountain into the Sea: But, before he plunged into the Water, was turned into a Bird. This Bird loves the Sea, and is called* Mergus, *(i. e. a* Cormorant) *from* mergo, *to dive or duck.*

HOS aliquis ſenior circùm freta lata volantes
Spectat: & ad finem ſervatos laudat amores.
Proximus, aut idem, ſi fors tulit, Hic, quoque dixit,
Quem mare carpentem ſubſtrictaque crura gerentem
Aſpicis (oſtendens ſpatioſum guttura mergum)
Regia progeniens. Et, ſi deſcendere ad ipſum
Ordine perpetuo quæris, ſunt hujus origo
Ilus, & Aſſaracus, raptuſque Jovi Ganymedes,
Laomedonque ſenex, Priamuſque noviſſima Trojæ
Tempora ſortitus. Frater fuit Hectoris iſte:
Qui, niſi ſenſiſſet primâ nova fata juventâ,
Forſitan inferius non Hectore nomen haberêt:
Quamvis eſt illum proles enixa Dymantis.
Æſacon umbroſâ furtim peperiſſe ſub Idâ
Fertur Alyxothoë Granico nata bicorni.
Oderat hic urbes: nitidâque remotus ab aulâ
Secretos montes, & inambitioſa colebat
Rura: nec Iliacos cœtus, niſi rarus, adibat.
Non agreſte tamen, nec inexpugnabile Amori
Pectus habens, ſylvas captatam ſæpè per omnes
Aſpicit Heſperien patriâ Cebrenida ripâ,
Injectos humeris ſiccantem ſole capillos.
Viſa fugit Nymphe; veluti perterrita fulvum
Cerva lupum, longeque lacu deprenſa relicto
Accipitrem fluvialis anas. Quam Troïus heros

Aliquis ſenior ſpectat hæc volantes circum lata freta: & laudat amores ſervatos ad finem. Proximus, aut ſi fors tulit idem, dixit quoque, Hic quem aſpicis carpentem mare, quæque gerentem ſubſtricta crura, eſt regia progenies (oſtendens mergum ſpatioſum guttura). Et ſi quæris deſcendere ad ipſum perpetuo ordine, Ilus & Aſſaracus, quæque Ganymedes raptus Jovi, ſunt origo hujus, quæque ſenex Laomedon, Priamuſque ſortitus noviſſima tempora Trojæ. Iſte fuit frater Hectoris: qui, niſi ſenſiſſet nova fata primâ juventâ, forſitan haberet nomen non inferius Hectore: quamvis proles Dymantis eſt enixa illum. Alyxothoë nata bicorni Granico fertur peperiſſe Æſacon furtim ſub umbroſâ Idâ. Hic oderat urbes; quæque remotus ab nitidâ aulâ colebat ſecretos montes, & inambitioſa rura: nec adibat Iliacos cœtus, niſi rarus. Tamen nec habens agreſte pectus nec inexpugnabile Amori, aſpicit Heſperien Cebrenida captatam ſæpè per omnes ſylvas, patriâ ripâ, ſiccantem ſole capillos injectos humeris. Nymphe viſa fugit; veluti cerva perterrita fulvum lupum, quæ fluvialis anas, deprenſa lacu relicto longè, accipitrem. Quam Troïus heros.

NOTES.

3. *Proximus*, &c.] Somebody who was next, *i. e.* that ſtood by this old Man, or the old Man himſelf.

4. *Subſtrictaque.*] Slender.

9. *Priamuſque*, &c.] The laſt King of *Troy.*

10. *Iſte.*] *Æſacus.*

11. *Nova fata.*] A Transformation.

12. *Illum.*] *Hector.*

Proles Dymantis.] Tho' *Hecuba* the lawful Wife of *Priamus*, yet *Æſacus*, was not inferior to *Hector* in Point of Parentage.

15. *Alyxothoë.*] A Nymph by whom *Priamus* had *Æſacus*; but not in lawful Wedlock.

15. *Granico.*] A River of *Phrygia.*

20. *Captatam.*] Whom he endeavoured to catch, ſurprize.

21. *Heſperien.*] The Daughter of the *Trojan* River *Cebrenus.* Here by the Way it may be proper to correct the ancient Argument of this Fable. *Alyxothoë*, the Daughter of the River *Cebrenes*, ought to be read, *Alexirrhoë*, the Daughter of the River *Granicus.* The Error crept firſt into the Text, and afterwards, by the Ignorance of *Tranſcribers*, into the Argument.

25. *Fluvialis.*] Inhabiting Rivers.

Troïus heros.] *Æſacus.*

insequitur: que celer amore urget celerem metu. Ecce coluber latens herba stringit pedem fugientis adunco dente; que linquit virus in corpore: fuga cum vitâ est suppressa. Amens amplectitur exanimem: clamatque, Piget, piget esse secutum: sed non timui hoc: nec vincere erat tanti mihi. Nos duo perdidimus te miseram. Vulnus ab angue, causa data est à me. Ego sum sceleratior illo, nî mittam solatia mortis tibi meâ morte. Dixit; & dedit se in pontum è scopulo, que rauca unda subederat. Tethys miserata excepit cadentem molliter, que texit nantem per æquora pennis; & copia optatæ mortis non est data. Amans indignatur cogi vivere invitum; obstarique animæ volenti exire de miserâ sede. Utque assumpserat novas alas humeris, subvolat: atque mittit corpus iterum super æquora. Pluma levat casus. Æsacus furit, que abit pronus in profundum, que retentat viam lethi sinè fine. Amor fecit maciem: internodia crurum longa, cervix manet longa: caput est longè à corpore. Amat æquor: nomenque manet illi quia mergitur.

Insequitur: celeremque metu celer urget amore.
Ecce latens herbâ coluber fugientis adunco
Dente pedem stringit; virusque in corpore linquit:
Cum vitâ suppressa fuga est. Amplectitur amens
Exanimem: clamatque, Piget, piget esse secutum:
Sed non hoc timui; nec erat mihi vincere tanti.
Perdidimus miseram nos te duo. Vulnus ab angue,
A me causa data est. Ego sum sceleratior illo,
Nî tibi morte meâ mortis solatia mittam.
Dixit: & è scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda,
Se dedit in pontum. Tethys miserata cadentem
Molliter excepit: nantemque per æquora pennis
Texit: & optatæ non est data copia mortis.
Indignatur amans invitum vivere cogi;
Obstarique animæ miserâ de sede volenti
Exire. Utque novas humeris assumpserat alas,
Subvolat; atque iterum corpus super æquora mittit.
Pluma levat casus. Furit Æsacos, inque profundum
Pronus abit, lethique viam sine fine retentat.
Fecit amor maciem: longa internodia crurum,
Longa manet cervix: caput est à corpore longè.
Æquor amat: nomenque manet, quia mergitur, illi.

NOTES.

26. *Urget.*] Instigated by Love, pursues; or on the Wings of Love pursues her, carried away from him on the Wings of Fear.

27. *Coluber.*] A Serpent or Snake.

28. *Dente stringit.*] Bites.

Virusque.] The Venom, the Poison.

29. *Suppressa.*] Stopt.

32. *Nos duo.*] I and the Serpent.

35. *Subederat.*] Had partly eaten away, undermined.

36. *Se dedit.*] Threw or cast himself into the Sea.

Tethys.] A Sea Goddess, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*.

38. *Copia mortis.*] The Privilege to die.

40. *Miserâ sede.*] From a wretched Body.

42. *Subvolat.*] Flies upwards.

Super.] Into or upon the Sea.

44. *Pronus.*] Headlong.

45 *Fecit*, &c.] The Love which he desired to put an End to by Death made him lean and meagre.

Internodia.] *Internodium* is the Space between two Knots.

47. *Nomenque.*] *Mergus* takes its Name in Latin of *mergendo*, ducking or diving. In *English* a Cormorant.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN

LIBER XII.

FAB. I, II. A Serpent into a Stone, and a Hind ſubſtituted in the Place of *Iphigenia*.

The ARGUMENT.

Agamemnon, *the Son of* Atreus, *the Chief of the* Grecians, *as he was performing ſacred Rites to* Jupiter *in* Aulis, *eſpied, as did others, a Dragon in a Tree that hung over the Altar, ſliding down into a Bird's Neſt, where having firſt deſtroyed eight young ones, and next devoured the Dam hovering anxiouſly about them, was afterward turned into a Stone. This Portent was interpreted by* Chalcas, *the* Augur, *the Son of* Theſtor, *to ſignify, that they ſhould fight againſt* Troy *for nine Years, and take it in the Tenth.*

Aulis *was remarkable for an excellent Port, where it is reported, a thouſand Ships might ride ſafe in a Storm. But the* Greeks *delayed in their Voyage,* Chalcas *declared, that the Ships could not move out of the Harbour, before* Agamemnon *had ſacrificed his Daughter* Iphigenia; *who when ſhe was accordingly brought to the Altar, in order to be ſacrificed,* Diana *caſting a Miſt before the Eyes of the Spectators, ſnatched her away, and carried her into the Confines of* Taurus, *and ſubſtituted a Hind in her Place.*

NEſcius aſſumptis Priamus pater Æſacon alis
Vivere, lugebat: tumulo quoq; nomen habenti

Pater Priamus lugebat, neſcius Æſacon vivere aſſumptis alis: cum Hector dederat inanes inferias cum fratribus tumulo habenti nomen.

NOTES.

2. *Tumulo nomen habenti.*] On which the Name was inſcribed, but in which the Body was not interred.

Præſentia Paridis defuit triſti officio: qui poſtmodò attulit longum bellum cum raptâ conjuge in patriam: que mille conjuratæ rates ſequuntur, que ſimul commune Pelaſgæ gentis. Nec vindicta foret dilata; niſi ſævi venti feciſſent æquora invia; Bœotaque tellus tenuiſſet ituras puppes in piſcosâ Aulide. Hîc cum Danaï parâſſent ſacra Jovi de patrio more; ut vetus ara incanduit ignibus accenſis; vidêre cæruleum draconem ſerpere in platanum: quæ ſtabat proxima captis ſacris. Erat nidus volucrum bis quatuor ſummâ arbore: quas ſerpens corripuit, ſimul & matrem volantem circum ſua damna; que recondidit avidâ alvo. Omnes obſtupuêre. At Theſtorides augur providus veri, ait: Gaudete Pelaſgi, vincemus. Troja cadet; ſed mora noſtri laboris erit longa. Atque digerit novem volucres in annos belli. Ille ut erat amplexus virides ramos in arbore, ſit lapis: & ſervat ſaxum imagine ſerpentis.

Inferias dederat cum fratribus Hector inanes,
Defuit officio Paridis præſentia triſti:
Poſtmodò qui raptâ longum cum conjuge bellum
Attulit in patriam: conjuratæque ſequuntur
Mille rates, gentiſque ſimul commune Pelaſgæ.
Nec dilata foret vindicta: niſi æquora ſævi
Invia feciſſent venti; Bœotaque tellus
Aulide piſcosâ puppes tenuiſſet ituras.
Hîc patrio de more Jovi cum ſacra parâſſent;
Ut vetus accenſis incanduit ignibus ara;
Serpere cæruleum Danaï vidêre draconem
In platanum: cœptis quæ ſtabat proxima ſacris.
Nidus erat volucrum bis quatuor arbore ſummâ:
Quas ſimul, & matrem circum ſua damna volantem,
Corripuit ſerpens; avidâque recondidit alvo.
Obſtupuêre omnes. At veri providus augur
Theſtorides, Vincemus, ait: gaudete, Pelaſgi.
Troja cadet: ſed erit noſtri mora longa laboris.
Atque novem volucres in belli digerit annos.
Ille, ut erat, virides amplexus in arbore ramos,
Fit lapis: & ſervat ſerpentis imagine ſaxum.
Permanet Aoniis Nereus violentus in undis:

Nereus permanet violentus in Aôniis undis:

NOTES.

3. *Inferias.*] Had ſacrificed (thoſe Sacrifices are called *Inferiæ*, which are performed for the *Inferi*, or dead Perſons) that is, he had performed the Funeral Rites, firſt of all by building a Sepulchre, and afterwards by pouring various Libations upon it, according to Cuſtom.

4. *Defuit Paridis*, &c.] *Paris* was wanting, *i. e.* he was not at the Funeral of his Brother *Æſacus*, for he was gone a Voyage to *Greece* to ſteal *Helena*, whom *Venus* had promiſed him, when he was choſen Judge of the Beauty of the three Goddeſſes, *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus*, and gave Sentence for *Venus*. For a Conteſt happening to ariſe among thoſe Goddeſſes about their Beauty, *Alexander*, who was alſo called *Paris*, the Son of *Priamus*, was appointed Judge. *Juno* promiſed him the Dominion of all *Aſia*. *Pallas* that he ſhould be invincible in War; and *Venus*, that he ſhould have *Helena*, the moſt beautiful of all Women. Beauty had the Aſcendant in his Mind, and he adjudged to *Venus*, that he might enjoy *Helena*.

5. *Poſtmodò.*] Afterwards.

Longum.] It laſted for ten Years.

7. *Commune.*] The People of all *Greece*. *Pelaſgia* is a Country of *Greece*. The Poets call the *Grecians*, *Pelaſgi*.

9. *Invia.*] Unnavigable.

10. *Aulide.*] *Agamemnon* having appeaſed *Diana*, ſet ſail for *Troy* from *Aulis*. *Aulis* is a Port in *Bœotia*.

10. *Tenuiſſet.*] Had retained, kept back.

12. *Incanduit.*] Grew hot.

Cæruleum.] Blue, livid.

Danaï.] The *Greeks*, ſo called from King *Danaus*.

14. *Platanum.*] The Plane-Tree, ſpreading out its Branches far and wide and therefore eſteemed for the Shade it afforded.

Quæ ſtabat proxima ſacris.] Which hung over the Altar.

19. *Theſtorides.*] The famous Soothſayer *Calchas*, the Son of *Theſtor*.

21. *Atque*, &c.] And *Calchas* allots the nine Birds to denote nine Years of War.

22. *Ille.*] The Dragon.

24. *Permanet*, &c.] When *Agamemnon* was prepared for the *Trojan* War, he waited for the *Grecian* Princes to rendezvous at *Aulis*, and in the mean Time happened, undeſignedly, to kill a Deer of *Diana's*, for which Cauſe *Diana* raiſed ſuch a Storm at Sea, that the *Grecian* Fleet could not ſet ſail; and they were likewiſe viſited with the Peſtilence. *Calchas* being conſulted, told them the Anger of *Diana* muſt be appeaſed with the Progeny of *Agamemnon*. Therefore by Conſent of *Agamemnon*, *Iphigenia*, his Daughter, being brought to the Altar, in order to be ſacrificed, ſhe is reported to have been taken away from the Prieſt by *Diana*, and a Doe ſubſtituted in her Place,

Velaque non transfert: Et ſunt, qui, parcere Trojæ
Neptunum credant; quia mœnia fecerat urbi.
At non Theſtorides. Nec enim neſcitve, tacetve
Sanguine virgineo placandum virginis iram
Eſſe Deæ. Poſtquam pietatem publica cauſa,
Rexque patrem vicit; caſtumque datura cruorem
Flentibus ante aram ſtetit Iphigena miniſtris;
Victa Dea eſt, nubemque oculis objecit; & inter
Officium turbamque ſacri, voceſque precantum,
Suppoſitâ fertur mutâſſe Mycenida cervâ.
Ergo ubi, quâ decuit, lenita eſt cæde Diana;
Et pariter Phœbes, pariter maris ira receſſit:
Accipiunt ventos à tergo mille carinæ;
Multaque perpeſſæ Phrygiâ potiuntur arenâ.
Orbe locus medio eſt inter terraſque, fretumque,
Cœleſteſque plagas, triplicis confinia mundi;
Unde, quod eſt uſquam, quamvis regionibus abſit,
Inſpicitur; penetratque cavas vox omnis ad aures.
Fama tenet, ſummâque domum ſibi legit in arce:
Innumeroſque aditus, ac mille foramina tectis
Addidit, & nullis incluſit limina portis.
Nocte dieque patent. Tota eſt ex ære ſonanti:
Tota fremit: voceſque refert; iteratque quod audit.
Nulla quies intus, nullâque ſilentia parte.
Nec tamen eſt clamor, ſed parvæ murmura vocis:
Qualia de pelagi, ſi quis procul audiat, undis
Eſſe ſolent: qualemve ſonum, cùm Jupiter atras
Increpuit nubes, extrema tonitura reddunt.
Atria turba tenet: veniunt leve vulgus euntque.
Miſtaque cum veris paſſim commenta vagantur

que non transfert vela: Et ſunt qui credant Neptunum parcere Trojæ, quia fecerat mœnia urbi. At non Theſtorides. Enim nec neſcitve, tacetve iram virginis Deæ eſſe placandam virgineo ſanguine. Poſtquam publica cauſa vicit *pietatem, que rex vicit patrem; que Iphigena datura caſtum cruorem, ſtetit ante aram miniſtris flentibus; Dea eſt victa, que objecit nubem oculis; & fertur mutâſſe Mycenida cervâ ſuppoſitâ, inter officium turbamque ſacri, voceſque precantium. Ergo ubi Diana eſt lenita cæde quâ decuit; & ira Phœbes pariter, pariter ira maris receſſit: mille carinæ accipiunt ventos à tergo; que perpeſſæ multa potiuntur Phrygiâ arenâ. Eſt locus medio orbe inter terraſque, fretumque, que cœleſtes plagas, confinia triplicis mundi; unde quod uſquam eſt inſpicitur, quamvis abſit regionibus; que omnis vox penetrat ad cavas aures. Fama tenet, que legit domum ſibi in ſummâ arce: que addidit innumeros aditus, ac mille foramina tectis, & incluſit limina nullis portis. Patent nocte dieque. Tota eſt ex ſonanti ære: tota fremit: que refert voces: iteratque quod audit. Nulla quies intus, que ſilentia nulla parte. Tamen nec eſt clamor, ſed murmura parvæ vocis: qualia ſolent eſſe de undis pelagi, ſi quis audiat procul: qualemve ſonum extrema tonitura reddunt, cùm Jupiter increpuit atras nubes. Turba tenet atria: leve vulgus veniunt euntque. Millia commenta rumorum vagantur paſſim, miſta cum veris:*

NOTES.

25. *Non transfert.*] Does not waft from *Greece* to *Troy*.

26. *Quia mœnia, &c.*] For *Neptune* and *Apollo* aſſiſted in building the Walls of the City of *Troy*.

27. *Nec enim, &c.*] He both knows and affirms, that *Diana* muſt be appeaſed by the Blood of a Virgin.

28. *Virginis Deæ.*] Of *Diana*.

29. *Cauſa.*] The Utility.

30. *Rexque patrem vicit.*] The Office of a King overcame paternal Affection.

33. *Victa.*] *Diana* was appeaſed.

34. *Mycenida.*] *Mycenian Iphigenia*. *Mycene* is a City of *Peloponneſus*.

36. *Phœbes.*] Of *Diana*.

37. *Accipiunt ventos à tergo.*] Receive the Winds a ſtern.

38. *Phrygiâ arenâ.*] The *Trojan* Shore

39. *Orbe locus, &c.*] The Poet deſcribes the Place of Fame.

40. *Triplicis.*] Divided into three Parts, Heaven, Earth, and Sea.

41, *Uſquam.*] In any Place.

Regionibus.] Though diſtant, by the Space of many Regions.

43. *Tenet.*] Inhabits.

Legit.] Made choice of an Abode for herſelf.

Summâ in arce.] On the Top of the higheſt Tower.

44. *Innumeros.*] Innumerable Entrances.

45. *Nullis, &c.*] The Entrance to the Palace of *Fame* is always open as having no Gates to it.

50. *Qualia, &c.*] Such Murmurs as are wont to proceed from the Sea.

52. *Increpuit.*] Has chid, or has rent.

53. *Veniunt.*] Syntheſis.

54. *Commenta.*] Feigned, deviſed. So Virg. Æn. IV.

Tam ficti pravique tenax quam nuntia veri.

confuſaque verba volutant. E quibus hi implent vacuas aures ſermonibus, hi ferunt narrata aliò: menſuraque ficti creſcit; & novus auctor adjicit aliquid auditis. Illic eſt Credulitas, illic temerarius Error, vanaque Lætitia, conſternatique Timores, que repens Seditio, que Suſurri dubio auctore. Ipſa videt quid rerum geratur in cœlo, que pelago, & tellure; que inquirit in totum orbem.

Millia rumorum: confuſaque verba volutant. 55
E quibus hi vacuas implent ſermonibus aures,
Hi narrata ferunt aliò: menſuraque ficti
Creſcit; & auditis aliquid novus adjicit auctor.
Illìc Credulitas, illìc temerarius Error,
Vanaque Lætitia eſt, conſternatique Timores, 60
Seditioque repens, dubioque auctore Suſurri.
Ipſa quid in cœlo rerum, pelagoque geratur,
Et tellure videt; totumque inquirit in orbem.

NOTES.

55. *Confuſaque.*] Obſcure, inarticulate.
56. *Vacuas.*] Idle or Empty.
57. *Menſuraque.*] So *Virg.* on the ſame Subject,

Fama malum, quo non aliud velocius ullum,
Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.

59. *Credulitas*, &c.] The Poet enumerates the Companions of *Fame*.
60 *Conſternatique.*] From the Effect, which throws Men into Conſternation and Perplexity.
62. *Ipſa quid in cælo*, &c.] Fame ſees all Things which are done in Heaven, in Earth, and the Sea.
63. *Inquirit.*] Examines, pries into all Things that are done in the World.

FAB. III. The ſingle Combat of *Achilles* and *Cygnus*, and *Cygnus* turned into a Swan.

When the News of the Greeks *Arrival before* Troy *had been publiſhed every where, and the* Grecian *Fleet appeared before the City,* Proteſilaus, *the Son of* Iphiclus, *was the firſt that was ſlain in an Engagement, by* Hector. *Afterwards* Cygnus *the Son of* Neptune, *who could not be killed by any Sort of Spear, was ſlain by* Achilles; *for after they had been a long Time engaged, and* Achilles *had thrown his Lance at him to no Purpoſe, having firſt ſlain* Minætus, *the* Lycian, *he drew his Sword, and purſued* Cygnus; *and throwing him over a Stone, ſtrangled him. But before he had deſpoiled him of his Armour his Father* Neptune *transformed him into a Bird of the ſame Name, that his Name might ſtill be tranſmitted to Poſterity.*

Hæc fecerat notum, Graias rates adventare, cum forti milite neque hoſtis adeſt inexpectatus in armis. Troës prohibent aditu, que tuentur littus: Proteſila ëcadis primus fataliter haſta

FEcerat hæc notum, Graias cum milite forti
Adventare rates: neque inexpectatus in armis
Hoſtis adeſt. Prohibent aditu, littuſque tuentur
Troës: Hectoreâ primus fataliter haſta

NOTES.

1. *Fecerat hæc notum.*] Fame had divulged theſe Things.
1. *Graias rates.*] The *Grecian* Fleet.
3. *Hoſtis adeſt.*] The Enemy comes.

Proteſilæ

Proteſilaë, cadis: commiſſaque prælia magno
Stant Danaïs; forteſque animæ, neque cognitus Hector.
Nec Phryges exiguo, quid Achaïa dextera poſſit,
Sanguine ſenſerunt. Et jam Sigæa rubebant
Littora: jam letho proles Neptunia Cygnus
Mille viros dederat. Jam curru ſtabat Achilles;
Troaque Peliacæ ſternebat cuſpidis ictu
Agmina: perque acies aut Cygnum aut Hectora quærens,
Congreditur Cygno. Decimum dilatus in annum
Hector erat. Tum colla jugo candentia preſſos
Exhortatus equos, currum direxit in hoſtem:
Concutienſque ſuis vibrantia tela lacertis,
Quiſquis es, ô juvenis, ſolatia mortis habeto,
Dixit, ab Hæmonio quòd ſis jugulandus Achille.
Hactenus Æacides. Vocem gravis haſta ſecuta eſt.
Sed quamquam certâ nullus fuit error in haſtâ;
Nil tamen emiſſi profecit acumine ferri:
Utque hebeti pectus tantum modò contudit ictu;
Nate Deâ, (nam te famâ prænovimus) inquit
Ille, Quid à nobis vulnus miraris abeſſe?
(Mirabatur enim.) Non hæc, quam cernis, equinis
Fulva jubis caſſis, neque onus cava parma ſiniſtræ
Auxilio mihi ſunt: decor eſt quæſitus ab iſtis.

Hectoreâ haſtâ: que prælia commiſſa, que fortes animæ, neque Hector cognitus, ſtant Danaïs magno. Nec Phryges ſenſerunt exiguo ſanguine, quid Achaïa dextera poſſit. Et jam Sigæa littora rubebant: Jam Cygnus, Neptunia proles, dederat mille viros letho. Jam Achilles ſtabat in curru: que ſternebat Troa agmina ictu Peliacæ cuſpidis: que quærens aut Cygnum aut Hectora per acies, congreditur Cygno. Hector erat dilatus in decimum annum. Tum exhortatus equos preſſos candentia colla jugo, direxit currum in hoſtem: concutienſque vibrantia tela ſuis lacertis, dixit, O juvenis, quiſquis es, habeto ſolatia mortis, quod ſis jugulandus ab Hæmonio Achille. Hactenus Æacides. Gravis haſta ſecuta eſt vocem. Sed quamquam nullus error fuit in certâ haſtâ; tamen effecit nil acumine ferri emiſſi: Utque tantummodò contudit pectus hebeti ictu; ille inquit, Nata Deâ (nam prænovimus te famâ) quid miraris vulnus abeſſe à nobis? (enim mirabatur.) Non hæc caſſis quam cernis, fulva equinis jubis, neque cava parma onus ſiniſtræ, ſunt auxilio mihi: decor eſt quæſitus ab iſtis.

NOTES.

5. *Proteſilaë*, &c.] An Apoſtrophe. This *Proteſilaus* was the Son of *Iphiclus* and *Laodamia*, and Huſband to the Daughter of *Acaſtus*, who firſt of all adventured to land on the *Trojan* Shore, and was ſlain by *Hector*: Whence he ſays in his Epiſtle, *Laodam.*

Sors quoque neſcio quem fato deſignat iniquo
Qui primus Danaum Troada tanget humum.
Infelix quæ primum virum lugebis ademptum:
Dii faciant, ne tu ſtrenuus eſſe velis.

Cadis.] Thou dieſt, thou art ſlain.

6. *Stant magno.*] Coſt dear, becauſe they have loſt a moſt valiant Man.

Forteſque animæ.] Valiant Men, *ſc. Conſtant Magno.*

7. *Achaïa dextra.*] The Power or Strength of the *Greeks.*

8. *Rubebant.*] ſc. *Sanguine.*

9. *Proles*, &c.] *Cygnus*, the Son of *Neptune*, having received the Benefit from his Father, of being invulnerable by any Inſtrument made of Steel, preſumed to withſtand the Attack of *Achilles*; but was at laſt catched hold of and ſtrangled, though often before aſſailed by *Achilles*'s Spear, the Point of which was inadmiſſible to his Body. When *Achilles* was about to ſtrip him of his Armour, he found it empty, for his Father *Neptune* had transformed him into a Swan.

10. *Dederat letho.*] Had killed, had ſlain.

Achilles.] The Son of *Peleus* and *Thetis.*

11. *Peliacæ.*] The Spear of *Achilles*, called *Pelias haſta*, was made of a Tree growing in Mount *Pelion.*

14. *Colla candentia*, &c.] White Necks, preſſed by a Yoke.

17. *Solantia*, &c.] A Sarcaſm; adverted to in the 192d *verſe* of the Vth *Book.*

18. *Hæmonio.*] *Theſſalian.*

19. *Æacides.*] *Achilles*, the Grandſon of *Æacus*; ſc. *ità fatur.*

22. *Utque hebeti.*] As if it had been dull and blunt.

23. *Nate Dea.*] O *Achilles*, the Son of the Goddeſs *Thetis.*

24. *Ille.*] *Cygnus*, the Son of *Neptune.*

25. *Equinis.*] The Heroes uſed to adorn the Creſts of their Helmets with Horſe-Hair, as we learn from *Homer*, and *Virgil.*

26. *Caſſis.*] An Helmet.

Cava parma.] A concave Shield.

27. *Decor*, &c.] They are for Ornament's Sake not for Defence.

Quoque Mars ſolet capere arma ob hoc. Omne officium tegminis removebitur; tamen abibo indeſtrictus. Eſt aliquid non eſſe fatum Nereïde, ſed eo, qui temperat Nerea & natas, & totum æquor. Dixit: & miſit in Æaciden telum hæſurum curvamine clypei: quod rupit æs & proxima novena terga boum; tamen heros excutit hoc moratum in decimo orbe. Rurſus torſit trementia tela forti manu: que corpus fuit rurſus ſincerum ſinè vulnere, nec tertia cuſpis valuit deſtringere Cygnum apertum & præbentem ſe. Exarſit non ſecus quàm taurus aperto Circo, cum petit Pœniceas veſtes, ſua irritamina, terribili cornu, que ſentit eluſa vulnera. Tamen conſiderat num ferrum haſtæ excideret. Hærebat ligno. Ait, Ergo mea manus eſt debilis; & effudit in uno vires quas habuit antè. Nam certè valuit, vel cùm primus dijeci Lyrneſia mœnia; vel cùm implevi Tenedonque, que Eëtioneas Thebas ſuo ſanguine. Vel cùm purpureus Caicus fluxit populari cæde; que Telephus ſenſit bis opus meæ haſtæ.

Mars quoque ob hoc capere arma ſolet. Removebitur omne
Tegminis officium: tamen indeſtrictus abibo.
Eſt aliquid, non eſſe ſatum Nereïde, ſed qui
Nereaque & natas, & totum temperat æquor.
Dixit: & hæſurum clypei curvamine telum
Miſit in Æaciden: quod & æs, & proxima rupit
Terga novena boum: decimo tamen orbe moratum
Excutit hoc heros: rurſuſque trementia forti
Tela manu torſit: Rurſus ſinè vulnere corpus,
Sincerumque nec fuit, tertia cuſpis apertum,
Et ſe præbentem valuit deſtringere Cygnum.
Haud ſecus exarſit, quàm Circo taurus aperto,
Cùm ſua terribili petit irritamina cornu
Pœniceas veſtes, eluſaque vulnera ſentit.
Num tamen excideret ferrum, conſiderat, haſtæ.
Hærebat ligno. Manus eſt mea debilis ergo;
Quaſque, ait, antè habuit vires, effudit in uno.
Nam certè valuit, vel cùm Lyrneſia primus
Mœnia dijeci; vel cùm Tenedonque, ſuoque
Ëtioneas implevi ſanguine Thebas,
Vel cum purpureus populari cæde Caycus
Fluxit; opuſque meæ bis ſenſit Telephus haſtæ.

NOTES.

29. *Indeſtrictus.*] Not ſo much as ſlightly wounded.

30. *Nereïde.*] Of the Nymph *Thetis*, the Daughter of *Nereus*.

Sed qui.] ſc. *Ex eo*, a Periphraſis of *Neptune*.

34. *Terga*, &c.] Nine Hides.

Decimo moratum.] It ſtuck in, and was held by the tenth Bull's Hide.

35. *Hoc.*] ſc. *Telum*.

Heros.] *Achilles*.

36. *Torſit.*] Whirled at *Cygnus*.

37. *Sincerum.*] Whole, unhurt.

38. *Se præbentem.*] Expoſing himſelf to the Spear.

Deſtringere.] To wound ſlightly.

39. *Circo.*] The *Circus* was a Place in which Horſes and Champions uſed to perform Exerciſes, and exhibit Shows to the People.

41. *Pœniceas veſtes.*] Purple Garments ſtuffed with Hay or Straw, and made in the Shape of Men, which being placed before the wild Bulls, provoked them to fight.

Eluſaque.] Of no Effect, baffled.

43. *Ergo.*] This Speech is uſed by Way of Indignation. For *Achilles* is angry that he cannot wound *Cygnus* with his Spear.

45. *Lyrneſia.*] *Lyrneſia* was a City of *Troas*, from whence *Achilles* made *Briſeis* Captive.

46. *Tendon.*] An Iſland over-againſt the *Trojan* Shore.

47. *Eëtioneas.*] *Eëtion*, the Father of *Andromache*, reigned in *Thebes*.

48. *Populari cæde.*] The Slaughter of his People.

Caycus.] A River of *Myſia*, which Country the *Greeks* laid waſte, that it might not aſſiſt the *Trojans*.

49. *Opuſque.*] The Service. *Telephus*, King of *Myſia*, hindring the *Greeks* in their Paſſage to *Troy*, was wounded by *Achilles*; his Wound feſtering he conſulted the Oracle, and was anſwered, that he muſt ſeek for a Cure from the ſame Spear; therefore being reconciled to *Achilles*, was cured by the Ruſt of it. Concerning the Wound of *Telephus*, *Ovid*, in another Place, ſays,

Telephus æterna conſumptus tabe periſſet,
Si non quæ nocuit, dextra tuliſſet opem.

And ſo *Propertius*,

Moſpus & Hæmonia juvenis quâ cuſpide vulnus
Senſerat, hâc ipſa cuſpide ſenſit opem.

Telephus.] The Son of *Hercules*, by the Nymph *Auge*, who being expoſed, is ſaid to have been nurſed by a Hind; and when grown up reigned over the *Myſians*, or as others ſay, the *Lycians*.

Hîc

Hîc quoque tot cæſis, quorum per littus acervos
Et feci, & video, valuit mea dextra, valetque.
Dixit: & antè actis veluti malè crederet, haſtam
Miſit in adverſum Lycia de plebe Menœten:
Loricamque ſimul, ſubjectaque pectora rupit.
Quo plangente gravem moribundo vertice terram,
Extrahit illud idem calido de vulnere telum:
Atque ait; Hæc manus eſt, hæc, quâ modò vicimus, haſta.
Utar in hunc îſdem: ſit in hôc precor exitus idem.
Sic fatus, Cygnumque petit, nec fraxinus errat:
Inque humero ſonuit non evitata ſiniſtro.
Indè, velut muro, ſolidâve à caute, repulſa eſt.
Quà tamen ictus erat, ſignatum ſanguine Cygnum
Viderat, & fruſtrà fuerat gaviſus, Achilles.
Vulnus erat nullum: ſanguis fuit ille Menœtæ.
Tum verò præceps curru fremebundus ab alto
Deſilit: & nitido ſecurum cominùs hoſtem
Enſe petens, parmam gladio, galeamque cavari
Cernit; & in duro lædi quoque corpore ferrum.
Haud tulit ulteriùs: clypeoque adverſa reducto
Ter quater ora viri, capulo cava tempora pulſat,
Cedentique ſequens inſtat: turbatque ruitque.
Attonitoque negat requiem. Pavor occupat illum:
Ante oculoſque natant tenebræ, retroque ferenti
Averſos paſſus medio lapis obſtitit arvo.
Quem ſuper impulſum reſupino pectore Cygnum
Vi multâ vertit, terræque affixit Achilles.
Tum, clypeo genibuſque premens præcordia duris,
Vincla trahit galeæ. Quæ preſſo ſubdita mento
Elidunt fauces; & reſpiramen iterque
Eripiunt animæ. Victum ſpoliare parabat:
Arma relicta videt. Corpus Deus æquoris albam
Contulit in volucrem: cujus modò nomen habebat.

Mea dextra valuit hîc quoque tot cæſis, acervos quorum & feci, & video per littus, valetque. Dixit: & miſit haſtam adverſum Menœten de Lycia plebe, veluti crederet malè antè actis: que rupit loricam & ſimul ſubjecta pectora. Quo plangente gravem terram moribundo vertice, idem extrahit illud telum de calido vulnere: atque ait, Hæc eſt manus, hæc eſt haſta, quâ modò vicimus. Utar îſdem in hunc: precor idem exitus ſit in hôc. Fatus ſic petit Cygnum, nec fraxinus errat: que non evitata ſonuit in ſiniſtra humera. Inde eſt repulſa velut à muro ſolidâve caute. Tamen quà erat ictus, viderat Cygnum ſignatum ſanguine, & Achilles gaviſus fuerat fruſtrà. Erat nullum vulnus: ille fuit ſanguis Menœtæ. Verò tum fremebundus deſilit præceps ab alto curru: & petens hoſtem ſecurum cominùs nitido enſe, cernit parmam que galeam cavari gladio; & quoque ferrum lædi in duro corpore. Haud tulit ulteriùs, clypeoque reducto ter quater pulſat adverſa ora viri, cava tempora capulo, que Achilles *ſequens intrat cedenti: turbatque ruitque. Que negat requiem antonito. Pavor occupat illum: tenebræ natant ante oculos, que lapis medio arvo obſtitit ferenti retrò averſos paſſus. Super quem vertit Cygnum multâ vi, impulſum reſupino pectore, que Achilles affixit terræ. Tum premens præcordia clypeo que duris genibus, trahit vincla galeæ, quæ ſubdita preſſo mento, elidunt fauces; & eripiunt reſpiramen iterque animæ. Parabat ſpoliare victum: videt arma relicta. Deus contulit corpus in albam volucrem; nomen cujus habebat modò.*

NOTES.

52. *Antè actis.*] The Slaughter he had made before.
55. *Plangente.*] Striking.
58. *Iſdem.*] The ſame Spear, and the ſame Hand.
59. *Fraxinus.*] The Spear made of an Aſh Tree.
60. *Non evitata.*] ſc. *Cygno.*
61. *Solidâve caute.*] As from a ſolid Rock.
62. *Signatum.*] Stained.
66. *Securum.*] Fearing nothing, becauſe he could not be wounded.
68. *Lædi.*] Grown blunt.
70. *Ter quater.*] Several Times.
71. *Cedentique.*] Retreating.
73. *Natant.*] Roll, float.
76. *Terræque affixit.*] Laid proſtrate.
78. *Trahit.*] Drew tight.
79. *Edidunt.*] Preſs or ſqueeze together.
80. *Victum.*] ſc. *Cygnum.*
81. *Deus æquoris.*] *Neptune*, the God of the Sea, the Father of *Cygnus.*
82. *Contulit.*] Transformed.

FAB. IV. and V. *Cæneus* rendered invulnerable, and afterwards transformed into a Bird. The Battle of the *Lapithæ* with the *Centaurs*.

Cygnus, *having thus been overcome,* Achilles, *and the reſt of the* Greeks, *at a Banquet, were admiring the Hardneſs of his Body, the Spear was ſo often repelled from. Old* Neſtor *leſſened their Admiration by a more extraordinary Example. He related, that in his Time there was a* Cænis, *the Daughter of* Elateus, *who being very beautiful, was defiowered by* Neptune; *and who to make her Amends for the Injury done her, obtained this Favour, that being turned into a Man, it ſhould not be poſſible for her to be killed by any Sort of Dart. This Perſon aſſiſted the Wedding of* Pirithous, *the Son of* Ixion, *who had married* Hippodamia. *Many others were alſo invited and among them* Eurytus, *a ſavage* Centaur, *elevated with Wine, made an Attempt to raviſh the Bride. The Indignity was reſented by the* Lapithæ, *and this brought on a Quarrel between them and the* Centaurs. *After there had been a great Slaughter, and many on both Sides had been killed upon the Account of the Violence offered to the Women,* Cæneus *remained unhurt: At length being ſet upon by all the* Centaurs *that remained unſlain, they heaped Trunks of Trees upon him and he was killed. But the God* Neptune *pitying him turned him into a Bird.*

Hic labor, hæc pugna attulit requiem multorum dierum: & utraque pars ſubſtitit armis poſitis. Dumque vigil cuſtodia ſervat Phrygios muros; & vigil cuſtodia ſervat Argolicas foſſas: feſta dies aderat; quâ Achilles victor Cygni placabat Palladæ ſanguine vittatæ vaccæ. Profecta cujus ut impoſuit calentibus aris; & nidor acceptus Dîs penetravit in æthera; ſacra tulêre ſuam: cætera pars eſt data menſis.

HIC labor, hæc requiem multorum pugna dierum
Attulit: & poſitis pars utraque ſubſtitit armis.
Dumque vigil Phrygios ſervat cuſtodia muros;
Ac vigil Argolicas ſervat cuſtodia foſſas:
Feſta dies aderat; quâ Cygni victor Achilles
Pallada vittatæ placabat ſanguine vaccæ.
Cujus ut impoſuit profecta calentibus aris:
Et Dîs acceptus penetravit in æthera nidor;
Sacra tulêre ſuam: pars eſt data cætera menſis,

NOTES.

1. *Hic labor*, &c.] The Poet being about to deſcribe the double Transformation of *Cæneus* (for he was transformed from a Woman into a Man, and from a Man into a Bird) firſt relates the Sacrifices and Feaſts of the *Grecian* Princes, and the Battle of the *Lapithæ* and *Centaurs*, at the Wedding of *Pirithous*.

4. *Argolicas foſſas.*] The Trenches of the *Grecian* Camp.

6. *Vittatæ vaccæ.*] It is very well known that the Beaſts to be ſacrificed were adorned with Ribbands, *&c. Statius*; *Vittatâ genitrix placata juvencâ eſt.*

7. *Profecta.*] The Fleſh cut in Pieces, the Entrails.

8. *Acceptas.*] Grateful.

Nidor.] Is properly of roaſted or broiled Fleſh; ſo *Homer*, Iliad. *a.* κνίσην δ' ραυσὶ ἔχεν, *&c.*

9. *Sacra.*] The Sacrifice had its particular Portion.

Diſcubuê e

Diſcubuêre toris proceres; & corpora toſtâ
Carne replent: vinoque levant curaſque ſitimque.
Non illos citharæ, non illos carmina vocum,
Longaque multifori delectat tibia buxi:
Sed noctem ſermone trahunt; virtuſque loquendi
Materia eſt. Pugnas referunt hoſtiſque ſuamque.
Inque vices adita atque exhauſta pericula ſæpè
Commemorare juvat. Quid enim loqueretur Achilles?
Aut quid apud magnum potiùs loquerentur Achillem?
Proxima præcipuè domito victoria Cygno
In ſermone fuit. Viſum mirabile cunctis;
Quòd juveni corpus nullo penetrabile telo,
Invictumque ad vulnera erat, ferrumque terebat.
Hoc ipſum Æacides, hoc mirabantur Achivi.
Cùm ſic Neſtor ait: Veſtro fuit unicus ævo
Contemptor ferri, nulloque forabilis ictu
Cygnus. At ipſe olim patientem vulnera mille
Corpore non læſo Perrhæbum Cænea vidi:
Cænea Perrhæbum; qui factis inclytus Othryn
Incoluit, quoque id mirum magìs eſſet in illo;
Fœmina natus erat. Monſtri novitate moventur,
Quiſquis adeſt: narretque rogant; quos inter Achilles,
Dic age (nam cunctis eadem eſt audire voluntas)
O! facunde ſenex, ævi prudentia noſtri:
Quis fuerit Cæneus, cur in contraria verſus;
Quâ tibi militiâ, cujus certamine pugnæ
Cognitus; à quo ſit victus, ſi victus ab ullo eſt.

Proceres diſcubuêre toris; & replent corpora toſtâ carne: & levant curaſque ſitimque vino. Non citharæ delectant *illos, non carmina vocum illos, longaque tibia multifori buxi delectat* illos: *ſed trahunt noctem ſermone: virtuſque eſt materia loquendi. Referunt pugnas hoſtiſque ſuamque. Que juvat in vices commemorare pericula adita atque ſæpè exhauſta. Enim quid Achilles loqueretur? aut quid potius loquerentur apud magnum Achillem? Proxima victoria Cygno domito fuit præcipuè in ſermone. Viſum mirabile cunctis; quòd corpus erat juveni penetrabile nullo telo, invictumque ad vulnera, que terebat ferrum. Æacides* mirabatur *hoc ipſum; Achivi mirabantur hoc. Cum Neſtor ait ſic: Unicus contemptor ferri fuit in veſtro ævo, Cygnus: que forabilis nullo ictu. At ipſe vidi Perrhæbum Cænea olim patientem mille vulnera: Perrhæbum Cænea: qui inclytus factis incoluit Othryn, quoque id eſſe magìs mirum in illo, natus erat fœmina. Quiſquis adeſt moventur novitate monſtri: que rogant narret; inter quos Achilles, Age dic (nam eadem voluntas audire eſt cunctis) O! facunde ſenex, prudentia noſtri ævi; quis fuerit Cæneus, cur verſus in contraria; qua militiâ cognitus tibi, certamine cujus pugnæ; à quo ſit victus, ſi eſt victus ab ullo.*

NOTES.

10. *Toris.*] On Beds, Couches, or Carpets ſpread. For the Ancients eat their Meals on Couches, &c.

13. *Multifori.*] Having many Holes. Theſe are the Diverſions of idle and effeminate Perſons, not of valiant Warriors.

14. *Virtuſque.*] Valour.

16. *Adita atque exhauſta.*] Undertaken and ſurmounted.

22. *Terrebat.*] Blunted the Edge.

23. *Achivi.*] The *Greeks*.

25. *Forabilis.*] Penetrable.

27. *Cænea.*] *Cænis* was the Daughter of *Elateus* the *Lapithan*, whom *Neptune* raviſhed and afterwards granted her the Liberty to wiſh for what ſhe would, and promiſed to grant it her. The Damſel aſked that ſhe might be transformed into a Man, and be invulnerable. *Neptune* granted her Wiſh, and ſhe henceforth was called *Cæneus*. He neither did ſacrifice, nor prayed to any of the Gods, but only to his Spear, and compelled Strangers that came to him to ſacrifice to it. By which Impiety, he provoked *Jupiter* to Anger againſt him At the Wedding of *Pirithous*, he fought with the *Centaurs*, and having ſlain many of them, without being at all wounded himſelf by any of their Weapons, was at laſt overcome by their throwing great Trunks of Trees upon him; but *Neptune* transformed him into a Bird.

27. *Perrhæbum.*] The *Perrhæbi* are a People of *Theſſaly*.

28. *Inclytus.*] Famous.

Othryn.] A Mountain of *Theſſaly*.

32. *Audire.*] *Audiendi.*

33. *Facunde.*] *Neſtor* is ſaid to have lived three Ages, and was one of the moſt eloquent of the *Greeks*. *Homer* Iliad. *a*.

Τῶ καὶ ἀπὸ γλωσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέεν αὐδή.

34. *In contraria verſus.*] Of a Woman turned into a Man.

36. *Sit victus*, &c.] *Achilles* doubts whether *Cæneus*, as invulnerable, was overcome by any Body.

Tum

Tum senior: Quamvis tarda vetustas obstet mihi, quæ multa spectata sub primis annis fugiant me; tamen memini plura; nec est res quæ magis hæreat nostro pectore illâ, inter tot acta bellique domique. Ac si spatiosa senectus potuit reddere quem spectatorem multorum operum; vixi bis centum annos: nunc tertia ætas vivitur. Cænis, Elateïa proles, fuit virgo clara decore, pulcherrima Thessalidum; quæ optata frustrà votis multorum procorum, perque propinquas, perque tuas urbes (enim, Achille, popularis tibi). Forsitan Peleus quoque tentâsset illos thalamos; sed aut connubia matris tuæ jam contigerant illi, aut fuerant promissa. Nec Cænis denupsit in ullos thalamos: quæ carpens secreta littora passa est vim æquorei Dei. Fama ferebat ità. Utque Neptunus cæpit gaudia novæ Veneris; dixit, Licet, sint tua vota secura repulsæ; elige quid voveas. Eadem fama ferebat hoc quoque. Cænis ait, hæc injuria facit magnum votum, posse mihi pati nil tale. Da ne sim fœmina; præstiteris omnia. Dixit novissima verba graviore sono: quæ illa vox poterat videri viri: sicut erat. Nam jam Deus alti æquoris annuerat voto: dederatque super: ne posset fieri saucius ullis vulneribus, ve occumbere ferro. Abit Atracides lætus munere; quæ exigit ævum virilibus studiis, quæ pererrat Peneïa arva.

Tum senior: quamvis obstet mihi tarda vetustas:
Multaque me fugiant primis spectata sub annis:
Plura tamen memini: nec, quæ magis hæreat, illâ
Pectore res nostro est, inter bellique domique
Acta tot. Ac si quem potuit spatiosa senectus
Spectatorem operum multorum reddere; Vixi
Annos bis centum: nunc tertia vivitur ætas.
Clara decore fuit proles Elathïa Cænis,
Thessalidum virgo pulcherrima; perq; propinquas,
Perque tuas urbes (tibi enim popularis, Achille)
Multorum frustrà votis optata procorum.
Tentâsset Peleus thalamos quoque forsitan illos;
Sed jam aut contigerant illi connubia matris,
Aut fuerant promissa, tuæ. Nec Cænis in ullos
Denupsit thalamos: secretaque littora carpens
Æquorei vim passa Dei est. Ità Fama ferebat.
Utque novæ Veneris Neptunus gaudia cepit;
Sint tua vota licet, dixit, secura repulsæ;
Elige quid voveas. Eadem hoc quoq; fama ferebat.
Magnum, Cænis ait facit hæc injuria votum,
Tale pati nil posse mihi. Da fœmina ne sim:
Omnia præstiteris. Graviore novissima dixit
Verba sono: poteratque viri vox illa videri:
Sicut erat. Nam jam voto Deus æquoris alti
Annuerat; dederatque super. nec saucius ullis
Vulneribus fieri, ferrove occumbere posset.
Munere lætus abit: studiisque virilibus ævum
Exigit Atracides, Peneïaque arva pererrat.

NOTES.

37. *Quamvis obstet*, &c.] Although old Age has impaired my Memory, and I have forgot a great many Things, yet I remember a good many.

40. *Domique.*] And in Peace.

43. *Tertia.*] The third Age. See what is said above, at *ver.* 33.

44. *Elateïa.*] See Verse 27.

45. *Thessalidum.*] Of the *Thessalian* Virgins.

46. *Tibi enim popularis*, &c.] She was of the same People as thou, O *Achilles*.

47. *Multorum frustrà.*] For she would not be married to any Man.

49. *Matris.*] Of *Thetis*, your Mother.

51. *Secretaque littora carpens.*] And walking alone on the Shore.

52. *Æquorei Dei.*] Of *Neptune*, the God of the Sea.

Ità Fama ferebat.] It was reported that *Cænis* was deflowered by *Neptune*.

45. *Sint*, &c.] You may venture to wish for what you please, you shall meet with no Denial.

55. *Voveas.*] You wish for.

56. *Magnum facit votum.*] It makes me wish boldly, or great Things.

57. *Tale pati nil posse mihi.*] Grant, that I may never again suffer such Violence.

Graviore sono.] With a stronger Voice; for she was now turned into a Man, the Voices of Men being more strong and coarse than those of Women.

60. *Æquoris alti.*] Of the deep Sea.

61. *Annuerat.*] Had granted what she wished for.

Dederatque super.] And granted over and above.

64. *Atracides.*] *Cæneus*, so called from *Atrax*, a City of *Thessaly*, not far from the River *Peneus*.

Peneïa arva.] Fields through which the River *Peneus* flows.

Duxerat

Duxerat Hippodamen audaci Ixione natus:
Nubigenaſque feros poſitis ex ordine menſis,
Arboribus tecto diſcumbere juſſerat antro.
Hæmonii proceres aderant; aderamus & ipſi:
Feſtaque confusâ reſonabat regia turbâ.
Ecce canunt Hymenæon: & ignibus atria fumat:
Cinctaque adeſt virgo matrum nurumque catervâ,
Præſignis facie. Felicem diximus illâ
Conjuge Perithoum: quod penè fefellimus omen.
Nam tibi, ſævorum ſæviſſime Centaurorum
Euryte, quàm vino pectus, tam virgine visâ
Ardet: & ebrietas geminata libidine regnat.
Protinùs everſæ turbant convivia menſæ:
Raptaturque comis per vim nova nupta prehenſis.
Eurytus Hippodamen, alii, quam quiſque probârant,
Aut poterant, rapiunt: captæque erat urbis imago.
Fœmineo clamore ſonat domus. Ociùs omnes
Surgimus: & primus, Quæ te vecordia, Theſeus,
Euryte, pulſat, ait; qui me vivente laceſſas
Pirithoum, violeſque duos ignarus in uno?
Neve ea magnanimus fruſtrà memoraverit heros;
Submovet inſtantes: raptamque furentibus aufert.
Ille nihil contrà; neque enim defendere verbis
Talia facta poteſt: ſed vindicis ora protervis
Inſequitur manibus, generoſaque pectora pulſat.
Fortè fuit juxtà ſignis extantibus aſper
Antiquus crater, quem vaſtum vaſtior ipſe
Suſtulit Ægides; adverſaque miſit in ora.

Natus audaci Ixione duxerat Hippodamen: que juſſerat feros nubigenas diſcumbere menſis poſitis ex ordine, antro tecto arboribus. Hæmonii proceres aderant; & ipſi aderamus: feſtaque regia reſonabat confusâ turbâ. Ecce canunt Hymenæon: & atria fumant ignibus: que virgo adeſt cinctâ caterva matrum, nurumque, præſignis facie. Diximus Perithoum felicem illâ conjuge: quod omen pene fefellimus. Nam ebrietas geminata libidine regnat tibi, Euryte, ſæviſſime ſævorum Centaurorum: quàm pectus ardet vino, tam virgine visâ. Protinùs everſæ menſæ turbant convivia: que nova nupta raptatur per vim comis prehenſis. Eurytus Hippodamen, alii rapiunt quam quiſque probârant, aut poterant: que erat imago captæ urbis. Domus ſonat fœmineo clamore. Omnes ſurgimus ociùs: & Theſeus primus ait, Euryte, quæ vecordia pulſat te; qui laceſſas Pirithoum me vivente, que ignarus violes duos in uno? Neve magnanimus heros memoraverat ea fruſtrà; ſubmovet inſtantes: que aufert raptam furentibus. Ille dixit *nihil contrà: neque enim poteſt defendere talia facta verbis: ſed inſequitur ora vindicis protervis manibus, que pulſat generoſa pectora. Fortè antiquus crater, aſper extantibus ſignis, fuit juxtà, quem vaſtum Ægides ipſe vaſtior ſuſtulit; que miſit in adverſa ora.*

NOTES.

65. *Duxerat*, &c.] *Pirithous* the Son of *Ixion* had married *Hippodamia*, and had invited the *Centaurs* and *Lapithæ* to the Weeding; but the *Centaurs*, and chiefly *Eurytus*, growing warm with Wine, making an Attempt to offer Violence to the Bride, cauſed a bloody Fray, in which when many had fallen on both Sides, the *Lapithæ* got the better.

Ixione natus.] *Piritbous*, the Son of *Ixion*.

66. *Feros.*] Fierce.

68. *Hæmonii proceres.*] The Princes of *Theſſaly*.

69. *Confusâ.*] Of various People.

70. *Hymenæon.*] A nuptial Song. *Hymen* preſided over Weddings of which frequent Mention has hither been made.

Ignibus.] With Frankincenſe, burning upon the Altars. At Weddings there were Altars erected, and ſacred Rites performed.

71. *Cinctaque*, &c.] Surrounded with a great Number of Matrons.

73. *Fefellimus.*] Were miſtaken, becauſe of the Affray that happened afterwards.

75. *Virgine.*] *Hippodamia*.

79. *Eurytus.*] ſc. *Rapit*.

81. *Sonat.*] Reſounds, rings with the Noiſe.

82. *Quæ te*, &c.] *Theſeus* takes the Part of *Piritbous*, to whom he was united in ſo ſtrict a Friendſhip, that he looked upon him as another ſelf.

83. *Pulſat.*] Eggs thee on.

Laceſſas.] Doſt provoke to Anger.

86. *Submovit.*] He drives back.

Furentibus.] From the enraged *Centaurs*.

87. *Ille.*] *Eurycus*.

88. *Vindicis.*] Of *Theſeus*, who delivered the Bride from the Rudeneſs of the *Centaurs*.

90. *Extantibus.*] Emboſſed, chaſed.

91. *Antiquus.*] Old, antique.

Vaſtum.] Very large.

92. *Ægides.*] *Theſeus*, the Son of *Ægeus*.

Sanguinis

Ille vomens globos ſanguinis pariter cerebrumque merumque, vulnere & ore, calcitrat reſupinus madidâ arenâ. Bimembres ardeſcunt germanâ cæde, quæ omnes certatim loquuntur uno ore, Arma, arma. Vina dabant animos: & primâ pugnâ pocula miſſa, fragileſque cadi, curvique lebetes volant: res quondam aptæ epulis, nunc bello & cædibus. Ophionidis Amycus primus haud timuit ſpoliare penetralia ſuis domi; & primus rapuit funale denſum coruſcis lampadibus ab æde: quæ illiſit elatum altè, veluti qui molitur candida colla tauri ſacrificâ ſecuri, fronti Lapithæ Celadontis: & reliquit oſſa confuſa in non agnoſcendo ore, Oculi exſiluêre; quæ oſſibus oris diſjectis, naris eſt retro acta, quæ infixa medio palato. Bellates Pellæus ſtravit hunc humi pede acernæ menſæ convulſo, mento dejecto in pectore: quæ mittit ſputantem dentes miſtos cum atro ſanguine, ad Tartareas umbras vulnere geminato. Ut ſteterat proximus, ſpectans fumida altaria terribili vultu, ait, Cur non utimur iſtis? quæ Gryneus ſuſtulit immanem aram cum ſuis ignibus & jecit in medium agmen Lapitharum: depreſſitque duos, Brotean & Orion: Mycale erat mater Orio: quæ conſtabat ſæpe deduxiſſe cornua reluctanti Lunæ canendo. Exadius dixerat. Non feres impunè, modò copia teli detur. Que habet inſtar teli cornua vetivi cervi, quæ fuerant in altâ pinu.

Sanguinis ille globos pariter, cerebumque merumque
Vulnere & ore vomens, madidâ reſupinus arenâ
Calcitrat. Ardeſcunt germanâ cæde bimembres:
Certatimque omnes uno ore, Arma, arma, loquuntur.
Vina dabant animos: & primâ pocula pugnâ
Miſſa volant, fragileſque cadi, curvique lebetes:
Res epulis quondam, nunc bello & cædibus, aptæ.
Primus Ophionides Amycus penetralia donis
Haud timuit ſpoliare ſuis; & primus ab æde
Lampadibus denſum rapuit funale coruſcis:
Elatumque altè, veluti qui candida tauri
Rumpere ſacrificâ molitur colla ſecuri,
Illiſit fronti Lapithæ Celadontis: & oſſa
Non agnoſcendo confuſa reliquit in ore.
Exſiluere oculi; disjectiſque oſſibus oris
Acta retro naris, medioque infixa palato eſt.
Hunc pede convulſo menſæ Pellæus acernæ
Stravit humi Belates, dejecto in pectora mento:
Cumque atro miſtos ſputantem ſanguine dentes,
Vulnere Tartareas geminato mittit ad umbras.
Proximus ut ſteterat, ſpectans altaria vultu
Fumida terribili, Cur non, ait, utimur iſtis;
Cumque ſuis Gryneus immanem ſuſtulit aram
Ignibus, & medium Lapitharum jecit in agmen;
Depreſſitque duos, Brotean & Orion: Orio
Mater erat Mycale: quam deduxiſſe canendo
Sæpè reluctanti conſtabat cornua Lunæ.
Non impunè feres, teli modò copia detur,
Dixerat Exadius. Telique habet inſtar, in altâ
Quæ fuerant pinu, votivi cornua cervi.

NOTES.

95. *Calcitrat.*] Lies ſprawling, and kicking.
Bimembres.] The *Centaurs*, who had the Limbs both of a Man and a Horſe.

96. *Loquuntur.*] They cry out.

97. *Vina*, &c.] In another Place he ſays, *Vina parant animos.*

98. *Cadi.*] The Wine Veſſels, the Caſks in which the Wine was kept.

100. *Ophionides.*] The Son of *Ophion.*
Penetralia.] The ſacred Places, or the innermoſt Parts of the Palace.

104. *Sacrificâ ſecuri.*] Sacrificing Ax.

105. *Illiſit.*] He daſhed againſt, or threw with Force againſt.

106. *Confuſa ore.*] Beaten in, ſo as not to be known, which was which.

107. *Disjectiſque.*] Being parted aſunder, ſeparated, diſlocated.

109. *Pellæus.*] *Pella* is a City of *Macedonia.*
Acernæ.] Made of Maple.

110. *Stravit.*] He laid flat or along on the Ground, by the Force of the Blow.

111. *Sputantem.*] Spitting out.

112. *Mittit Tartareus ad umbras.*] He ſlays, ſend to the Shades below. So in another Place,

Mittere me Stygias ſi jam voluiſſet ad undas
Cæſar, in hoc veſtrâ non egutſſet ope.

115. *Immanem.*] Very large.

118. *Canendo.*] By Enchantments. So that *Mycale* was a *Theſſalian* Witch.

121. *Teli habet cornua*, &c.] *Exaudius* catches up the Horns of a Stag, dedicated to *Diana*, pulling them down from a Pine-tree, on which theſe Horns had been hung up.

Figitur huic duplici Gryneus in lumina ramo,
Eruiturque oculos. Quorum pars cornibus hæret:
Pars fluit in barbam; concretaq; ſanguine pendent.
Ecce rapit mediis flagrantem Rhœtus ab aris
Primitium torrem: dextrâque à parte Charaxi
Tempora perfringit fulvo protecta capillo.
Correpti rapidâ, veluti ſeges arida, flammâ
Arſerunt crines: & vulnere ſanguis inuſtus
Terribilem ſtridore ſonum dedit: ut dare ferrum
Igne rubens plerumque ſolet, quod forcipe curvâ
Cùm faber eduxit, lacubus demittit. At illud
Stridet; & in tepidâ ſubmerſum ſibilat undâ.
Saucius hirſutis avidum de crinibus ignem
Excutit: inque humeros limen tellure revulſum
Tollit, onus plauſtri; quod ne permittat in hoſtem,
Ipſa facit gravitas. Socium quoque ſaxea moles
Oppreſſit ſpatio ſtantem propiore Cometem:
Gaudia nec retinet Rhœtus: Sic comprecor, inquit,
Cætera ſit fortis caſtrorum turba tuorum:
Semicremoque novat repetitum ſtipite vulnus;
Terque quaterque gravi junctûras verticis ictu
Rupit: & in liquido ſederunt oſſa cerebro.
Victor ad Evagrum, Corythumq; Dryantaq; tranſit.
E quibus ut primâ tectus lanugine malas
Procubuit Corythus; Puero quæ gloria fuſo
Parta tibi eſt? Evagros ait. Nec dicere Rhœtus
Plura ſinit: rutilaſque ferox in aperta loquentis
Condidit ora viri, perque os in pectora flammas.
Te quoque, fæve Drya, circùm caput igne rotato,
Inſequitur: ſed non in te quoque conſtitit idem
Exitus; aſſiduæ ſucceſſu cædis ovantem,
Quâ juncta eſt humero cervix, ſude figis obuſtâ.
Ingemuit, duroque ſudem vix oſſe revellit
Rhœtus; & ipſe ſuo madefactus ſanguine fugit.

Gryneus figitur huic duplici ramo in lumina; eruiturque oculos. Pars quorum hæret cornibus: pars fluit in barbam; que pendet concerta ſanguine. Ecce Rhœtus rapit primitium torrem flagrantem ab mediis aris: que perfringit tempora protecta fulvo capillo Charaxi à dextrâ parte. Crines correpti rapidâ flammâ, arſerunt veluti arida ſeges: & ſanguis inuſtus vulnere dedit terribilem ſonum ſtridore; ut ferrum rubens igne plerumque ſolet, quod cum faber eduxit curvâ forcipe, demittit lacubus. At illud ſtridet, & ſubmerſum in tepidâ undâ ſibilat. Saucius excutit avidum ignem de crinibus: que tollit limen revulſum tellure in humeros, onus plauſtri, quod ipſa gravitas facit, ne permittat in hoſtem. Queque ſaxea moles oppreſſit ſocium Cometem propiore ſpatio: nec Rhœtus retinet gaudia: Inquit, ſic comprecor, ſit cætera turba tuorum caſtrorum fortis: que novat repetitum vulnus ſemicremo ſtipite: rupit junctûras verticis gravi ictu terque quaterque: & oſſa ſederunt in liquido cerebro. Victor tranſit ad Evagrum, Corythumque, Dryantaque. E quibus Corythus ut tectus malas primâ lanugine, procubuit; Evagros ait, Quæ gloria parta eſt tibi, puero fuſo? Nec Rhœtus ſinit dicere plura: que ferox condidit rutilas flammas in aperta ora viri loquentis, perque os in pectora. Queque, ſævi Drya, inſequitur te igne rotato circùm caput: ſed non idem exitus conſtitit in te quoque; figis ovantem ſucceſſu cædis aſſiduæ obuſta ſude qua parte *cervix eſt juncta humero. Rhœtus ingemuit, que vix revellit ſudem duro eſſe; que ipſe fugit madefactus ſuo ſanguine.*

NOTES.

123. *Duplici ramo.*] The two branchy Horns of the Stag.

127. *Primitium.*] Chief, of a large Size.

131. *Dedit onum.*] Made a Noiſe.

132. *Ign ro bens.*] Red hot.

133. *Eduxit.*] Has drawn out of the Fire.

Lacubus.] The Water-Trough.

134. *Sibilat.*] Hiſſes.

137. *Onus plauſtri.*] Shows the Bigneſs of the Stone.

Permittat.] Which the weight of it, hinders his throwing.

138. *Ipſa gravitas.*] The Weight itſelf.

Saxea moles.] This huge Stone.

140. *Gaudia,* &c.] *Rhœtus* ſhews himſelf pleaſed with the Thoughts of the Death of *Cometes.*

142. *Semicremoque.*] Half burnt.

143. *Terque quaterque.*] Very often; a finite Number for an infinite.

144. *Sederunt.*] Sunk into the Brain.

146. *Tectus malas.*] Whoſe Cheeks were covered.

Lanugine.] With a downy Beard.

147. *Fuſo.*] By ſlaying.

150. *Condidit.*] Thruſt in.

152. *Sed,* &c.] For *Dryas* had at firſt put the *Centaurs* and *Rhœtus* to Flight.

154. *Sude obuſtâ.*] With a Stake hardened in the Fire.

Fugit

Et Orneus fugit, Lycabaſque, & Medon ſaucius dexteriore armo, & Thaumas cum Piſenore: que Mermeros qui nuper vicerat omnes certamine pedum; nunc ibat tardiùs vulnere acceptò: & Pholus, & Melaneus & Abas prædator aprorum: que Aſtylos augur, qui fruſtrà diſſuaſerat bellum ſuis. Ille etiam inquit Neſſo metuenti vulnera, Ne fuge; ſervaberis ad Herculeos arcus. Et Eurynomus, Lycidaſque & Arêos & Imbreus non effugêre necem: quos omnes dextra Dryantis perculit adverſos. Tu quoque, Creneæ, tuliſti adverſum vulnus, quamvis dederas terga fugæ. Nam reſpiciens accipis grave ferrum inter duo lumina, quà naris committitur imæ fronti. Aphidas jacebat ſopitus vinis ductis ſinè fine, & inexperrectus in tanto fremitu: que tenebat miſta carchefia languenti manu, fuſus in villoſis pellibus Oſſææ urſæ. Quem ut Phorbas vidit procul moventem nulla arma, inſerit digitos amento, que dixit, Bibas vina miſcenda cum Styge. Nec moratus plura torſit jaculum in juvenem: ferrataque fraxinus adacta eſt collo, ut caſu jacuit reſupinus. Mors caruit ſenſu: que niger ſanguis fluxit è pleno gutture in toros, inque ipſa carchefia. Ego vidi Petræum conantem evellere terrâ glandiferam quercum: quam dum ambit complexibus; & quatit huc illuc, que jactat labefacta robora, lancea Pirithoi immiſſa coſtis fixit pectora Petræi luctantia cum duro robore. Ferebant Lycum cecidiſſe virtute Pirithoi:

Fugit & Orneus, Lycabaſque, & ſaucius armo
Dexteriore Medon, & cum Piſenore Thaumas:
Quique pedum nuper certamine vicerat omnes
Mermeros: accepto nunc vulnere tardiùs ibat:
Et Pholus, & Melaneus & Abas prædator aprorum:
Quique ſuis fruſtrà bellum diſſuaſerat augur
Aſtylos. Ille etiam metuenti vulnera Neſſo,
Ne fuge; ad Herculeos, inquit, ſervaberis arcus.
At non Eurynomus, Lycidaſque & Arêos & Imbreus
Effugêre necem: quos omnes dextra Dryantis
Perculit adverſos. Adverſum tu quoque quamvis
Terga fugæ dederas, vulnus, Crenæe, tuliſti.
Nam grave reſpiciens inter duo lumina ferrum,
Quà naris fronti committitur, accipis, imæ.
In tanto fremitu ductis ſinè fine jacebat
Sopitus vinis, & inexperrectus Aphidas:
Languentique manu carchefia miſta tenebat,
Fuſus in Oſſææ villoſis pellibus urſæ.
Quem procul ut vidit fruſtrâ nulla arma moventem,
Inſerit amento digitos, Miſcendaque dixit,
Cum Styge vina bibas, Phorbas. Nec plura moratus
In juvenem torſit jaculum: ferrataque collo
Fraxinus, ut caſu jacuit reſupinus, adacta eſt.
Mors caruit ſenſu; plenoque è gutture fluxit
Inque toros, inque ipſa niger carchefia ſanguis.
Vidi ego Petræum conantem evellere terrâ
Glandiferam quercum: quam dum complexibus ambit;
Et quatit huc illuc, labefactaque robora jactat.
Lancea Pirithoi coſtis immiſſa Petræi
Pectora cum duro luctantia robore fixit.
Pirithoi virtute Lycum cecidiſſe ferebant:

NOTES.

157. *Armo.*] The Shoulder.

162. *Suis.*] The *Centaurs.*

164. *Ad Herculeos*, &c.] *Neſſus*, when he attempted to offer Violence to *Deianira*, the Wife of *Hercules*, was ſhot with an Arrow that had been infected with the Blood of the *Hydra.*

167. *Perculit.*] Smote.

169. *Reſpiciens.*] He received the Wound as he was flying.

170. *Committitur.*] Joined together with.

Fronti imæ.] The lower Part of the Forehead.

171. *Ductis ſinè fine.*] Quaffed off inceſſantly. *Seneca in Thyeſtes. Sa ur eſt, capaci ducis argento merum.*

173. *Carchefia.*] A Wine Veſſel, a Bowl.

174. *Oſſææ.*] Bred or taken in Mount *Oſſa.*

176. *Amento.*] A Thong which Slingers uſe to throw their Darts the farther.

177. *Cum Styge.*] With the Waters of the *Stygian* Lake.

179. *Fraxinus ferrata.*] A Javelin of an Aſh Tree, armed with an Iron Spear.

180. *Mors caruit ſenſu.*] For he was drunk, and dead aſleep.

184. *Labefactaque.*] The failing, tottering Oak.

185. *Coſtis.*] Through the Ribs.

186. *Luctantia.*] Striving, ſtruggling.

187. *Virtute.*] By the Proweſs.

Pirithoi

Pirithoi cecidiſſe Chromin. Sed uterque minorem
Victori titulum, quàm dictys, Helopſque dederunt.
Fixus Helops jaculo, quod pervia tempora fecit;
Et miſſum à dextrâ lævam penetravit in aurem.
Dictys ab ancipiti delapſus acumine montis,
Dum fugit inſtantem trepidans Ixione natum,
Decidit in præceps: & pondere corporis ornum
Ingentem fregit; ſuaque induit ilia fractæ.
Ultor adeſt Aphareus: ſaxumque è monte revulſum
Mittere conatur. Conantem ſtipite querno
Occupat Ægides, cubitique ingentia frangit
Oſſa: nec ulteriùs dare corpus inutile letho
Aut vacat, aut curat: tergoque Bianoris alti
Inſilit, haud ſolito quenquam portare, niſi ipſum:
Oppoſuitque genu coſtis; prenſamque ſiniſtrâ
Cæſariem retinens, vultum, minitantiaque ora
Robore nodoſo, præduraque tempora, fregit.
Robore Nedymnum, jaculatoremque Lycotan
Sternit, & immiſſa protectum pectora barbâ
Hippaſon, & ſummis extantem Riphea ſylvis;
Tereaque, Hæmoniis qui prenſos montibus urſos
Ferre domum vivos, indignanteſque ſolebat.
Haud tulit utentem pugnæ ſucceſſibus ultrà
Theſea Demoleon: ſolidoque revellere dumo
Annoſam pinum magno molimine tentat,
Quod quia non potuit, præfractam miſit in hoſtem.
Sed procul à telo Theſeus veniente receſſit,
Palladis admonitu. Credi ſic ipſe volebat.
Non tamen arbor iners cecidit: nam Crantoris alti
Abſcidit jugulo pectuſque humerumque ſiniſtrum.
Armiger ille tui fuerat genitoris, Achille:
Quem Dolopum rector bello ſuperatus Amyntor
Æacidæ dederat pacis pignuſque fidemque.

Chromin cecidiſſe Piritboi. Sed uterque dederunt minorem titulum victori, quàm Dictys Helopſque. Helops fixus jaculo, quod fecit tempora pervia; & miſſum penetravit à dextra in lævam aurem. Dictys delapſus ad ancipiti acumine montis, dum trepidans fugit natum Ixione inſtantem, decidit in præceps. & fregit ingentem ornum pondere corporis; que induit ſua ilia fractæ. Aphareus adeſt ultor: que conatur mittere ſaxum revulſum è monte. Ægides occupat conantem querno ſtipite, que frangit ingentia oſſa cubiti; nec ulteriùs aut vacat aut curat dare inutile corpus letbo: que inſilit tergo alti Bianoris, haud ſolito portare quenquam niſi ipſum: oppoſuitque genu coſtis: que retinens cæſariem prenſam ſiniſtrâ, fregit vultum, minitantiaque ora, præduraque tempora, nodoſo robore. Sternit Nedymnum robore, que Lycotan jaculatorem, & Hippaſon protectum pectora immiſſâ barba & Riphea extantem ſummis ſylvis; Tereaque qui ſolebat ferre domum vivos urſos indignanteſque prenſos Hæmoniis montibus. Demoleon haud ultrà tulit Theſea utentem ſucceſſibus pugnæ: que tentat revellere annoſam pinum ſolido dumo, magno molimine. Quod, quia non potuit, miſit præfractam in hoſtem. Sed Theſeus receſſit procul telo veniente, admonitu Palladis. Ipſe volebat credi ſic. Tamen arbor non cecidit iners: nam abſcidit pectuſque que ſiniſtrum humerum jugulo alti Crantoris. Achille, ille, fuerat armiger tui genitoris: quem Amyntor rex Dolopum, ſuperatus bello, dederat pignuſque fidemque pacis Æacidæ.

NOTES.

189. *Titulum.*] Honour.

Dyctis.] The Name of a *Centaur*.

190. *Pervia*, &c.] Which pierced through the Middle of his Temples.

192. *Ancipiti acumine montis.*] From a high ſteep Mountain's Top.

193. *Ixione natum.*] *Piritbous.*

19[illegible]. *Senaque ilia*, &c.] And covered the broken Aſh with his Bowels, which guſhed out upon it.

197. *Conantem.*] Endeavouring to throw.

198. *Occupat.*] He attacks him firſt.

Ægides.] *Theſeus.*

199. *Inutile.*] Becauſe of his broken Arm.

200. *Vacat.*] Is at Leiſure.

204. *Robore nodoſo*] Full of Knots, or a knotty Oak.

206. *Immiſſâ barbâ.*] Long Beard.

207. *Extantem.*] Out-topping, towering over.

210. *Ultrà.*] Any longer.

211. *Solido dumo*] A thick-ſet Wood.

212. *Magno molimine.*] With great Efforts.

214. *Receſſit.*] Drew back.

215. *Credi.*] *Theſeus* would have it believed, that he was admoniſhed by *Pallas* ſo to do.

217. *Abſcidit.*] He ſevered, tore off.

220. *Pacis*, &c.] *Crantor* had been given as an Hoſtage to *Peleus* by *Amyntor*.

Hunc

Ut Peleus procul videt hunc disjectum fœdo vulnere, ait, At Crantor, gratissime juvenum, accipe inferias. Que misit fraxineam hastam in Demoleonta valido lacerto, quoque viribus mentis. Quæ perrupit cratem laterum: & hærens ossibus intremuit. Ille trahit lignum sinè cuspide manu, quoque id vix sequitur. Cuspis est retenta pulmone. Dolor ipse dabat vires animo. Æger erigitur in hostem, que proculcat virum equinis pedibus. Ille excipit sonantes ictus galeâ clypeoque. Que defensat humeros: que sustinet prætenta arma: que perforat duo pectora uno ictu per armos. Tamen antè dederat letho Phlegræon, & Hylen eminùs: Hiphinoum collato Marte, Claninque. Dorylas additur his: qui gerebat tempora tecta pelle lupi, que vara cornua boûm rubefacta multo cruore, præstantia vicem sævi teli. Ego dixi huic, nam animus dabat vires, Aspice, quantum tua cornua concedunt nostro ferro: Et torsi jaculum. Quod cùm nequiret vitare, oposuit dextram fronti passuræ vulnera. Manus est affixa cum fronte. Clamor fit: at Peleus ferit illum hærentem, & victum acerbo vulnere, ense sub mediam alvum (enim stabat propior.) Prosiluit, que ferox traxit sua viscera terrâ: que calcavit tracta: que rupit calcata: & quoque impediit crura illis; & concidit inani alvo. Nec Cyllare tua forma redemit te pugnantem; si modò concedimus formam illi monstrosæ *naturæ. Barba erat incipiens: color barbæ aureus: aureaque cœma dependebat ex humeris in medios armos. Gratus vigor in ore: cervix, humerique, manusque, pectoraque; proxima laudatis signis artificum;*

Hunc procul ut fœdo disjectum vulnere Peleus
Vidit, At inferias, juvenum gratissime, Crantor,
Accipe, ait. Validoque in Demoleonta lacerto
Fraxineam misit, mentis quoque viribus, hastam.
Quæ laterum cratem perrupit; & ossibus hærens
Intremuit. Trahit ille manu sinè cuspide lignum:
Id quoque vix sequitur. Cuspis pulmone retenta est.
Ipse dolor vires animo dabat. Æger in hostem
Erigitur, pedibusque virum proculcat equinis.
Excipit ille ictus galeâ clypeoque sonantes.
Defensatque humeros: prætentaque sustinet arma:
Perque armos uno duo pectora perforat ictu.
Antè tamen letho dederat Phlegræon, & Hylen
Eminùs: Hiphinoum collato Marte, Claninque.
Additur his Dorylas: qui tempora tecta gerebat
Pelle lupi, sævique vicem præstantia teli,
Cornua vara boûm multo rubefacta cruore.
Huic ego, nam vires animus dabat, Aspice, dixi,
Quantum concedant nostro tua cornua ferro:
Et jaculum torsi. Quod cùm vitare nequiret,
Opposuit dextram passuræ vulnera fronti.
Affixa est cum fronte manus. Fit clamor: at illum
Hærentem Peleus, & acerbo vulnere victum
(Stabat enim propior) mediam ferit ense sub alvum.
Prosiluit, terrâque ferox sua viscera traxit:
Tractaque calcavit: calcataque rupit: & illis
Crura quoque impediit; & inani concidit alvo.
Nec te pugnantem tua, Cyllare, forma redemit;
Si modò naturæ formam concedimus illi.
Barba erat incipiens: barbæ color aureus: aureaque
Ex humeris medios coma dependebat in armos.
Gratus in ore vigor: cervix, humerique, manusque,
Pectoraque artificum laudatis proxima signis;

NOTES.

221. *Disjectum.*] Mangled.

224. *Mentis viribus.*] With great Animation.

225. *Laterum cratem.*] The Ribs which are so disposed as to seem to form a Grate.

228. *Æger.*] Full of Indignation, as wounded.

229. *Erigitur.*] He raises himself up.
Virum.] Peleus.

232. *Duo pectora.*] Both of a Horse and of a Man. For *Demoleon* was a *Centaur.*

234. *Collato Marte.*] Fighting with his Sword Hand to Hand.

237. *Cornua vara.*] Broad, spread open, wide stretched.

239. *Quantum*, &c.] How little potent they are comparatively to the Weapon, I shall use.

240. *Torsi.*] I threw with Force, whirled.

243. *Hærentem*, &c.] Stupified.

245. *Terra.*] Along the Ground.
Viscera.[His Bowels..

248. *Forma.*] Comeliness.
Redemit.] Saved, delivered thee from being slain.

249. *Si modò illi naturæ*, &c.] If indeed the Charms of Beauty may be allowed to the Shape of a *Centaur*; for *Centaurs*, being but Men in Part, cannot seem beautiful.

250. *Aureus.*] Yellow.

253. *Laudatus signis.*] Those Statues which appear exquisitely framed by the Hands of an ingenious Artist.

Ex

Ex quâ parte vir eſt: nec equi mendoſa ſub illâ
Deteriorque viro facies. Da colla, caputque;
Caſtore dignus erit. Sic tergum ſeſſile, ſic ſtant
Pectora celſa toris: totus pice nigrior atrâ,
Candida cauda tamen: color eſt quoq; cruribus albus.
Multæ illum petiêre ſuâ de gente; ſed una
Abſtulit Hylonome: quâ nulla decentior inter
Semiferos altis habitavit fœmina ſylvis.
Hæc & blanditiis, & amando, & amare fatendo
Cyllaron una tenet. Cultus quoque quantus in illis
Eſſe poteſt membris; ut ſit coma pectine lævis:
Ut modò rore maris, modò ſe violâve roſâve
Implicet: interdum candentia lilia geſtet:
Biſque die lapſis Pagaſææ vertice ſylvæ
Fontibus ora lavet: bis flumine corpora tingat.
Nec, niſi quæ deceant, electarumque ferarum,
Aut humero, aut lateri prætendat vellera lævo.
Par amor eſt illis; errant in montibus unà
Antra ſimul ſubeunt; & tum Lapitheïa tecta
Intrârant pariter; pariter fera bella gerebant.
Auctor in incerto eſt: jaculum de parte ſiniſtrâ
Venit; & inferiùs, quàm collo pectora ſubſunt,
Cyllare, te fixit; parvo cor vulnere læſum
Corpore cum toto poſt tela educta refrixit.
Protinus Hylonome morientes excipit artus:
Impoſitâque manu vulnus fovet; oraque ad ora
Admovet; atque animæ fugienti obſiſtere tentat.
Ut videt extinctum: dictis, quæ clamor ad aures
Arcuit ire meas, telo, quod inhæſerat illi,
Incubuit: morienſque ſuum complexa maritum eſt.

ex quâ parte eſt vir: nec facies equi mendoſa, deteriorque viro ſub illâ formâ. *Da colla, caputque; erit dignus Caſtore. Sic tergum ſeſſile, ſic pectora ſtant celſa toris: totus nigrior atrâ pice, tamen cauda candida, quoque albus color eſt cruribus. Multæ de ſuâ gente petiêre illum; ſed una Hylonome abſtulit: quâ nulla fœmina decentior inter ſemiferos habitavit altis ſylvis. Hæc una tenet Cyllaron* ſibi devincturа *& blanditiis, & amando, & fatendo amare. Quantus cultus quoque poteſt eſſe in illis membris; ut coma ſit lævis pectine; ut modò implicet ſe rore maris, modò violâve roſâve; interdum geſtet candentia lilia: biſque die lavet ora fontibus lapſis vertice Pegaſææ ſylvæ: bis tingat corpora flumine. Nec prætendat aut humero aut lævo lateri, vellera, niſi quæ deceant, electarumque ferarum. Par amor eſt illis: errant unà in montibus. Simul ſubeunt antra: & tum intrârant pariter Lapitheïa tecta; pariter gerebant fera bella. Auctor* vulneris *eſt in incerto: jaculum venit de ſiniſtrâ parte; & fixit te, Cyllare, inferiùs quàm pectora ſubſunt collo: cor læſum parvo vulnere refrixit cum toto corpore poſt tela educta. Protinus Hylonome excipit morientes artus: que fovet vulnus manu impoſitâ; que admovet ora ad ora, atque tentat obſiſtere fugienti animæ. Ut videt extinctum: dictis quæ clamor arcuit ire ad meas aures, incubuit telo quod inhæſerat illi: morienſque complexa eſt ſuum maritum.*

NOTES.

254. *Mendoſa.*] Which you could find fault with.

255. *Da colla, &c.*] If you do but add a Horſe's Head and Neck, he would be a Horſe fit for *Caſtor* to ride upon Or rather, perhaps, if you do but fit him up with a proper Neck and Head, he might make as fine a Figure as *Caſtor* on Horſeback.

256. *Seſſile.*] Broad and fit to ſit upon.

257. *Celſa.*] Standing up high.

Toris.] Full Cheſt.

259. *Petiêre.*] Deſired to wooe him.

De ſuâ gente.] Of the *Centaur* Kind.

260. *Abſtulit.*] Obtained him.

261. *Semiferos.*] The *Centaurs*, half Men, half Beaſts.

263. *Cultus.*] Neatneſs.

265. *Rore maris.*] Roſemary, an Herb of a ſweet Scent.

266. *Candentia.*] White.

267. *Pagaſææ ſylvæ.*] A Wood nigh *Pagaſis*, a City of *Theſſaly*, which abounds with Fountains, whence it takes its Name; for πηγὴ ſignifies a Fountain.

207. *Prætendat.*] Throws over, covers with.

Vellera.] The ſhaggy Skins.

Lateri lævo.] On the left Side, for the Right was naked.

271. *Errant.*] Wander.

272 *Lapitheïa.*] The Houſe of *Pirithous*, King of the *Lapithæ*, or rather the Cave in which the Wedding was celebrated, for thus above,

Arboribus tecto diſcumbere juſſerat antro.

274. *In incerto.*] It is not known who threw the Dart.

277. *Refrixit.*] Became cold and near death.

282. *Arcuit.*] Hindered, did not ſuffer.

Quod inhæſerat illi.] Which ſtuck in *Cyllarus.*

283. *Incubuit.*] Leaning on the Dart, ſhe ran herſelf through.

Et ille, Phœcomes, ſtat ante meos oculos: qui vinxerat ſena vellera leonum inter ſe connexis nodis, que ſimul protectus hominemque equumque. Qui fregit Phonoleniden à ſummo vertice, codice miſſo, quem bina juga juncta vix moverent. Latiſſima volubilitas capitis fracta: que molle cerebrum fluit per os perque cavas nares, oculoſque, aureſque. Veluti lac ſolet concretum querno vimine; neque liquor manat ſub pondere rari cribri; Et ſpiſſus exprimitur per denſa foramina. Aſt ego dimiſi gladium in ima ilia ſpoliantis, dum parat nudare hunc jacentem armis: tuus genitor ſcit hoc. Chthonius quoque Teleboaſque jacent noſtro enſe. Ille prior geſſerat bifurcum ramum; hic jaculum. Fecit vulnera mihi jaculo. Vides ſigna: ecce vetus cicatrix adhuc apparet. Tunc ego debueram mitti ad capienda Pergama; tunc poteram morari arma Hectoris meis, ſi non ſuperare. Sed illo tempore Hector erat nullus, aut puer. Nunc mea ætas deficit me. Quid referam tibi Periphanta victorum gemini Pyreti; quid Ampyca, qui fixit cornum ſinè cuſpide in adverſo vultu Oëcli quadrupedantis. Macareus ſtravit Erigdupum Pelethronium vecte adacto in pectus. Et memini venabula conjecta Neſſeis manibus condi inguine Cymeli. Nec tu credideris

Ante oculos ſtat & ille meos; que ſena leonum
Vinxerat inter ſe connexis vellera nodis,
Phæocomes, hominemque ſimul protectus equumque.
Codice qui miſſo, quem vix juga bina moverent
Juncta, Phonoleniden à ſummo vertice fregit.
Fracta volubilitas capitis latiſſima: perque os
Perque cavas nares, oculoſque, aureſque cerebrum
Molle fluit. Veluti concretum vimine querno
Lac ſolet; utve liquor rari ſub pondere cribri
Manat; & exprimitur per denſa foramina ſpiſſus.
Aſt ego, dum parat hunc armis nudare jacentem,
(Scit tuus hoc genitor) gladium ſpoliantis in ima
Ilia dimiſi. Chthonius quoque Teleboaſque
Enſe jacent noſtro. Ramum prior ille bifurcum
Geſſerat: hic jaculum. Jaculo mihi vulnera fecit.
Signa vides: apparet adhuc vetus ecce cicatrix.
Tunc ego debueram capienda ad Pergama mitti:
Tunc poteram magni, ſi non ſuperare, morari,
Hectoris arma meis. Illo ſed tempore nullus,
Aut puer, Hector erat. Nunc me mea deficit ætas.
Quid tibi victorem gemini Periphanta Pyreti;
Ampyca quid referam? qui quadrupedantis Oëcli
Fixit in adverſo cornum ſinè cuſpide vultu.
Vecte Pelethronium Macareus in pectus adacto
Stravit Erigdupum. Memini & venabula condi
Inguine, Neſſeis manibus conjecta, Cymeli
Nec tu credideris tantùm ceciniſſe futura
Ampyciden Mopſum. Mopſo jaculante biformis
Occubuit, fruſtraque loqui tentavit Odites,
Ad mentum linguâ, mentoque ad guttura fixo.
Quinque neci Cæneus dederat, Stiphelumque, Bromumque,

Ampyciden Mopſum tantùm prædixiſſe futura. Mopſo jaculante, biformis Odites occubuit, que tentavit loqui fruſtrà, linguâ fixâ ad mentum, mentoque fixo ad guttura. Cæneus dederat quinque neci, Stiphelumque, Bromumque,

NOTES.

284. *Ante oculos*, &c.] The Senſe is, *Phœcomes*, that had faſtened ſix Lions Skins together by platted Knots, ſeems now to ſtand before my Eyes.

287. *Codice.*] With a Trunk or Stump of a Tree.

Juga.] ſc. *Equorum.*

Vix moverent.] Could hardly draw.

288. *Phonoleniden.*] The Son of *Phonolenes.*

289. *Volubilitas.*] The great Roundneſs, *i. e.* of his Skull.

291 *Vimine querno.*] Through the Cavities of a Strainer made of oaken Twigs.

293. *Manat.*] Flows, runs.

294. *Nudare.*] To deſpoil, to ſtrip.

295. *Tum genitor.*] *Peleus*, for *Neſtor* ſpeaks to *Achilles.*

297. *Ramum bifurcum.*] The Branch of a Tree running into two Parts.

299. *Signa.*] *Neſtor* ſhows the Scar of a Wound he had received.

300. *Tunc.*] The Manner of an old Man is here very elegantly ſet forth; for old Men are wont to praiſe themſelves.

302. *Nullus.*] *Non*, a Noun put for an Adverb.

305. *Quadrupedantis.*] Four-footed, for he was a *Centaur.*

306. *Adverſa vultu.*] The oppoſite Side of his Face.

Cornum.] A Javelin made of Cornel Tree.

307. *Pelethronium.*] Of *Pelethronus*, a Mountain of *Theſſaly.*

Anti-

Antimachumque, Helimumque, ſecuriferumque Pyracmon.
Vulnera non memini: numerum, nomenque notavi.
Provolat Æmathii ſpoliis armatus Haleſi,
Quem dederat letho, membris & corpore Latreus
Maximus. Huic ætas inter juvenemque ſenemque,
Vis juvenilis erat. Variabant tempora cani.
Qui clypeo, galeâque, Macedoniâque ſariſſâ
Conſpicuus, faciemque obverſus in agmen utrumque;
Armaque concuſſit, certumque equitavit in orbem:
Verbaque tot fudit vacuas animoſus in auras:
Et te, Cæni, feram? nam tu mihi fœmina ſemper,
Tu mihi Cænis eris. Nec te natalis origo
Comminuit: mentemque ſubit, quo præmia facto,
Quâque viri falſam ſpeciem mercede parâris?
Vel quid nata vide, vel quid fis paſſa: columque,
I, cape cum calathis; & ſtamina pollice torque;
Bella relinque viris. Jactanti talia Cæneus
Extentum curſu miſſâ latus eruit haſtâ,
Quà vir equo commiſſus erat. Furit ille dolore:
Nudaque Phyllei juvenis ferit ora ſariſſâ.
Non ſecus hæc reſilit, quàm tecti à culmine grando:
Aut ſi quis parvo feriat cava tympana ſaxo.
Cominùs aggreditur: laterique recondere duro
Luctatur gladium. Gladio loca pervia non ſunt,
Haud tamen effugies: medio jugulaberis enſe,
Quandoquidem mucro eſt hebes, inquit; & in latus enſem
Obliquat; longâque amplexitur ilia dextrâ.
Plaga facit gemitus, ceu corpore marmoris icti;
Fractaque diſſiluit percuſſo lamina collo.

Antimachumque, Helimumque, ſeuriferumque Pyracmon. Non memini vulnera; notavi numerum que nomen. Latreus, maximus membris & corpore, provolat armatus ſpoliis Æmathii Haleſi, quem dederat letho. Ætas huic inter juvenemque ſenemque vis erat juvenilis. Cani variabant tempora. Qui conſpicuus clypeo galeâque, Macedoniâque ſariſſâ, que obverſus faciem in utrumque agmen; concuſſit arma, que equitavit in certum orbem: que animoſus fudit tot verba in vacuas auras: Cæni, feram & te? Nam tu eris ſemper Cænis, tu ſemper fœmina mihi. Nec natalis origo comminuit te? que ſumit mentem, quo facto pararis præmia, quâque mercede parâris falſam ſpeciem viri? vel vide quid fis nata, vel quid paſſa: queri, cape colum cum calathis; & torque ſtamina pollice: relinque bella viris. Cæneus haſtâ miſſâ eruit latus extentum curſu illi jactanti talia, quà vir erat commiſſus equo. Ille furit dolore: que ferit nuda ora juvenis Phyllei ſariſſâ. Hæc reſilit non ſecùs quàm grando à culmine tecti: aut ſi quis feriat cava tympana parvo ſaxo. Aggreditur cominùs: que luctatur recondere gladium duro lateri. Loca non ſunt pervia gladio. Inquit, Tamen haud effugies: jugulaberis medio enſe, quandoquidem mucro eſt hebes; & obliquat enſem in latus: que amplectitur ilia longâ dextrâ. Plaga facit gemitus, ceu corpore icti marmoris: que lamina eſt fracta collo percuſſo.

NOTES.

317. *Æmathii.*] *Theſſalian.*

318. *Dederat letho.*] Had ſlain.

320. *Variabant.*] Variegated, ſome of the Hairs were white and ſome black.

321. *Sariſſâ*] A *Macedonian* Spear, ſo called.

325. *Et te, Cæni,* &c.] By Way of Contempt, he upbraids *Cæneus* with having been debauched by *Neptune.* See above, *ver.* 50 As though he had ſaid, I will by no Means ſuffer thee to ſlay my Companions; and he calls *Cæneus Cænis* by Way of Contempt, as though he was ſtill a Woman.

329. *Vel quid nata.*] What thou waſt at firſt.

Quid ſis paſſa.] What thou ſince haſt ſuffered, having been debauched by *Neptune.*

Columque.] A Diſtaff, an Inſtrument which Women uſe in ſpinning.

332. *Eruit.*] Laid open and expoſed by his ſtretched out, Attitude in running to receive the Spear.

333. *Commiſſus.*] Joined.

334. *Phyllei juvenis*] *Cæneus* of *Theſſaly. Phyllos* is a Town of *Theſſaly.*

337. *Cominùs aggreditur.*] He aſſails *Cæneus* with his Sword, which he could not have done, unleſs he had advanced nearer to him.

Duro.] Impenetrable.

338. *Luctatur.*] Endeavours, ſtrives.

340. *Mucro,* &c.] The Point was blunted.

341. *Obliquat.*] He gives him an oblique blow, or ſlant-wiſe.

342. *Ceu Corpore,* &c.] As though Marble had been ſtruck; for *Cæneus* was invulnerable.

Ut præbuit artus ſatìs illæſos miranti; Cæneus ait, Age nunc, tentemus tua corpora noſtro ferro: que demiſit fatiferum enſem in armos, tenus capulo: que movit, verſavitque cæcam manum in viſcera, que fecit vulnus in vulnere. Ecce rabidi bimembres ruunt de voſto more: que omnes mittuntque feruntque tela in hunc unum. Tela retuſa cadunt. Elateïus Cæneus manet imperfoſſus que incruentatus ab omni ictu. Nova res fecerat attonitos. Monychus exclamat: Heu ingens dedecus! Populus ſuperamur ab uno, vixque viro. Quanquam ille eſt vir; nos ſumus, quod ille fuit, ſegnibus actis. Quid immania membra proſunt? Quid geminæ vires? Quid quòd duplex natura junxit in nobis animalia fortiſſima rerum reor nos nec eſſe natos Deâ matre, nec nos Ixione; qui erat tantus, ut coperet ſpem altæ Junonis. Nos ſuperamur ab hoſte ſemimari. Involvite ſaxa, trabenſque torojque, montes ſupèr, que elidite vivacem animam ſylvis miſſis. Sylva premat fauces: & pondus erit pro vulnere. Dixit: & nactus fortè trabem dejectam viribus inſani Auſtri, conjècit in validum hoſtem. Que fuit exemplum ſociis: que Othrys erat nudus arboris in parvo tempore: nec Pelion habebat umbras. Cæneus obrutus, immani cumulo, æſtuat ſub arboreo pondere: que fert robora congeſta duris

Ut ſatìs illæſos miranti præbuit artus;
Nunc age, ait Cæneus, noſtro tua corpora ferro
Tentemus capuloque tenus dimiſit in armos
Enſem fatiferum: cæcamque in viſcera movit,
Verſavitque manum: vulnuſque in vulnere fecit.
Ecce ruunt vaſto rabidi de more bimembres:
Telaque in hunc omnes unum mittuntq; feruntq;
Tela retuſa cadunt. Manet imperfoſſus ab omni
Inque-cruentatis Cæneus Elateïus ictu.
Fecerat attonitos nova res. Heu dedecus ingens!
Monychus exclamat: Populus ſuperamur ab uno,
Vixque viro, Quamquam ille vir eſt; nos ſegnibus actis,
Quod fuit ille, ſumus. Quid membra immania proſunt?
Quid geminæ vires? quid quòd fortiſſima rerum
In nobis natura duplex animalia junxit?
Nec nos matre Deâ, nec nos Ixione natos
Eſſe reor: qui tantus erat, Junonis ut altæ
Spem caperet. Nos ſemimari ſuperamur ab hoſte.
Saxa, trabeſque ſupèr, totoſque involvite montes:
Vivacemque animam miſſis elidite ſylvis.
Sylva premat fauces: & erit pro vulnere pondus.
Dixit: & inſani dejectam viribus Auſtri
Fortè trabem nactus, validum conjecit in hoſtem.
Exemplumque fuit: parvoque in tempore nudus
Arboris Othrys erat: nec habebat Pelion umbras.
Obrutus immani cumulo, ſub pondere Cæneus
Æſtuat arbore: congeſtaque robora duris

NOTES.

344. *Præbuit.*] He held out, expoſed.

347 *Fatiferum.*] Deadly, fatal.

Cæcamque.] Hidden, covered.

352. *Inque cruentatus.*] A *Tmeſis* for *incruentatuſque.*

353. *Nova res.*] A new Miracle.

355. *Segnibus actis.*] By cowardly Deeds.

356. *Quod*, &c.] *i. e.* a Woman. For *Cæneus* had before been a Woman.

359. *Matre Deâ.*] *Juno*, or rather by a Cloud preſented to *Ixion* for *Juno.*

360. *Tantus.*] ſc. *Tam magnanimus.*

361. *Spem.*] ſc. *Potiundæ. Tibullus* makes mention of this in his firſt Book.

Illic Juncnem tentare Ixionis auſi.
Verſantur celeri noxia membra rotâ.

Semimari.] Half Male.

363. *Miſſis ſylvis.*] By throwing the Trees of whole Woods on him.

Elidite.] Bruiſe, cruſh out.

365. *Inſani.*] Violent, raging.

366. *Trabem.*] A Tree.

Validum.] Mighty, ſtout, that could not be wounded by any Weapon.

367. *Exemplum fuit.*] *Exemplum* is properly a Thing which is ſet before us, either to be imitated or avoided. But the Perſon in whom there is ſomething to be imitated or avoided, is called an *Exemplar*, *i. e.* from whence the Example is taken. Therefore *Monychus* was an *Exemplum*, *i. e.* ſet an Example to the other *Centaurs*, for throwing Trees upon *Cæneus.* It is ſometimes uſed for a grievous Puniſhment, which may ſerve as a Warning to others that they do not offend. *Terence: Uterque in te exempla edent.* That is alſo called *Exemplum*, which is uſed in an Oration, either for the Sake of proving a Thing, or diſproving it.

368. *Nec habebat*, &c.] As Mount *Othrys* was, ſo was alſo Mount *Pelion*, ſtripped of its Trees.

369. *Obrutus.*] Overwhelmed, kept down under a huge Heap of Wood.

370. *Æſtuat.*] Sweats and pants for Breath.

Fert

Fert humeris. Sed enim poſtquam ſuper ora caputque
Crevit onus; neque habet quas ducat ſpiritus auras;
Deficit interdum: modo ſe ſuper aëra fruſtra
Tollere conatur, jactaſque evolvere ſylvas.
Interdumque movet. Veluti, quam cernimus ecce,
Ardua ſi terræ quatiatur motibus Ide.
Exitus in dubio eſt. Alii ſub inania corpus
Tartara detruſum ſylvarum mole ferebant.
Abnuit Ampycides: medioque ex aggere fulvis
Vidit avem pennis liquidas exire ſub auras;
Quæ mihi tunc primùm, tunc eſt conſpecta ſupremùm.
Hanc ubi luſtrantem leni ſua caſtra volatu
Mopſus, & ingenti circùm clangore ſonantem
Adſpexit, pariterque oculis animoque ſecutus;
O ſalve, dixit, Lapithææ gloria gentis,
Maxime vir quondam, ſed avis nunc unica, Cæneu.
Credita res auctore ſuo eſt. Dolor addidit iram:
Oppreſſumque ægrè tulimus tot ab hoſtibus unum.
Nec priùs abſtitimus ferrum exercere cruore;
Quàm data pars letho, partem fuga noxq; diremit.

humeris. Sed enim poſtquam onus crevit ſuper ora caputque; neque habet auras quas ſpiritus ducat; interdum deficit: modò conatur fruſtra tollere ſe ſuper aëra, que evolvere jactas ſylvas. Interdumque movet. Veluti ardua Ide, quam ecce cernimus, ſi quatiatur motibus terræ. Exitus eſt in dubio. Alii ferebant corpus moleſylvarum detruſum ſub inania Tartara. Ampycides abnuit: que vidit avem fulvis pennis exire ſub liquidas auras ex medio aggere: quæ tunc primùm, tunc ſupremùm eſt conſpecta mihi. Ubi Mopſus adſpexit hanc luſtrantem ſua caſtra leni volatu, & ſonantem circùm ingenti clamore, que ſecutus pariter oculis animoque; dixit, O ſalve, Cæneu, gloria Lapithæ gentis, maxime vir quondam, ſed nunc unica avis. Res eſt credita ſuo auctore. Dolor addidit iram: que tulimus ægrè unum oppreſſum ab tot hoſtibus. Nec abſtitimus exercere ferrum cruore; priùs quàm pars data letho, fuga noxque diremit partem.

NOTES.

372. *Neque habet*, &c.] Nor can he draw his Breath.

373. *Deficit.*] He faints away.

374. *Evolvere.*] To turn off, ſhake off.

375. *Ecce.*] Showing with his Finger Mount *Ida*.

377. *Exitus in dubio eſt.*] The Death of *Cæneus* was doubtful; for ſome aſſerted he died, others that he was turned into an Eagle.

379. *Abnuit.*] Denies it.

Fulvis pennis.] The Poet intimates, that *Cæneus* was transformed into an Eagle, which is of that Colour.

382. *Luſtrantem.*] Flying about, ſurveying.

383. *Mopſus,*] See above, *ver.* 311.

386. *Unica.*] Only, ſingular, or what may be denominated an *Unique*.

387. *Credita res*, &c.] The Thing was credited on the Teſtimony of *Mopſus*.

388. *Ægrè tulimus.*] We bore with Indignation.

389. *Abſtitimus.*] We gave over.

Exercere.] To rage by Slaughter againſt the *Centaurs*, by Reaſon of the Grief we conceived for the Death of *Cænæus*.

FAB. VI. *Periclymenus* turned into an Eagle, and ſlain by *Hercules*.

Periclymenus *had received from the God* Neptune *a Power to transform himſelf into various Shapes; but fighting againſt* Hercules *in the Shape of an Eagle, which he had transformed himſelf into, was at laſt ſlain by* Hercules *with an Arrow, as he was ſoaring aloft from him.*

HÆC inter Lapithas, & ſemihomines Centauros
Prælia, Tlepolemus, Pylio referente, dolorem

Pylio referente hæc prælia inter Lapithas & ſemihomines Centauros, Tlepolemus non tulit dolorem

NOTES.

2. *Tlepolemus.*] The Son of *Hercules*.

Pylio.] *Neſtor*, ſo called from *Pylos* a Town of *Meſſina*, in which he was born.

Alcidæ præterriti tacito ore: atque ait; Senior, mirum eſt oblivia Hectoreæ laudis acta tibi. Certè pater ipſe ſolebat referre ſæpè mihi nubigenas domitos à ſe. Pylius triſtis ad hæc: Quid cogis me meminiſſe malorum; & reſcindere luctus obductos annis? Que fateri odium offenſaſque in tuum genitorem? (Dî) ille quidem geſſit majora fide; & implevit orbem meritis; quod mallem poſſem negare: Sed neque laudamus Deïphobum, nec Polydamanta, nec Hectora ipſum. Enim quis laudaverit hoſtem? Ille tuus genitor quondam ſtravit Meſſenia mœnia: & diruit immeritas urbes Elinque Pylonque: que impulit ferrum flammamque in meos penates. Que ut taceam alios, quos ille peremit; fuimus bis ſex Neleidæ, conſpecta juventus. Bis ſex ceciderunt Herculeis viribus, minùs me uno. Atque ferendum eſt alios potuiſſe vinci. Mors Periclymeni eſt mira: cui Neptunus, auctor Nelei ſanguinis, dederat, poſſe ſumere quas figuras vellet, rurſuſque reponere ſumptas. Ubi hic eſt variatus nequicquam in omnes formas, vertitur in faciem volucris, quæ ſolet ferre fulmina curvis pedibus, gratiſſima Regi Divûm. Uſus viribus avis, hamatiſque pennis, que redunco roſtro, laniaverat ora viri unguibus. Tirynthius tendit in hunc arcus nimiùm certos: atque ferit ferentem ſublimia membra inter nubes, pendentemque, quà ala jungitur lateri.

Præteriti Alcidæ tacito non pertulit ore;
Atque ait; Herculeæ mirum eſt oblivia laudis
Acta tibi, ſenior. Certè mihi ſæpè referre
Nubigenas domitos a ſe pater ipſe ſolebat.
Triſtis ad hæc Pylius: Quid me meminiſſe malorum
Cogis; & obductos annis reſcindere luctus?
Inque tuum genitorem odium, offenſaſque fateri?
Ille quidem majora fide (Dî) geſſit; & orbem
Implevit meritis: quod mallem poſſe negare:
Sed neque Deïphobum, nec Polydamanta, nec ipſum
Hectora laudamus. Quis enim laudaverit hoſtem?
Ille tuus genitor Meſſenia mœnia quondam
Stravit: & immeritas urbes Elinque Pylonque
Diruit: inque meos ferrum flammamque penates
Impulit. Utque alios taceam, quos ille peremit;
Bis ſex Neleidæ fuimus, conſpecta juventus:
Bis ſex Herculeis ceciderunt, me minùs uno,
Viribus. Atque alios vinci potuiſſe ferendum eſt.
Mira Periclymeni mors eſt: cui poſſe figuras
Sumere quas vellet, rurſuſque reponere ſumptas
Neptunus dederat, Nelei ſanguinis auctor.
Hic, ubi nequicquam eſt formas variatus in omnes,
Vertitur in faciem volucris: quæ fulmina curvis
Ferre ſolet pedibus, Divûm gratiſſima Regi.
Viribus uſus avis, pennis roſtroque reduncо,
Hamatiſque viri laniaverat unguibus ora.
Tendit in hunc nimiùm certos Tirynthius arcus:
Atque inter nubes ſublimia membra ferentem,
Pendentemque ferit, lateri quà jungitur ala.

NOTES.

3. *Præteriti.*] Of his Father *Hercules*, paſſed by unnoticed.

Non pertulit.] He could not bear.

4. *Herculeæ.*] Of *Hercules*.

Oblivia acta tibi.] Which you forgot.

6. *Nubegenas.*] The *Centaurs*, born of a Cloud.

7. *Triſtis.*] *Neſtor* was troubled that *Tlepolemus* ſhould cenſure him, and he ſhould be obliged to relate Things which had been a Cauſe of Grief to him.

9. *Offenſaque.*] The Wrongs he did me.

10. *Major fide.*] Greater than can be believed, incredible.

12. *Sed neque*, &c.] *Neſtor* obſerves, that Enemies are not to be praiſed.

Deïphobum.] The Son of *Priamus*.

Polydamanta.] One of the moſt valiant of the *Trojan* Princes, ſo called, becauſe he ſubdued many of his Enemies.

14. *Meſſenia.*] A City of *Arcadia*.

15. *Elinque.*] *Elis*, a City near *Olympia*.

Pylonque.] A City of *Meſſenia*.

18. *Bis ſex.*] The twelve Sons of *Neleus*. *Neleus* was the Son of *Neptune*, who being driven from his Father's Houſe by his Brother *Pelias*, built the City *Pylos*, in *Meſſenia*.

19. *Me minùs uno.*] Except me only.

21. *Periclymeni.*] Of my Bother *Periclymenus*.

22. *Reponere.*] To lay aſide, diveſt himſelf of.

24. *Hic.*] *Periclymenus*.

25. *Quæ*, &c.] A Periphraſis of an Eagle.

26. *Divûm Regi.*] To *Jupiter*.

28. *Hamatiſque.*] Bent crooked like a Hook.

Viri.] Of *Hercules*.

29. *Tirynthius.*] *Hercules*, ſo called from *Tirynthe*, a City of *Peloponneſus*.

Nec

Nec grave vulnus erat; ſed rupti vulnere nervi
Deficiunt, motumque negant vireſque volandi.
Decidit in terram, non concipientibus auras
Infirmis pennis: & quà levis hæſerat alæ,
Corporis affixi preſſa eſt gravitate ſagitta:
Perque latus ſummum jugulo eſt exacta ſiniſtro.
Num videor debere tui præconia rebus
Herculis, ô Rhodiæ ductor pulcherrime claſſis?
Ne tamen ulteriùs, quàm fortia facta ſilendo,
Ulciſcar fratres ſolida eſt mihi gratia tecum.
Hæc poſtquam dulci Neleïus edidit ore:
A ſermone ſenis repetito munere Bacchi,
Surrexêre toris. Nox eſt data cætera ſomno.

Nec vulnus erat gravet ſed nervi rupti vulnere deficiunt illum, que negant motum vireſque volandi. Decidit in terram, infirmis pennis non concipientibus auras: & quà levis ſagitta hæſerat alæ, eſt preſſa gravitate affixi corporis: que exacta eſt per ſummum latus ſiniſtro jugulo. O pulcherrime ductor Rhodiæ claſſis, num videor debere præconia rebus tui Herculis? Tamen ne ulciſcar fratres ulteriùs quàm ſilendo fortia facta, eſt mihi ſolida gratia tecum.

Poſtquam Neleïus edidit hæc dulci ore; munere Bacchi repetito à ſermone ſenis, ſurrexêre toris. Cætera nox eſt data ſomno.

NOTES.

35. *Et quà levis*, &c.] And the Arrow tho' light which ſtuck faſt in the Wing, was borne down by the Weight of the Body in which it was fixed.

37. *Jugulo ſiniſtro.*] Through the left Side of the Throat.

Exacta.] Driven out through.

39. *Tui Herculis.*] ſc. *Patris.*

O ductor, &c.] Renowned *Tlepolemus*, Admiral of the Fleet, which thou didſt conduct out of the Iſland of *Rhodes* againſt the *Trojans*.

41. *Solida gratia.*] Firm Friendſhip.

42. *Neleïus.*] *Neſtor*, the Son of *Neleus*.

43. *A ſermone.*] After *Neſtor's* Speech.

FAB. VII. The Death of *Achilles*.

Neptune *diſpleaſed that his Son* Cygnus *had been ſlain by* Achilles, *and alſo* Hector, *the Defender of the Works he had built, deſires* Apollo, *his Fellow-Workman, to ſecond him in being revenged on him; as it was not poſſible to encounter him in cloſe Fight.* Apollo *granted his Requeſt, and mixing with the Army, unſeen by any, turned* Paris's *Bow towards* Achilles, *and ſo as to aim his Arrow at him unerringly.* Paris *wounded* Achilles *in the Heel, which was the only Part of his Body that was vulnerable, and ſo killed him.*

AT Deus æquoreas qui cuſpide temperat undas,
In volucrem corpus nati Stheneleïda verſum
Mente dolet patriâ: ſævumque peroſus Achillem
Exercet memores, plùs quàm civiliter, iras.
Jamque ferè tracto duo per quinquennia bello,
Talibus intonſum compellat Sminthea dictis.

At Deus qui temperat æquoreas undas cuſpide, dolet patriâ mente corpus nati verſum in volucrem Stheneleïda: que peroſus ſævum Achillem, exercet memores iras plùs quàm civiliter. Jamque bello tracto per ferè duo quinquennia, compellat intonſum Sminthea talibus dictis.

NOTES.

1. *Deus*, &c.] *Neptune.*

2. *Volucrem Stheneleïda.*] A Swan. *Cygnus* being the ſuppoſed Son of *Stheneleus*.

4. *Memores.*] Which he bore in Mind. As that of *Virg. Memorem Junonis ob iram.*

Plus quàm, &c.] In a hoſtile Manner.

5. *Tracto.*] Protracted, drawn or lengthened out.

6. *Intonſum.*] Having long Hair.

Sminthea.] *Apollo*, ſo called (omitting other Conjectures) becauſe when Mice infeſted *Chyſes*, a City of *Myſia*, he, hearing the Prayers of the Citizens, ſlew thoſe troubleſome Creatures with his Arrows; of which Benefit they being mindful, erected a Temple and Statue of *Apollo Smintheus*; becauſe, in their Dialect, Mice were called σμινθαι.

O longè gratiſſime mihi de fratris natis, qui poſuiſtis mecum irrita mœnia Trojæ; ecquid ingemis, et jamjam aſpicis has arces caſuras? aut ecquid doles tot millia cæſa defendentia muros? ecquid (ne perſequar omnes, ſubit umbra Hectoris tracti circum ſua Pergama? Cum tamen ille ferox, que cruentior bello ipſo, Achilles populator noſtri operis vivit adhuc. Det ſe mihi: faxo, ſentiat quid poſſim triplici cuſpide. At quoniam non datur concurrere cominùs hoſti; perde nec opinum occultâ ſagittâ. Delius annuit: atque indulgens pariter animo ſuoque patruoque, velatus nebulâ pervenit in Iliacum agmen: que in mediâ cæde virorum cernit Parin ſpargentem rara tela per ignotos Achivos: faſſuſque Deum, ait, Quid perdis ſpicula ſanguine plebis? Si qua cura tuorum eſt tibi; vertere in Æacidæ, que ulciſcere cæſos fratres. Dixit: & oſtendens Peliden ſternentem Troïa corpora ferro, obvertit arcus in illum: que direxit ſpicula certa lethifera dextrâ. Hoc fuit quo ſenex Priamus poſſit gaudere poſt Hectora cæſum. Igitur Achille, ille victor tantorum, vinceris à timido raptore Graiæ maritæ? At ſi fuerat cadendum tibi fœmineo Marte; mallet cecidiſſe Thermodontiacâ bipenni.

O mihi de fratris longè gratiſſime natis,
Irrita qui mecum poſuiſti mœnia Trojæ;
Ecquid, et has jamjam caſuras aſpicis arces,
Ingemis? aut ecquid tot defendentia muros
Millia cæſa doles? ecquid (ne perſequar omnes)
Hectoris umbra ſubit circum ſua Pergama tracti?
Cùm tamen ille ferox, belloque cruentior ipſo,
Vivit adhuc operis noſtri populator Achilles.
Det mihi ſe: faxo, triplici quid cuſpide poſſim,
Sentiat. At quoniam concurrere cominùs hoſti
Non datur: occultâ nec opinum perde ſagittâ.
Annuit: atque animo pariter patruoque, ſuoque,
Delius indulgens, nebulâ velatus in agmen
Pervenit Iliacum: mediâque in cæde virorum
Rara per ignotos ſpargentem cernit Achivos
Tela Parin: faſſuſque Deum, Quid ſpicula perdis
Sanguine plebis? ait. Si qua eſt tibi cura tuorum;
Vertere in Æaciden, cæſoſque ulciſcere fratres.
Dixit: & oſtendens ſternentem Troïa ferro
Corpora Peliden, arcus obvertit in illum:
Certaque lethiferâ direxit ſpicula dextrâ.
Quo Priamus gaudere ſenex poſt Hectora poſſet,
Hoc fuit. Ille igitur tantorum victor, Achille,
Vinceris à timido Graiæ raptore maritæ?
At ſi fœmineo fuerat tibi Marte cadendum;
Thermodontiacâ malles cecidiſſe bipenni.

NOTES.

7. *Natis.*] Of the Sons of my Brother *Jupiter.*

8. *Irrita.*] Periſhing, built in vain. In the following Verſe he ſays, *caſuras.*

12. *Subit.*] Doſt thou reflect?

Tracti.] ſc. *Achille.*

14. *Operis noſtri.*] *Neptune* and *Apollo* aſſiſted *Laomedon* in building *Troy.* See Book XI. Fab. VI.

Populator.] The Deſtroyer.

15. *Det mihi ſe.*] Should he commit himſelf to me, *i. e.* to the Sea.

Triplici.] With my Trident.

17. *Nec opinum.*] Unawares.

19. *Indulgens.*] Yielding to his requeſt.

20. *Iliacum.*] *Trojan.*

23. *Sanguine plebis.*] In ſlaying mean and vulgar Perſons.

24. *Æaciden.*] *Achilles*, the Grandſon of *Æacus.*

26. *Peliden.*] *Achilles*, the Son of *Peleus.*

27. *Certaque*, &c.] Thus *Virgil*,

Phœbe, graves Trojæ ſemper miſerate labores,
Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manuſque
Corpus in Æacidæ.

Æneas praying to *Phœbus*, *Æneid* VI. mentions his having directed the Dart into that Part of the Body which was vulnerable, for when his Mother dipped him in the *Stygian* Lake, ſhe held him by the Heel.

28. *Poſt Hectora.*] Since his Son *Hector* was ſlain.

29. *Ille igitur*, &c.] An Apoſtrophe to *Achilles*, expreſſing Indignation that he was ſlain by the effeminate *Paris.*

30. *Graiæ.*] Of a *Grecian* Woman, *Helen.*

Raptore.] *Paris*, by whom *Achilles* was ſlain.

31. *Fœmineo.*] Fighting againſt Women.

32. *Thermodontiacâ.*] By the Hand of the *Amazons*, whoſe Habitations lay about the River *Thermodon*, and whoſe Leader was *Penthe-ſila.* Virgil, Lib. I. Æneid. [*Bipennis* was an Inſtrument of the *Amazons*, with which they aſſaulted their Enemies; therefore in Coins the *Amazons* were repreſented, carrying a *Bipennis.*]

Jam

Jam timor ille Phrygum, duces & tutela Pelaſgi
Nominis, Æacides, caput inſuperabile bello,
Arſerat; armârat Deus idem, idemque cremârat.
Jam cinis eſt; & de tam magno reſtat Achille
Neſcio quid, parvam quod non benè compleat urnam.
At vivit, totum quæ gloria compleat orbem.
Hæc illi menſura viro reſpondet: & hâc eſt
Par ſibi Pelides, nec inania Tartara ſentit.
Ipſe etiam, ut cujus fuerit cognoſcere poſſis,
Bella movet clypeus: deque armis arma feruntur.
Non ea Tidydes, non audet Oïleus Ajax,
Non minor Atrides, non bello major & ævo,
Poſcere, non alii: ſoli Telamone creato
Laërtâque fuit tantæ fiducia laudis.
A ſe Tantalides onus invidiamque removit:
Argolicoſque duces mediis conſidere caſtris
Juſſit: & arbitrum litis trajecit in omnes.

Jam Æacides, ille timor Phrygum, decus & tutela Pelaſgi nominis, caput inſuperabile bello, arſerat; idem Deus armârat, idemque cremarat. Jam eſt cinis; & neſcio quid reſtat de tam magno Achille, quod non benè compleat parvam urnam. At gloria vivit, quæ compleat totum orbem. Hæc menſura reſpondet illi viro: & hâc Pelides eſt par ſibi, nec ſentit Tartara inania. Ipſe clypeus etiam ut poſſis cognoſcere cujus fuerit, movet bella: que arma feruntur de armis. Tydides non audet poſcere ea, non Oïleus Ajax, non minor Atrides, non major bello & ævo, non alii: Fiducia tantæ laudis fuit ſoli creato Telamone Laërtâque. Tantalides removit onus & invidiam a ſe: que juſſit Argolicos duces conſidere mediis caſtris: & trajecit arbitrium litis in omnes.

NOTES.

35. *Deus.*] *Vulcan, i. e.* Fire, who at the Entreaty of *Thetis*, made Arms for *Achilles*, and burnt him, when dead.

37. *Neſcio quid.*] But a ſmall Portion of Aſhes remains of ſo great a Man as *Achilles*, not enough to fill one ſmall Urn.

39. *Hæc menſura.*] The whole Orb of the Earth ſeems to be the only juſt Meaſure of the Glory of *Achilles*.

42. *Deque armis.*] There was great Contention about the Arms of *Achilles*. For after his Death, the Diſpute was hot between *Ajax* and *Ulyſſes* for his Armour and Arms, as may be ſeen in the next Book.

43. *Ea.*] The Armour of *Achilles*.

Tydides.] *Diomede*, the Son of *Tydeus*.

Oïleus Ajax.] The Son of *Oïleus*. There were two *Ajax*'s, this and the Son of *Telamon*.

44. *Minor Atrides.*] *Menelaus*, the younger Son of *Atreus*.

Major.] *Agamemnon*.

45. *Telamone creato.*] *Ajax* the Son of *Telamon*, whence he was called *Telamonius*.

46. *Laërtâque.*] And *Ulyſſes*, the Son of *Laërtes*.

47. *Tantalides.*] *Agamemnon* deriving his Original from *Tantalus*.

Removit.] Put off, freed himſelf from.

49. *Trajecit.*] Transferred.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN LIBER XIII.

FAB. I. The Contention between *Ajax* and *Ulysses*: and the Blood of *Ajax* turned into a *Hyacinth*.

The ARGUMENT.

Achilles *having been slain by* Paris, Ajax *laid Claim to his Armour, because he was his Cousin-German*; Ulysses *also laid Claim to them, because he thought himself superior to* Ajax *in Counsel and Valour: Upon this the Princes determined, that the warlike Atchievements of both should be examined into: and the Prize adjudged to the most worthy of the two by the whole Army. When* Ajax, *in the Presence of them all, had related his valiant Acts, by which he had assisted the* Grecians; *and* Ulysses *in his turn had related his Counsels, by which he had promoted the common Good, and induced the Generals to proceed to the War; he last of all shows the Image of* Minerva, *which he he had brought away with him from* Troy. *The* Greeks *having been before charmed with his Oration, and being now moved with the Sight of* Minerva's *Image, adjudged the Arms to* Ulysses. Ajax, *being enraged at the Indignity put upon him, fell upon his own Sword, and from his Blood a purple Flower grew called a* Hyacinth.

Duces consedêre: & coronâ vulgi stante, Ajax dominus septemplicis clypei surgit ad hos.

COnsedêre duces: & vulgi stante coronâ,
Surgit ad hos clypei dominus septemplicis Ajax,

NOTES.

1. *Duces.*] sc. *Agamemnon, Menelaus, Diomedes, Nestor, Idomeneus, &c.*

Vulgi stante coronâ.] The Whole Army standing in a Ring about them

2. *Surgit.*] *Juvenal* alludes to this Place. Sat. VII.

Consedêre duces, surgis tu pallidus Ajax,
Dicturus dubiâ pro libertate, bubulco
Judice.———

Clypei septemplicis.] Covered with the Hides of seven Oxen. So beneath:

———*frustra Telamone creatus*
Gestâsset læva taurorum tergora septem.

Utque

Utque erat impatiens iræ. Sigeïa torvo
Littora reſpiciens, claſſemque in littore vultu:
Intendenſque manus, Agimus, prô Jupiter! inquit,
Ante rates cauſam; & mecum confertur Ulyſſes?
At non Hectoreis dubitavit cedere flammis:
Quas ego ſuſtinui; quas hâc à claſſe fugavi.
Tutiùs eſt igitur fictis contendere verbis,
Quam pugnare manu. Sed nec mihi dicere promptum;
Nec facere eſt iſti. Quantumque ego Marte feroci,
Quantum acie valeo, tantùm valet iſte loquendo.
Nec memoranda tamen vobis mea facta, Pelaſgi,
Eſſe reor; vîdiſtis enim. Sua narret Ulyſſes;
Quæ ſinè teſte gerit, quorum nox conſcia ſola eſt.
Præmia magna peti fateor: ſed demit honorem
Æmulus Ajaci. Non eſt tenuiſſe ſuperbum,
Sit licèt hoc ingens, quicquid ſperavit Ulyſſes;
Iſte tulit pretium jam nunc certaminis hujus;
Quo cùm victus erit, mecum certâſſe feretur.
Atque ego, ſi virtus in me dubitabilis eſſet,

Utque erat impatiens iræ, reſpiciens Sigeïa littora, claſſemque in littore, torvo vultu: intendenſque manus, inquit, Prô Jupiter! agimus cauſam ante rates; & Ulyſſes confertur mecum? At non dubitavit cedere Hectoreis flammis: quas ego ſuſtinui; quas fugavi ab hâc claſſe. Igitur eſt tutiùs contendere fictis verbis, quàm pugnare manu. Sed nec eſt promptum mihi dicere; nec iſti facere. Quantumque ego valeo feroci Marte, quantùm acie, tantùm iſte valet loquendo. Pelaſgi, tamen nec reor mea facta eſſe memoranda vobis: enim ipſi vidiſtis ea. Ulyſſes narret ſua; Quæ gerit ſinè teſte, quorum nox ſola eſt conſcia. Fateor magna præmia peti: ſed æmulus demit honorem Ajaci. Licèt hoc præmium ſit ingens, non eſt ſuperbum tenuiſſe, quicquid Ulyſſes ſperavit. Iſte jam nunc tulit pretium hujus certaminis: quo cùm erit victus, feretur certâſſe mecum. Atque ego, ſi virtus eſſet dubitabilis in me,

NOTES.

2. *Ajax.*] As being the Son of *Telamon* and Brother of *Peleus*, was the Couſin of *Achilles*.

3. *Sigeïa.*] *Sigeum* is a City and Promontory of *Troy*, near which the *Grecian* Fleet lay.

4. *In littore.*] ſc. *Stantem.*

5. *Intendens.*] Stretching out towards the Fleet.

Agimus.] *Ajax* would fain ſhow that the Arms were due to him, rather than to *Ulyſſes*; firſt by Right of Succeſſion, or Inheritance, becauſe he was Couſin-German to *Achilles*, and alſo more nobly deſcended. And ſecondly, by Merit becauſe he had atcheived more noble Exploits than *Ulyſſes*; and he adds, that *Ulyſſes* was neither ſtrong nor large enough, and therefore not fit for wearing the Armour.

6. *Ante rates.*] The Ships which I alone reſcued from the Firebrands of *Hector*, when the *Greeks*, and *Ulyſſes* particularly, not able to reſiſt his Valour, ran away, and left them at his Mercy. For *Achilles* being angry with *Agamemnon*, for having taken away *Briſeis* from him, kept himſelf within his Tent, and would not fight. Whereupon *Hector*, with a ſelect band of the *Trojan* Youth, made an Attack upon the *Grecian* Fleet, and would have burnt it, had he not been beaten back by the Valour of *Ajax*.

Mecum, &c.] He ſhows his Indignation that ſuch a Perſon ſhould be put in Competition with him.

7. *At non*, &c.] But *Ulyſſes* did not one Moment heſitate.

8. *Hâc à claſſe.*] From this Fleet, *Ajax* pointing to it with his Finger, ſhows it to the *Greeks*.

9. *Fictis.*] Artfully compoſed.

10. *Sed nec*, &c.] So *Hercules*, Lib. IX. *Melior mihi dextra linguâ eſt.*]

11. *Iſti.*] ſc. *Ulyſſes*; he ſpeaks this with a Deal of Contempt.

Quantumque.] A Compariſon, by which he ſhows, that he excelled in fighting, as *Ulyſſes* might in talking.

16. *Præmia.*] The Armour of *Achilles* made by *Vulcan*.

Demit, &c.] He, by pretending to rival me, is a greater Diſparagement to me, than the Victory will be glorious, if obtained.

17. *Tenuiſſe.*] To have obtained.

Superbum.] Glorious.

18. *Sit licet*, &c.] Although that which we contend for is of great Value.

19. *Iſte tulit pretium*, &c.] If it be a demeaning to a Perſon of Worth and Valour to contend with a mean and cowardly Perſon, then he will gain Reputation, by having diſputed the Matter with one more noble than himſelf. And ſuch is *Ulyſſes* compared with me. The Ancients made uſe of the Pronoun *Iſte*, whenever they ſpoke of any one with contempt.

20. *Feretur.*] It will be told or reported. For it is an Honour to have contended with great Men, although you do not get the better of them.

21. *Virtus.*] Valour.

Nobilitate

eſſem potens nobilitate, creatus Telamone: qui cepit Trojana mœnia ſub forti Hercule: que intravit Colcha littora Pagaſæâ carinâ. Æacus eſt pater huic: quĩ reddit jura ſilentibus umbris, ubi grave ſaxum urget Æoliden Siſyphon. Summus Jupiter agnoſcit Æacon, que fatetur eſſe ſuam prolem. Sic Ajax tertius ab Jove. Achivi, tamen nec hæc ſeries ſtemmatis proſit in causâ; ſi non eſt communis mihi cum magno Achille. Erat frater: fraterna peto. Quid cretus Siſyphio ſanguine, & ſimillimus illi furtis & fraude, inſerit nomina alienæ gentis Æacidis? an arma neganda mihi quòd veni prior in arma, que ſub nullo indice? que ille videbitur potior, qui cepit ultima; directavitque militiam ficto furore: donec Naupliades, ſolertior illo, ſed inutilior ſibi, retexit commenta timidi animi, que traxit in vitata arma? Nunc ſumat optima arma qui noluit ſumere ulla. Simus nos inhonorati, & orbi donis patruelibus,

Nobilitate potens eſſem, Telamone creatus?
Mœnia qui forti Trojana ſub Hercule cepit:
Littora que intravit Pagaſæâ Colcha carinâ.
Æacus huic pater eſt: qui jura ſilentibus illîc
Reddit, ubi Æoliden ſaxum grave Siſyphon urget.
Æacon agnoſcit ſummus, prolemque fatetur
Jupiter eſſe ſuam. Sic ab Jove tertius Ajax.
Nec tamen hæc ſeries in causâ proſit, Achivi:
Si mihi cum magno non eſt communis Achille.
Frater erat; fraterna peto. Quid ſanguine cretus
Siſyphio, furtiſque, & fraude ſimillimus illi,
Inſerit Æacidis alienæ nomina gentis?
An quod in arma prior, nulloque ſub indice veni,
Arma neganda mihi? potiorque videbitur ille,
Ultima qui cepit; detrectavitque furore
Militiam ficto: donec ſolertior iſto,
Sed ſibi inutilior, timidi commenta retexit
Naupliades animi, vitataque traxit in arma?
Optima nunc ſumat, qui ſumere noluit ulla.
Nos inhonorati, & donis patruelibus orbi,

NOTES.

23. *Sub Hercule.*] *Hercules* was accompanied by *Telamon* to *Troy*, which was taken by them.

24. *Littoraque Colcha.*] Of *Colchos*; for *Telamon* ſailed to *Colchos* with *Jaſon*.

Pagaſæâ carinâ.] In the Ship *Argo*, which was built near *Pagaſus*, a Promontory and Town of *Theſſaly*.

25. *Huic.*] *Telamon's* Father.

Qui jura, &c.] *Æacus* was ſaid to be a Perſon of ſuch ſtrict Juſtice, that he was choſen Judge of the inferior Regions by *Pluto*.

Æoliden.] The Son of *Æolus*. But *Ajax* chuſes rather to name *Siſyphus*, than others who were tormented in Hell, becauſe *Siſyphus* is reckoned among the Anceſtors of *Ulyſſes*.

29. *Series.*] This Order of Deſcent, Pedigree.

31. *Frater.*] *Achilles* was the Son of him, who was Brother to *Ajax's* Father, therefore *Peleus* and *Telamon* were real Brothers, and Couſin-Germans, were alſo called Brothers becauſe born of Brothers.

33. *Inſerit nomina.*] Grafts, palms, foiſts Names of a different Family upon the noble Deſcendants of *Æacus*.

Æacidis.] *Achilles* and me, the Grandſon of *Æacus*.

34. *Nulloque ſub indice.*] Without any previous Notice given me.

35. *Potior.*] Preferable, more worthy.

Ille.] *Ulyſſes*.

36. *Ultima qui cepit*, &c.] Who of all the *Grecian* Generals took up Arms the laſt, feigning himſelf mad.

Detrectavitque.] Declined.

37. *Solertior.*] One of more Sagacity and Cunning than himſelf.

Iſto.] That *Ulyſſes*; ſpoken with contempt by uſing *iſto*.

38. *Sed ſibi*, &c.] *Palamedes* having made *Ulyſſes* his Enemy, was, by a falſe Accuſation, condemned by the *Grecian* Army as a Traitor, and put to Death; for *Ulyſſes* forged Letters, as though ſent by *Priamus* to *Palamedes*, intimating, that *Priamus* had ſent a great Sum in *Gold* to *Palamedes*, and that he intended to ſend another great Sum. Theſe Letters being brought to *Agamemnon*, all the Princes, except *Palamedes* met together to conſult about it, and could ſcarce think that *Palamedes* could be guilty of ſuch a Crime *Ulyſſes* pretended he would not have any Thing raſhly determined againſt ſo great a Man, unleſs the Gold was found in his Tent. But he having corrupted ſome of his Servants, had cauſed it to be hidden in the Ground there; and ſo having ſent Perſons to ſearch, who found it, *Palamedes* was ſtoned to Death by the whole Army, from which he deſerved very different Treatment.

Commenta.] Forgeries, Devices.

39. *Naupliades.*] *Palamedes*, the Son of *Nauplius*, who was the Son of *Neptune*, and *Amymone*, who reigned in *Eubœa*.

40. *Optima*, &c.] An Irony full of Indignation, by which *Ajax* intimates, that *Ulyſſes* was no Way deſerving of *Achilles's* Amour; but that he himſelf was moſt deſerving of it.

41. *Donis patruelibus.*] The Arms of his Father's Brother's Son.

Orbi.] Deprived.

Obtulimus

Obtulimus qui nos ad prima pericula, ſimus.
Atque utinam aut verus furor ille, ut creditus eſſet;
Nec comes hic Phrygias unquam veniſſet ad arces
Hortator ſcelerum! Non te, Pœantia proles,
Expoſitum Lemnos noſtro cum crimine haberet.
Qui nunc (ut memorant) ſylveſtribus abditus antris,
Saxa moves gemitu: Laërtiadæque precaris,
Quæ meruit: quæ Dî, Dî dent, non vana preceris.
Et nunc ille eadem nobis juratus in arma,
(Heu!) pars una ducum, quo ſucceſſore ſagittæ
Herculis utuntur, fractus morboque fameque,
Velaturque aliterque avibus; volucreſque petendo
Debita Trojanis exercet ſpicula fatis.
Ille tamen vivit, quia non comitavit Ulyſſem.
Mallet & infelix Palamedes eſſe relictus.
Viveret; aut certè lethum ſinè crimine haberet.
Quem malè convicti nimiùm memor iſte furoris
Prodere rem Danaam finxit: fictumque probavit
Crimen. Et oſtendit, quod jam præfoderat, aurum.
Ergo aut exilio vires ſubduxit Achivis
Aut nece. Sic pugnat, ſic eſt metuendus Ulyſſes.
Qui, licèt eloquio fidum quoque Neſtora vincat;
Haud tamen efficiet, deſertum ut Neſtora crimen
Eſſe rear nullum. Qui, cùm imploraret Ulyſſen
Vulnere tardus equi, feſſuſque ſenilibus annis,
Proditus à ſocio eſt. Non hæc mihi crimina fingi

qui obtulimus nos ad prima pericula. Atque utinam ille furor eſſet aut verus, aut creditus; nec hic hortator ſcelerum unquam veniſſet comes ad Phrygias arces? Pœantia proles, Lemnos non haberet te expoſitum cum noſtro crimine. Qui nunc (ut memorant) abditus ſylveſtribus antris, moves ſaxa gemitu: que precaris Laërtiadæ, quæ meruit: quæ Dî, Dî dent, non preceris vana. Et nunc ille juratus in eadem arma nobîs, (heu!) una pars ducum, quo ſucceſſore ſagittæ Herculis utuntur, fractus morboque fameque, velaturque aliturque avibus; que exercet ſpicula debita Trojanis fatis petendo volucres. Tamen ille vivit quia non comitavit Ulyſſen. Et infelix Palamedes mallet eſſe relictus. Viveret; aut certè haberet lethum ſinè crimine. Quem iſte nimiùm memor malè convicti furoris, finxit prodere rem Danaam; que probavit fictum crimen. Et oſtendit aurum quod jam præfoderat. Ergo ſubduxit vires Achivis, aut exilio aut nece. Sic Ulyſſes pugnat; ſic eſt metuendus. Qui, quoque licèt vincat fidum Neſtora eloquio; tamen haud efficiet, ut rear Neſtora deſertum eſſe nullum crimen. Qui cùm imploraret Ulyſſen tardus vulnere equi, feſſuſque ſenilibus annis, eſt proditus à ſocio. Tydides ſcit bene hæc crimina non fingi mihi:

NOTES.

43. *Furor.*] That Madneſs of *Ulyſſes*.

45. *Hortatur ſcelerum.*] Counſellor of wicked Device. Virg. II. *Scelerumque inventor Ulyſſes.*

Pœantia.] An Apoſtrophe to *Philoctetes* the Son of *Pœan*, to whom *Hercules* dying, gave his Bow and poiſoned Arrows, without which the Oracle declared *Troy* could not be taken. See above, *Lib.* IX. *Fab.* iii. *ver.* 102, 103, one of the Arrows fell upon his Foot, when he becoming lame, its poiſon having infected the Wound, he was by the Contrivance of *Ulyſſes* left in the Iſle of *Lemnos*. See what is ſaid Book IX.

46. *Lemnos.*] An Iſland dedicated to *Vulcan*.

48. *Laërtiadæque.*] To *Ulyſſes*, the Son of *Laërtes*.

53. *Velaturque.*] *Philoctetes* clothed himſelf with the Feathers of thoſe Birds he ſlew. So *Cicero* out of *Attius*, *Philoctetem pinnarum contextu corporis tegumentum feciſſe*: And *Philoctetes* himſelf in *Attius*, *Configo tardus celeres ſtans volatiles pro veſte pinnis membra textis contegens.*

Petendo.] In ſhooting.

54. *Debita.*] Deſtined for the Deſtruction of *Troy*, and without which the Fates had decreed *Troy* ſhould not be taken.

55. *Ille.*] *Philoctetes.*

57. *Certè.*] At leaſt.

Crimine.] Without being accuſed of Treaſon.

58. *Quem.*] *Palamedes*

Malè convicti furoris.] Of his pretended Madneſs being detected.

Nimiùm memor.] Becauſe, for remembring it *Palamedes*, who had deſerved ſo well of the *Grecian* Army, was put to death.

Iſte.] *Ulyſſes.*

60. *Præfoderat.*] What himſelf had hidden under the ground in *Palamedes's* Tent.

61. *Exilio.*] Leaving *Philoctetes* in *Lemnos* like a baniſhed Man.

Subduxit.] He withdrew from.

62. *Aut nece.*] Cauſing the Army to ſtone *Palamedes*.

Sic pugnat, &c.] An Irony; theſe Terrors, theſe Frauds, theſe Snares, theſe wicked Contrivances, are the military Exploits he has to boaſt of.

Eloquio.] In Eloquence.

56. *Ulyſſen.*] The Help of *Ulyſſes*.

67. *Proditus*, &c.] He was deſerted by

Scit

qui corripuit ſæpè vocatum ſuo nomine, que exprobravit fugam trepido amico. Superi aſpiciunt mortalia juſtis oculis. En eget auxilio, qui non tulit: utque reliquit, ſic erat linquendus. Ipſe dixerat legem ſibi. Conclamat ſocios. Adſum; videoque trementem, pallentemque metu, & trepidantem morte futurâ. Oppoſui molem clypei; texique jacentem; ſervavitque inertem animam (hîc eſt minimum laudis) Si perſtas certare, redeamus in illum locum: redde hoſtem, que tuum vulnus, ſolitumque timorem: que late poſt clypeum meum: & contende mecum ſub illo. At poſtquam eripui; cui vulnera non dederant vires ſtandi, fugit tardatus nullo vulnere. Hector adeſt: que ducit Deos ſecum in prælia, quàque ruit, non tu Ulyſſe tantùm terreris; ſed etiam fortes: ille trahit tantum timoris. Ego fudi hunc cominùs reſupinum ingenti pondere ovantem ſucceſſu ſanguineæ cædis. Ego unus ſuſtinui hunc poſcentem cum quo concurreret; que Achivi, voviſtis meam ſortem: & veſtræ preces valuêre. Si quæritis fortunam hujus pugnæ; non ſum ſuperatus ab illo. Ecce Troës ferunt ferrumque, ignemque, Jovemque in Danaas claſſes. Ubi nunc facundus Ulyſſes?

Scit bene Tydides: qui nomine ſæpè vocatum
Corripuit; trepidoque fugam exprobavit amico.
Aſpiciunt oculis Superi mortalia juſtis.
En eget auxilio, qui non tulit; utque reliquit,
Sic linquendus erat. Legem ſibi dixerat ipſe.
Conclamat ſocios. Adſum; videoquè trementem,
Pallentemque metu, & trepidantem morte futurâ.
Oppoſui molem clypei; texique jacentem;
Servavique animam (minimum eſt hîc laudis) inertem.
Si perſtas certare, locum redeamus in illum:
Redde hoſtem, vulnuſque tuum, ſolitumque timorem:
Poſt clypeumque late: & mecum contende ſub illo.
At poſtquam eripui; cui ſtandi vulnera vires
Non dederant, nullo tardatus vulnere fugit.
Hector adeſt: ſecumque Deos in prælia ducit,
Quàque ruit, non tu tantùm terreris, Ulyſſe;
Sed fortes etiam: tantum trahit ille timoris.
Hunc ego ſanguineæ ſucceſſu cædis ovantem.
Cominùs ingenti reſupinum pondere fudi.
Hunc ego poſcentem, cum quo concurreret, unus
Suſtinui: ſortemque meam voviſtis, Achivi:
Et veſtræ valuêre preces. Si quæritis hujus
Fortunam pugnæ; non ſum ſuperatus ab illo.
Ecce ferunt Troës ferrumque, ignemque, Jovemque
In Danaas claſſes. Ubi nunc facundus Ulyſſes?

NOTES.

Ulyſſes, and they who deſert their Comrades in Batle may well be called Traitors.

Mibi.] By me.

68. *Scit bene.*] He proves the Crime of his Adverſary by the Teſtimony of *Diomedes*.

Tydides.] *Diomedes.*

69. *Corripuit.*] Reprimanded him.

Trepidoque amico.] The cowardly *Ulyſſes*.

73. *Conclamat.*] The *Trojans* ſeeing *Socus*, one of their Companions, ſlain by *Ulyſſes*, ruſhed in upon him; and he would have been ſlain, had not *Ajax*, warned by *Menelaus*, come to his Aſſiſtance, as he was calling out for Help.

75. *Molem clypei.*] My vaſt Shield.

78. *Vulnuſque.*] Received. And the wound you.

80. *Cui ſtandi*, &c.] But, Oh admirable! he that could ſcarce ſtand by reaſon of the Wound *Socus* had given him, being defended by me, and delivered from the Danger he was in, was able to run away.

82. *Adeſt.*] Comes.

Deos.] The Aſſiſtance or Protection of the Gods, eſpecially of *Jupiter*.

83. *Non tu*, &c.] Emphatically; not only thou, the moſt timorous of all Men, was put into a Fright at the Sight of *Hector*; but ſome of the braveſt Men.

84. *Tantum trahit ille timoris.*] An Epiphonema or Acclamation.

85. *Ovantem.*] Triumphing.

86. *Cominùs.*] Very properly *Cominùs*: A little before it was *Eminùs*. For it was more to the Honour of *Ajax* to have engaged *Hector* Hand to Hand, than at a Diſtance.

Fudi.] I laid him proſtrate having thrown a Huge ſtone at him, full on his Boſom.

87. *Hunc.*] *Hector.*

Poſcentum cum quo concurreret.] Challenging.

88. *Suſtinui.*] *Telamon Ajax* offered to engage *Hector* by Lot; when, Night coming on, they quitted the Combat with equal Honour. They made preſents one to the other; for *Hector* ſent *Ajax* a Sword, and *Ajax* preſented *Hector* with a Belt.

Sortemque meam voviſtis.] You wiſhed that the Lot might fall to me.

89. *Et veſtræ*, &c.] For as they wiſhed, it fell to the Lot of *Ajax* to engage with *Hector*.

90. *Non ſum*, &c.] For they both quitted the Field with equal Honour.

91. *Jovemque.*] The Aſſiſtance of *Jupiter*, who favoured *Hector*.

Nempe

Nempe ego mille meo protexi pectore puppes,
Spem veſtri reditûs. Date tot pro navibus arma.
Quòd ſi vera licet mihi dicere; quæritur iſtis,
Quàm mihi, major honos: conjunctaque gloria noſtra eſt.
Atque Ajax armis, non Ajaci arma petuntur.
Conferat his Ithacus Rheſum, imbellemque Dolona,
Priamidenque Helenum raptâ cum Pallade captum.
Luce nihil geſtum, nihil eſt Diomede remoto.
Si ſemel iſta datis meritis tam vilibus arma;
Dividite: & major pars ſit Diomedis in illis.
Quò tamen hæc Ithaco? qui clam, qui ſemper inermis
Rem gerit; & furtis incautum decipit hoſtem?
Ipſe nitor galeæ claro radiantis ab auro
Inſidias prodet, manifeſtabitque latentem.
Sed neque Dulchius ſub Achillis caſſide vertex
Pondera tanta feret. Nec non oneroſa graviſque
Pelias eſſe poteſt imbellibus haſta lacertis.
Nec clypeus vaſti cœlatus imagine mundi
Conveniet timidæ, natæque ad furta ſiniſtræ.
Debilitaturum quid te petis, improbe, munus?
Quod tibi ſi populi donaverit error Achivi;
Cur ſpolieris, erit; non, cur metuaris ab hoſte.

nempe ego protexi mille puppes ſpem veſtri reditûs, meo pectore. Date arma pro tot navibus. Quòd ſi licet mihi dicere vera; major honos quæritur iſtis quàm mihi: que noſtra gloria eſt conjuncta: atque Ajax petitur *armis, non arma petuntur Ajaci. Ithacus conferat Rheſum, imbellemque Dolona, Priamidenque Helenum, captum cum raptâ pallade. Nihil geſtum luce, nihil Diomede remoto. Si ſemel datis iſta arma tam vilibus meritis; dividite; major pars in illis ſit Diomedis. Tamen quò hæc Ithaco? qui clam, qui ſemper inermis; & decipit incautum hoſtem furtis? Ipſe nitor galeæ radiantis ab claro auro prodet inſidias, que manifeſtabit latentem. Sed neque Dulchius vertex ſub caſſide Achillis feret tanta pondera. Nec haſta Pelias poteſt non eſſe oneroſa graviſque imbellibus lacertis. Nec clypeus cœlatus imagine vaſti mundi conveniet timidæ ſiniſtræ, natæque ad furta. Improbe, quid petis munus debilitaturum te? quod ſi error Achivi populi donaverit tibi;* erit cauſa *cur ſpolieris; non cur metuaris ab hoſte.*

NOTES.

93. *Nempe ego, &c.*] *Ajax* defended the Navy from the Enemy's Fire unaſſiſted by the other *Grecian* Generals who remained terrified.

Protexi.] I defended.

94. *Date.*] *q. d.* I have given you ſo many Ships, by preſerving them at the Hazard of my Life, and what do I deſerve for ſo great a Service?

95. *Quæriter iſtis, &c.*] They will not be ſo great an Honour to *Ajax*, as *Ajax* will be to them.

98. *Conferat.*] Let *Ulyſſes* compare with theſe brave Actions of mine, *Rheſus* King of *Thrace*, who came to the Aſſiſtance of the *Trojans* with white Horſes; but with his Men, was ſlain by *Diomedes* and *Ulyſſes*, that very Night he came to *Troy*.

Ithacus.] *Ulyſſes*, ſo called from *Ithaca* in the *Ionian* Sea, where *Ulyſſes* reigned.

Imbellemque.] Not warlike, effeminate.

Dolona.] The Son of *Eumedes*. *Ajax* does not deny, that *Ulyſſes* had done ſometning; but he would fain make his Actions appear contemptible.

99. *Priamedenque.*] The Son of *Priamus*.

Helenum.] Who revealed the ſecret Fates of the *Trojans* to the *Greeks*, and was taken by *Diomedes* and *Ulyſſes*.

Pallade.] The *Palladium*, on which the Fate of *Troy* depended, which *Ulyſſes* and *Diomedes* carried away, having ſlain the Guards of her Temple.

103. *Quò.*] For what, for what End, *&c. petuntur.*

Tamen, &c.] By this *Ajax* ſhows, that the Armour of *Achilles* would be very inconvenient to *Ulyſſes*, who was quite timorous.

104. *Furtis.*] Deceits, Frauds, Snares, or Ambuſhe.

Incautum.] The unwary.

105. *Ipſe nitor, &c.*] An Argument taken from inutility that the Arms of *Achilles* could not be of any Uſe to *Ulyſſes*, one of the moſt timorous Men living.

107. *Dulchius vertex.*] The Head of *Ulyſſes*.

108. *Nec non, &c.*] And *Achilles*'s Spear cannot but be burthenſome and heavy to his weak Arms.

110. *Clypeus vaſti, &c.*] In the Shield of *Achilles* was engraven the whole Syſtem of the World, the Heaven and its Stars, the Earth with its Cities and People; and alſo the Ocean.

112. *Debilitaturum.*] That muſt debilitate or weaken.

Et fuga (quâ ſolâ, timidiſſime, vincis cunctos) eſt futura tarda tibi trahenti tanta geſtamina. Adde quòd iſte tuus clypeus, paſſus prælia tam rarò, eſt integer. Novus ſucceſſor eſt habendus noſtro, qui ferendo tela patet millo plagis. Denique quid opus eſt verbis? ſpectemur agendo. Arma viri fortis mittantur in medios hoſtes. Inde jubete peti: & ornate referentem relatis. Satus Telamone finierat, que murmur vulgi ſecutum eſt ultima. Donec Laërtius heros adſtitit: atque ſuſtulit oculos, moratos paulùm tellure, ad proceres; que reſolvit ora expectato ſono: neque gratia abeſt facundis dictis. Pelaſgi, ſi mea vota valuiſſent cum veſtris, bæres tanti certaminis non foret ambiguus: tu Achille potieris *tuis armis, non potiremur te. Quem quoniam non æqua fata negârunt mibi vobiſque, (ſimul terſit lumina veluti lachrymantia manu) quis meliùs ſuccedit magno Achilli, quam per quem magnus Achilles ſucceſſit Danais? Modò ne proſit huic, quòd videtur hebes eſſe, ut eſt; neve ingenium noceat mibi, quod, Achivi,* profuit

Et fuga (quâ ſolâ cunctos, timidiſſime, vincis)
Tarda futura tibi eſt geſtamina tanta trahenti.
Adde, quòd iſte tuus, tam rarò prælia paſſus,
Integer eſt clypeus. Noſtro, qui tela ferendo
Mille patet plagis, novus eſt ſucceſſor habendus.
Denique quid verbis opus eſt? ſpectemur agendo.
Arma viri fortis medios mittantur in hoſtes.
Indè jubete peti; & referentem ornate relatis.
Finierat Telamone ſatus; vulgique ſecutum
Ultima murmur erat. Donec Laërtius heros
Adſtitit: atque oculos paulùm tellure moratos
Suſtulit ad proceres; expectatoque reſolvit
Ora ſono; neque abeſt facundis gratia dictis.
Si mea cum veſtris valuiſſent vota, Pelaſgi.
Non foret ambiguus tanti certaminis hæres:
Tuque tuis armis, nos te potiremur, Achille.
Quem quoniam non æqua mihi vobiſque negârunt
Fata, (manuque ſimul veluti lachrymantia terſit
Lumina) quis magno meliùs ſuccedet Achilli?
Quàm per quem magnus Danais ſucceſſit Achilles,
Huic modò ne proſit, quòd, ut eſt, hebes eſſe videtur;
Neve mihi noceat, quod vobis ſemper, Achivi,
Profuit ingenium; meaque hæc facundia, ſi qua eſt
Quæ nunc pro domino, pro vobis ſæpe locuta eſt,
Invidiâ careat: bona nec ſua quiſque recuſet.
Nam *genus, & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipſi,*

wobis ſemper; meaque hæc facundia, ſi qua eſt quæ ſæpe locuta eſt pro vobis, nunc pro domino, careat invidiâ: nec quiſque recuſet ſua bona. Nam vix voco genus & proavos & ea quæ ipſi non fecimus,

NOTES.

116. *Trahenti.*] This he ſpoke properly enough, for the Things we are not able to carry we rather draw or drag along.

121. *Viri fortis.*] Of *Achilles.*

122. *Indè.*] From the midſt of the Enemies.

123. *Finierat*, &c.] Theſe are the Words of the Poet, till you come to *Si mea*, &c.

124. *Ultima.*] The laſt Part of his Speech.

Murmur.] For the People ſeemed, by their Murmur, to approve what *Ajax* had ſaid.

Laërtius heros.] *Ulyſſes.*

125. *Adſtitit.*] Roſe up.

Atque oculos paulùm tellure moratos.] Keeping his Eyes for a ſhort Time fixed on the Ground.

128. *Si mea*, &c.] *Ulyſſes*, by his Exordium firſt artfully gets the good Will of his Judges; And then making a ſhow of his Grief for the Death of *Achilles*, works them up to Commiſeration with him.

134. *Quàm per quem*, &c.] Than he by whoſe Means *Achilles* was brought to the *Trojan* War, and that was by the Means of *Ulyſſes*. *Thetis*, the Mother of *Achilles*, knowing her Son would loſe his Life in the *Trojan* War, dreſſed him up in the Habit of a Virgin, and ſent him to board with *Lycomedes*, King of *Scyros*, that he might be educated among his Daughters, and ſo lie concealed till *Troy* ſhould be taken: But it not being poſſible that *Troy* ſhould be taken without *Achilles*, and being not to be found, *Ulyſſes* went to *Lycomedes*, and carried with him a great many fine things for Women's Uſe; But among them a Sword, Shield, and Helmet; and then laying them all out in Sight, *Achilles*, not minding the other Things, began to handle the Sword and Shield; by which he was known and was brought to the *Trojan* War.

137. *Ingenium.*] Wit, Genius, Quickneſs of Thought.

Meaque, &c.] *Ulyſſes* endeavouring to acquit himſelf of the Suſpicion being reputed arrogant and at the ſame Time anſwers what *Ajax* ſaid.

——*Quantumque ego Marte feroci,*
Quantum acie valeo, tantum valet iſte loquendo.

139. *Invidiâ careat.*] Let it not be envied by you. For *Ajax* had endeavoured to make *Ulyſſes* envied on account of his Eloquence, when he ſaid *Tutius eſt fictus igitur contendere verbis Quàm pugnare manu.*

Bona ſua.] One's own, either given him by Nature, or acquired by Induſtry, *q. d.* every one may appropriate to himſelf thoſe Things, and boaſt of them occaſionally.

Vix

Vix ea noſtra voco. Sed enim, quia retulit Ajax
Eſſe Jovis pronepos, noſtri quoque ſanguinis auctor
Jupiter eſt; totidemque gradus diſtamus ab illo.
Nam mihi Laërtes pater eſt, Arceſius illi,
Jupiter huic: neque in his quiſquam damnatus, & exul.
Eſt quoque per matrem Cyllenius addita nobis
Altera nobilitas. Deus eſt in utroque parente.
Sed neque materno quòd ſum generoſior ortu,
Nec mihi quòd pater eſt fraterni ſanguinis inſons,
Propoſita arma peto: meritis expendite cauſam.
Dummodò quòd fratres Telamon Peleuſque fuerunt,
Ajacis meritum non ſit: nec ſanguinis ordo,
Sed virtutis honos, ſpoliis quæratur in iſtis.
Aut ſi proximitas, primuſque requiritur hæres;
Eſt genitor Peleus, eſt Pyrrhus filius illi.
Quis locus Ajaci? Phthian Scyronve ferantur.
Nec minùs eſt iſto Teucer patruelis Achilli.
Num petit ille tamen? num ſperat ut auferat arma?
Ergo operum quoniam nudum certamen habetur;
Plura quidem feci, quàm quæ comprendere dictis
In promptu mihi ſit. Rerum tamen ordine ducar.
Præſcia venturi genitrix Nereïa lethi
Diſſimulat cultu natum. Deceperat omnes,
In quibus Ajacem, ſumptæ fallacia veſtis.
Arma egò fœmineis animum motura virilem

noſtra. *Sed enim quia Ajax retulit eſſe pronepos Jovis, quoque Jupiter eſt auctor noſtri ſanguinis; diſtamus totidem gradus ab illo: Nam Laërtes eſt pater mihi, Arceſius illi, Jupiter huic: neque quiſquam in his damnatus & exul. Quoque Cyllenius eſt altera nobilitas addita nobis per matrem. Deus eſt in utroque parente. Sed neque peto propoſita arma, quòd ſum generoſior materno ortu, nec quòd pater eſt mihi, inſons fraterni ſanguinis: expendite cauſam meritis. Dummodò non ſit meritum Ajacis, quòd Telamon Peleuſque fuerunt fratres; nec ordo ſanguinis, ſed bonos virtutis quæratur in iſtis ſpoliis. Aut ſi proximitas, primuſque hæres requiritur, Peleus eſt genitor, Pyrrhus eſt filius illi. Quis locus Ajaci? ferantur Phthian Scyronve. Nec Teucer eſt minùs patruelis Achilli iſto. Num tamen ille petit? num ſperat ut auſe at arma? ergo quoniam nudum certamen operum habetur; quidem feci plura quàm quæ ſit in promptu mihi comprehendere dictis. Tamen ducar ordine rerum. Nereïa genitrix, Fallacia ſumptæ veſtis deceperat*

præſcia lethi ſui filii *venturi, diſſimulat natum cultu* muliebri. *omnes, in quibus Ajacem. Ego inſerui arma motura virilem animum,*

NOTES.

142. *Retulit eſſe Jovis.*] Himſelf to be *Jupiter's* Grandſon. A *Greek* Conſtruction.

144. *Illi.*] To *Laërtes.*

145. *Huic.*] To *Arceſius.*

Quiſquam damnatus, &c.] As *Peleus*, the Father of *Achilles*, and *Telamon* the Father of *Ajax* were. For *Peleus* ſlew his Brother *Phocus.* (See *Lib* XI. *Fab.* vii. *ver.* 3.) And *Ulyſſes* argues, that *Telamon* was not innocent of his Brother's Death; having wounded him in the Neck with his Sword, as below, *ver.* 149, upon which Account they were both baniſhed by *Æacus.* This *Ulyſſes* mentions, to wipe off what was objected againſt him, concerning *Siſyphus*, who was reckoned among the Anceſtors of *Ulyſſes*, by the Mother's Side. And in this he ſhows himſelf to be more noble than *Ajax*; becauſe he was not blemiſhed with any Mark of Infamy on his Father's Side; whereas both the Father and Uncle of *Ajax* were baniſhed for killing their Brother.

146. *Cyllenius.*] *Mercury*, ſo called from *Cyllene*, a Mountain of *Arcadia*, often mentioned before. The Mother of *Ulyſſes* was the Daughter of *Autolycus*, whoſe Father was *Mercury.*

149 *Inſons.*] Innocent, guiltleſs.

155. *Illi.*] To *Achilles.*

156. *Phthian.*] Where *Peleus* is.

Scyronve] Where *Pyrrhus* then was, who afterwards was ſent for by the *Greeks.*

157. *Teucer.*] The Brother of *Ajax*: For *Ajax* was the Son of *Telamon* by *Eribœa*, and *Teucer* by *Heſione.*

159. *Ergo operum* &c.] And now as the proper Matter in Debate is, which of us has ſerved the *Grecian* Army, by the nobleſt Exploits; I have indeed atchieved many Things; yet am I not able to number up all I have done.

162. *Præſcia venturi*, &c.] Here *Ulyſſes* begins to relate his own Merits, without Arrogance.

Genitrix Nereïa.] *Thetis*, the Daughter of *Nereus* was the Mother of *Achilles.*

163. *Cultu*, &c.] By his Dreſs, for *Achilles* was diſguiſed in the Habit of a Virgin. See what is ſaid above, at *Verſe* 134.

164. *In quibus.*] Among whom.

165. *Arma.*] A Sword, Spear, and Shield.

mercibus. Neque heros adhuc projecerat virgineos habitus. Cum dixi tenenti parmam haſtamque, Nate Deâ; Pergama peritura reſervant ſe tibi. Quid dubitas evertere ingentem Trojam? injeci manum; que miſi fortem ad fortia, ergo opera illius ſunt mea. Ego domui Telephon pugnantem haſtâ: que refeci victum orantem. Quòd Thebæ cecidere eſt meum. Credite me cepiſſe Leſbon, me Tenedon, Chryſenque & Cyllan, urbes Apollinis, & Scyron. Putate Lyrneſia mœnia concuſſa procubuiſſe ſolo meâ dextrâ. Utque taceam alias; nempe dedi qui poſſet perdere ſævum Hectora. Inclytus Hector jacet per me. Peto hæc arma, illis armis, quibus Achilles eſt inventus. Dederam Achilli *vivo, repoſco poſt fata* illius. *Ut dolor unius pervenit ad omnes Danaos; que mille carinæ complêrunt Euboïcam Aulida; flamina expectata diu ſunt nulla aut contraria claſſi: duræque ſortes jubent Agamemnona mactare immeritam natam ſævæ Dianæ. Genitor denegat hoc: que iraſcitur Divis ipſis: atque tamen pater eſt in rege. Ego verti mite ingenium parentis ad publica commoda verbis. Equidem nunc fateor, Atrides ignoſcit faſſo;*

Mercibus inſerui. Neque adhuc projecerat heros
Virgineos habitus. Cùm parmam haſtamque tenenti,
Nate Deâ, dixi; tibi ſe peritura reſervant
Pergama. Quid dubitas ingentem evertere Trojam?
Injecique manum; fortemque ad fortia miſi,
Ergo opera illius mea ſunt. Ego Telephon haſtâ
Pugnantem domui: victum orantemque refeci.
Quod Thebæ cecidêre, meum eſt. Me credite Leſbon,
Me Tenedon, Chryſenque, & Cyllan Apollinis urbes,
Et Scyron cepiſſe. Meâ concuſſa putate
Procubuiſſe ſolo Lyrneſia mœnia dextrâ.
Utque alias taceam; qui ſævum perdere poſſet
Hectora, nempe dedi. Per me jacet inclytus Hector.
Illis hæc armis, quibus eſt inventus Achilles,
Arma peto. Vivo dederam, poſt fata repoſco.
Ut dolor unius Danaos pervenit ad omnes:
Aulidaque Euboïcam complêrunt mille carinæ;
Expectata diu, nulla aut contraria claſſi,
Flamina ſunt: duræque jubent Agamemnona ſortes
Immeritam ſævæ natam mactare Dianæ.
Denegat hoc genitor; Diviſque iraſcitur ipſis:
Atque in rege tamen pater eſt. Ego mite parentis
Ingenium verbis ad publica commoda verti.
Nunc equidem fateor, faſſoque ignoſcat Atrides;

NOTES.

166. *Projecerat.*] Had laid aſide.

170. *Ad fortia.*] ſc. *Gerenda.* To perform.

171. *Ergo*, &c.] *Ulyſſes* aſcribes all the valiant Actions that *Achilles* did, to himſelf; he diſcovered him when he lay concealed, and brought him to the *Trojan* War.

Telephon.] A King of *Lycia*, the Son of *Hercules*, by the Nymph *Auge*; who, having oppoſed the *Greeks*, was wounded in the Thigh by *Achilles*; and having received a ſecond Wound, was cured. See *Lib.* XII. *Fab.* iii. *ver.* 49.

172. *Orantemque refeci.*] I healed the Wound with the Spear that gave it.

174. *Tendon*, &c.] *Trojan* Cities in which *Apollo* was worſhipped.

176. *Procubuiſſe ſolo.*] Laid level with the Ground.

Lyrneſia mœnia.] *Lyrneſſus* was a *Trojan* City, whence *Achilles* carried away *Briſeis*.

177. *Sævum.*] Great, terrible.

180. *Dederam.*] ſc. *Arma*, the Weapons which I had packed up among other female Trinkets. For then *Achilles* began firſt to wear and handle Arms in the Way of exerciſing himſelf in them.

Poſt fata.] After his Death.

181. *Dolor.*] In the ſecond place *Ulyſſes* mentions his own perſonal Merit, which he proves was ſuperior to that of *Ajax*. For when the thouſand Grecian Ships were detained at *Aulis* by a Tempeſt, and could not ſail; and the *Augurs* were conſulted to account for the Reaſon of it, anſwered, that *Diana* muſt be appeaſed with the Blood of *Iphigenia*, the Daughter of *Agamemnon*, who had by Chance killed a Doe which belonged to *Diana*: Then the Father, quite reluctant to ſacrifice his Daughter, was at length prevailed on by the Eloquence of *Ulyſſes*, to prefer the common Good before his private Affection. Which, if *Agamemnon* had not done, the *Grecian* Navy could not have ſailed from *Aulis*.

Unius.] Of *Menelaus*, becauſe of *Helena*, who had been ſtolen away from him.

Pervenit Danaos, &c.] Became a common Cauſe to all the *Greeks*.

182. *Aulidaque.*] *Aulis* a City of *Bœotia* with a large Port was famous for the rendezvous of a Thouſand Ships of the *Grecians*.

184. *Flamina.*] The Winds.

Duræque ſortes.] The cruel Oracles.

185. *Natam.*] *Iphigenia*, his Daughter.

186. *Genitor.*] Her Father *Agamemnon*.

187. *Pater.*] The Affection of a Father.

Difficilem

Difficilem tenui ſub iniquo judice cauſam.
Hunc tamen utilitas populi, fraterque, datique
Summa movet ſceptri; laudem ut cum ſanguine penſet;
Mittor & ad matrem: Quæ non hortanda, ſed aſtu
Decipienda fuit. Quò ſi Telamonius îſſet,
Orba ſuis eſſent etiamnum lintea ventis.
Mittor & iliacas audax orator ad arces:
Viſaque & intrata eſt altæ mihi curia Trojæ.
Plenaque adhuc erat illa viris. Interritus egi,
Quam mihi mandârat communis Græcia, cauſam;
Accuſoq; Parin; prædamq; Helenamq; repoſco:
Et moveo Priamum, Priamoque Antenora junctum.
At Paris, & fratres, & qui rapuêre ſub illo,
Vix tenuêre manus (ſcis hoc, Menelaë) nefandas:
Primaque lux noſtri tecum fuit illa pericli.
Longa referre mora eſt, quæ conſilioque manuq;
Utiliter feci ſpatioſi tempore belli.
Poſt acies primas, urbis ſe mœnibus hoſtes
Continuêre diu; nec aperti copia Martis
Ulla fuit. Decimo demum pugnavimus anno.
Quid facis interea, qui nil niſi prælia nôſtri?
Quis tuus uſus erat? Nam ſi mea facta requiris;
Hoſtibus inſidior: foſſas munimine cingo:
Conſolor ſocios; ut longi tædia belli
Mente ferant placidâ: doceo, quo ſimus alendi
Armandique modo: mittor quò poſtulat uſus.

tenui difficilem cauſam ſub iniquo judice. Tamen utilitas populi, fraterque, que ſumma dati ſceptri movet hunc; ut penſet laudem cum ſanguine filiæ ſuæ immolandæ. *Et mittor ad matrem: Quæ non fuit hortanda, ſed decipienda aſtu. Quò ſi Telamonius îſſet, lintea eſſent etiamnum orba ſuis ventis. Et mittor audax orator ad Iliacas arces: & curia altæ Trojæ eſt viſa & intrata mihi. Que illa erat adhuc plena viris. Egi interritus cauſam quam communis Græcia mandârat mihi: accuſoque Parin; que repoſco prædamque Helenamque: & moveo Priamum, & Antenora junctum Priamo. At Paris, & fratres, & qui rapuêre ſub illo, vix tenuêre nefandas manus (Menelaë ſcis hoc) que illa fuit prima lux noſtri pericli tecum. Longa eſt mora referre, quæ feci utiliter tempore ſpatioſi belli conſilioque manuque. Poſt primas acies hoſtes continuêre ſe diu mœnibus urbis; nec fuit ulla copia aperti Martis. Pugnavimus demum decimo anno. Interea quid facis, qui nôſti nil niſi prælia? quis tuus uſus erat? nam ſi requiris mea facta; inſidior hoſtibus: cingo foſſas munimine: conſolor ſocios; ut ferunt tædia longi belli placidâ mente: doceo, quo modo ſimus alendi armandique; mittor quò uſus poſtulat.*

NOTES.

190. *Difficilem.*] Becauſe of the *Partiality* of the Judge; for *Agamemnon* ſeemed more influenced by paternal Affection than the common Good.

Tenui.] I had to make good.

192. *Summa dati ſceptri.*] The chief Command.

Laudem.] Glory. All theſe Motives were mentioned by *Ulyſſes* to *Agamemnon*, by Way of Perſuaſion for the public Good. His Brother *Menelaus*, and the chief Command given him.

Sanguine.] Of *Iphigenia* to be ſacrificed.

193. *Hortanda.*] Not to be adviſed to the Meaſure.

194. *Decipienda.*] *Ulyſſes* intreated the Mother of *Iphigenia*, to let him take her with him under a Pretence of having her eſpouſed to *Achilles* by *Agamemnon*.

195. *Orba ſuis eſſent, &c.*] We ſhould not have had a favourable Wind 'till this Time; as if he had ſaid *Telemonius, i. e. Ajax* would never have prevailed upon either Father or Mother to part with *Iphigenia*.

196. *Orator.*] An Ambaſſador.

198. *Plenaque, &c.*] He intimates that he went boldly to *Priamus*; not by night, but by Day, while the Court was full of Men; or when as yet there had not been ſo many of the *Trojan* Heroes ſlain.

200. *Prædamque.*] Whatſoever *Paris* had carried away with *Helen*.

201. *Antenora junctum.*] Who had joined *Priamus* in Opinion: For *Antenor* was always inclined that *Helena* ſhould be reſtored to *Menelaus*.

202. *Sub illo.*] Under the Influence and Command of *Paris*.

203. *Vix tenuêre manus.*] Were hardly withheld from Violence; So that I was within a little of being ſlain.

Nefandas.] For it is a great Crime to offer Violence to the Perſons of Ambaſſadors.

206. *Spatioſi belli.*] Of a long and tedious War, then running into the tenth Year.

207. *Primas acies.*] After the firſt Skirmiſh or Engagement.

209. *Demum.*] Only at laſt.

211. *Quis, &c.*] What Uſe were you of to the *Grecians*.

214. *Quo ſimus alendi.*] I provided Ammunition and Proviſions for the Army.

Ecce rex deceptus monitu Jovis imagine ſomni jubet dimittere curam incœpti belli. Ille poteſt defendere cauſam ſuam auctore. Ajax non ſinat hoc: que poſcat Pergama delenda: que pugnet, quod poteſt. Cur non remoratur ituros? cur non capit arma? dat, quod vaga turba ſequatur? hoc non erat nimiùm Ajaci nunquam loquenti niſi magna. Quid, quòd & ipſe fugis? Vidi, puduitque videre, cum tu dares terga, que parares inhoneſta vela. Nec mora, dixi, O ſocii, quid facitis? quæ dementia concitat vos dimittere jam ferè captam Trojam? quidve fertis domum, niſi dedecus, decimo anno? reduxi averſos de profugâ claſſe, talibus atque aliis, in quæ dolor ipſe fecerat diſertum. Atrides convocat ſocios paventes terrore: nec etiam nunc Telamoniades auſit hiſcere quicquam. At Therſites erat auſus inceſſere reges protervis dictis etiam haud impunè per me. Erigor; & exhortor trepidos cives in hoſtem: que repoſco amiſſam virtutem meâ voce.

Ecce Jovis monitu deceptus imagine ſomni
Rex jubet incœpti curam dimittere belli.
Ille poteſt auctore ſuam defendere cauſam.
Non ſinat hoc Ajax: delendaque Pergama poſcat:
Quodq; poteſt, pugnet. Cur non remoratur ituros? 220
Cur non arma capit? dat, quod vaga turba ſequatur?
Non erat hoc nimium, nunquam niſi magna loquenti.
Quid, quòd & fugis? Vidi, puduitque videre,
Cum tu terga dares, inhoneſtaque vela parares.
Nec mora, Quid facitis? quæ vos dementia, dixi, 225
Concitat, ô ſocii, captam dimittere Trojam?
Quidve domum fertis decimo, niſi dedecus, anno?
Talibus atque aliis, in quæ dolor ipſe diſertum
Fecerat, averſos profugâ de claſſe reduxi.
Convocat Atrides ſocios terrore paventes; 230
Nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiſcere quicquam
Auſit. Aut auſus erat reges inceſſere dictis
Therſites, etiam per me haud impunè, protervis.
Erigor: & trepidos cives exhortor in hoſtem:
Amiſſamque meâ virtutem voce repoſco.

NOTES.

216. *Ecce, &c.*] The Ancients uſed to call them *moniti ſomno*, in which the Gods themſelves appeared; So *Claudian*, concerning the Gods,

——— *Aut alite monſtram,*
Aut monitos, certâ dignantur imagine ſomnos.

217. *Rex.*] *Ulyſſes* takes notice of another Piece of Service he had done the *Greeks*. *Agamemnon* having ſummoned all the *Greeks* to a Council to ſound their Inclination, told them, he was admoniſhed by *Jupiter* in a Dream, to return to *Greece* with his whole Army; for that *Troy* could not poſſibly be taken. Upon which, when they all got ready their Ships to ſail away for their own Country, *Ulyſſes* diſſuaded the Princes from it, and prevailed upon them to alter their Minds.

218. *Auctore.*] *Jupiter*, by whom he pretended he had been admoniſhed.

219. *Non ſinat.*] An Irony, by which *Ulyſſes* intimates, that *Ajax* did nothing to prevent their returning home.

221. *Dat, &c.*] Let him ſay ſomething, let him give any Advice that the People may take.

222. *Non erat, &c.*] To *Ajax* who always boaſted of great Things, this was not much; for there was an Occaſion for Eloquence to detain them, when they were about to go away.

224. *Inhoneſtaque.*] Diſhonourably and cowardly.

226. *Concitat.*] Excites, induces you to go away.

Captam.] Not indeed already taken; but Things were come to that paſs, that it was eaſy to be taken.

228. *In quæ.*] Concerning which, or on which Account.

229. *Profugâ.*] That was ready to ſail away.

230. *Atrides.*] *Agamemnon.*

231. *Telamoniades.*] *Ajax*, the Son of *Telamon*.

232. *Inceſſere.*] To provoke, irritate, revile.

Dictis protervis.] With Reproaches with wanton Speech.

233. *Therſites.*] Than whom not one was an uglier fellow, nor had a more impertinent Tongue, in all the *Grecian* Army. *Homer* makes mention of his ſaucy Talkativeneſs in *Iliad* β.

Haud impunè] Not unpuniſhed: For when he reviled *Agamemnon*, *Ulyſſes* ſtruck him grievouſly with his Sceptre.

235. *Repoſco.*] I revive, bring back again.

Tempore

Tempore ab hôc quodcunque poteſt feciſſe videri
Fortiter iſte, meum eſt: quem dantem terga retraxi,
Denique de Danais quis te laudatve petitve?
At ſua Tydides mecum communicat acta:
Me probat: & ſocio ſemper confidit Ulyſſi.
Eſt aliquid, de tot Graiorum millibus, unum
A Diomede legi. Nec me ſors ire jubebat:
Sic tamen & ſpreto noctiſque hoſtiſque periclo,
Auſum eadem, quæ nos, Phrygiâ de gente Dolona
Interimo: non antè tamen, quàm cuncta coëgi
Prodere, & edidici quid perfida Troja pararet.
Omnia cognôram: nec, quod ſpecularer, habebam;
Et jam præmiſſâ poteram cum laude reverti.
Haud contentus eâ, petii tentoria Rheſi:
Inque ſuis ipſum caſtris comiteſque peremi.
Atque ita captivo victor votiſque potitus,
Ingredior curru lætos imitante triumphos.
Cujus equos pretium pro nocte popoſcerat hoſtis,
Arma negate mihi: fueritque benignior Ajax.
Quid Lycii referam Sarpedonis agmina ferro
Devaſtata meo? Cum multo ſanguine fudi
Cœranon Iphitiden & Alaſtoraque Chromiumque,

Ab hoc tempore, quodcunque iſte poteſt videri feciſſe fortiter, eſt meum: quem retraxi dantem terga. Denique quis de Danais laudatve petitve te ſocium? At Tydides communicat ſua acta mecum: probat me: & ſemper confidit ſocio Ulyſſi. Eſt aliquid unum legi à Diomede de tot milibus Graiorum. Nec ſors jubebat me ire: tamen ſic ſpreto periculo noctiſque hoſtiſque, interimo Dolona de Phrygiâ gente, auſum eadem quæ nos: tamen non antè, quàm coëgi prodere cuncta, & edidici quid perfida Troja pararet. Cognôram omnia; nec habebam quod ſpecularer: & jam poteram reverti cum laude præmiſſâ, Haud contentus eâ, petii tentoria Rheſi: que peremi ipſum comiteſque in ſuis caſtris. Atque ita victor, quo potitus captivo votiſque, ingredior curru imitante lætos triumphos. Negate mihi arma viri, cujus equos hoſtis popoſcerat pretium pro nocte; fueritque Ajax benignior.

Quid referam agmina Lycii Sarpedonis devaſtata meo ferro? Fudi Cœranon Iphitiden, & Alaſtoraque, Chromiumque.

NOTES.

236. *Tempore ab hôc, &c.*] Whatſoever *Ajax* had done valiantly, ſince the Time I kept him from running away ought to be attributed to me.

238. *Denique, &c.*] He anſwers what *Ajax* had objected to him in the 100th Verſe.

Luce nihil geſtum, nihil eſt Diomede remoto.

Petitve.] ſc. *Socium.*

240. *Probat.*] Values or approves of.

241. *Eſt aliquid, &c.*] It is honourable and glorious to be choſen Companion to a brave Man. For *Diomedes* made choice of *Ulyſſes* out of all the *Greeks*, to be his Companion in reconnoitring the *Trojan* Camp. And ſo in another Place; *Eſt aliquid validâ ſceptra tenere manu*, ſo *Eſt aliquid nupſiſſe Jovi.*

242. *Nec me, &c.*] He intimates that he went of his own accord with *Diomedes*, to view the Enemy's Camp.

244. *Quæ nos.*] ſc. *Auſi ſumus.*

Dolona interrimo.] He mentions this Exploit in the Epiſtle of *Penelope* to *Ulyſſes*;

Rettulit à ferro Rhœſum, Dolonaque cæſo,
Utque ſit hic ſomno preditus, ille dolo.
Auſus es, ô nimium, nimiumque oblite tuorum,
Thraciæ nocturno tangere caſtra dolo.

245. *Non antè.*] ſc. *Interemi.*

246. *Prodere.*] To diſcover.

Perfida Troja.] The perfidious *Trojans.*

247. *Specularer.*] To ſearch out as a Spy.

249. *Rheſi.*] A King of the *Thracians*, and Auxiliary to the *Trojans* whom *Ulyſſes* ſlew with his Companions, and brought away his white Horſes into the Camp:

——— *Priuſquam*
Pabula guſtâſſent Trojæ, Xanthumq; bibiſſent, as *Virgil* ſays.

252. *Curru.*] He means the Chariot and Horſes of *Rheſus.*

Imitante.] I mount the Chariot, which to me was as a triumphant one. He alludes to the triumphant Horſes and Chariots in which *Roman* Conquerors were wont to be carried.

253. *Pro nocte.*] For one Night's Service.

254. *Negate.*] An Irony which *Ulyſſes* makes uſe of, to ſhow that the Arms of *Achilles* ſhould be denied to *Ajax*, and given to him.

Benignior.] More worthy.

255. *Sarpedonis.*] The Son of *Jupiter* by *Europa*, Brother of *Minos*, and King of *Lycia*. *Sarpedon* was an Auxiliary to the *Trojans* and many of his Companions being ſlain by *Ulyſſes*, himſelf was at laſt killed by *Patroclus.*

257. *Iphitiden.*] The Son of *Iphitus.*

Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Prytaninque cum multo ſanguine, que dedi Thoona exitio cum Cherſidamante, & Charopen, que Ennomen actum immitibus fatis: quique minùs celebres procubuêre ſub mœnibus urbis noſtrâ manu. Cives, & vulnera ſunt mihi pulchra ipſo loco. Nec credite vanis verbis. En aſpicite. Que deducit veſtem manu, & ait, Hæc ſunt pectora exercita veſtris rebus. At Telamonius impendit nihil ſanguinis per tot annos in ſocios: & habet corpus ſinè vulnere. Tamen quid hoc refert; ſi refert ſe tuliſſe arma pro Pelaſgâ claſſe contra Troas Jovemque? confiteorque tulit: enim neque eſt meum detrectare malignè benefacta. Sed nec ſolus occupet communia, atque reddat aliquem honorem vobis quoque. Actorides, tutus ſub imagine Achillis, reppulit Troas cum defenſore ab arſuris carinis. Etiam putat ſe auſum ſolum concurrere Hectoreo Marti, oblitus regiſque, ducumque, meique; nonus in officio, & prælatus munere ſortis.

Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Prytaninque,
Exitioque dedicum Cherſidamante Thoona,
Et Charopen, fatiſque immitibus Ennomen actum:
Quique minùs celebres noſtrâ ſub mœnibus urbis
Prucubuêre manu. Sunt & mihi vulnera, cives,
Ipſo pulchra loco. Nec vanis credite verbis.
Aſpicite en. Veſtemque manu deducit, & Hæc ſunt
Pectora ſemper, ait, veſtris exercita rebus.
At nihil impendit per tot Telamonius annos
Sanguinis in ſocios: & habet ſinè vulnere corpus.
Quid tamen hoc refert; ſi ſe pro claſſe Pelaſgâ
Arma tuliſſe refert contra Troaſque Jovemque?
Confiteorq; tulit: neque enim benefacta malignè
Detrectare mecum eſt. Sed nec communia ſolus
Occupet, atque aliquem vobis quoque reddat honorem,
Reppulit Actorides ſub imagine tutus Achillis
Troas ab arſuris dum defenſore carinis.
Auſum etiam Hectoreo ſolum concurrere Marti
Se putat, oblitus regiſque, ducumque, meique;
Nonus in officio, & prælatus munere ſortis.

NOTES:

259. *Exitioque dedi.*] And I ſlew.

263. *Ipſo pulchra loco.*] Received by expoſing my Boſom: For it was a Diſgrace to be wounded in the Back, a Sign of running away.

264. *Aſpicite.*] It was looked upon by the Ancients to be very honourable to ſhow the Wounds that had been received from the Enemy. *Caius Marius*, [vide *Sall. Bellum Jugurth.*] to whom was objected the Novelty of his Honour, *i. e.* that he was an Upſtart; that none of his Predeceſſors had been Conſuls or had borne other honourable Office, gives an Inſtance of this: His Words are; *Non poſſum, fidei cauſa, imagines, neque triumphos aut conſulatus majorum meorum oſtentare: At, ſi res poſtulet, haſtas vexillum, phaleras, alia dona militaria, præterea cicatrices adverſo corpore.*

Deducit.] He draws open, uncovers.

268. *Quid tamen, &c.*] As though he had ſaid nothing to the Purpoſe. For *Ulyſſes* confutes that which *Ajax* had boaſted of, that he, unaſſiſted, had averted the *Trojan* Firebrands from the *Grecian* Fleet. For, ſays he, there were others beſide him; particularly *Patroclus* in the Armour of *Achilles*, who withſtood the Enemies attempting to fire our Ships.

269. *Jovemque.*] For *Jupiter* then favoured *Hector* and the *Trojans*.

270. *Malignè detrectare.*] To detract with Malignity.

271. *Sed nec communia, &c.*] Only let not *Ajax* arrogate thoſe things to himſelf which belong to you as well as to himſelf.

273. *Actorides.*] *Patroclus*, who was ſlain by *Hector*. *Ulyſſes* extenuates the Performances of *Ajax*, by giving *Patroclus* a Share in them.

274. *Defenſore.*] *Hector*. For he was the Defender of the *Trojans*.

275. *Auſum, &c.*] For *Ajax* had arrogated this to himſelf above, at *ver.* 87.

Hunc ego poſcentem cum quo concurreret, unus
Suſtinui. - - - - - - - - -

This *Ulyſſes* refutes by obſerving, that *Ajax* did not engage in Combat with *Hector* of his own voluntary Choice, but by Lot.

276. *Regiſque.*] Of *Agamemnon*.

Ducumque nonus, &c.] Nine Heroes caſt Lots, as we learn from *Homer*.

277. *Prælatus munere ſortis.*] He was preferred before others, no otherwiſe than by Lot. For when the Nine went out to fight with *Hector*, by the Advice of *Neſtor*, every one threw his Lot into his Helmet and that of *Ajax* being firſt drawn out, he was of courſe, deſtined to engage him.

Sed

Sed tamen eventus veſtræ, fortiſſime, pugnæ
Quis fuit? Hector abit violatus vulnere nullo.
Me miſerum! quanto cogor meminiſſe dolore
Temporis illius, quo Graiûm murus Achilles
Procubuit! nec me lacrymæ, luctuſve, timorve
Tardârunt, quin corpus humo ſublime referrem.
His humeris, his, inquam, humeris ego corpus Achillis,
Et ſimul arma tuli: quæ nunc quoq; ferre laboro.
Sunt mihi, quæ valeant in talia pondera, vires:
Eſt animus veſtros certè ſenſurus honores,
Scilicet idcirco pro gnato cærula mater
Ambitioſa ſuo fuit, ut cœleſtia dona,
Artis opus tantæ, rudis & ſinè pectore miles
Indueret? neque enim clypei cælamina nôrit,
Oceanum, & terras, cumque alto ſidera cœlo,
Pleïadaſque, Hyadaſque, immunemq; æquoris Arcton,
Diverſaſque urbes, nitidumque Orionis enſem.
Poſtulat ut capiat, quæ non intelligit arma.
Quid? quòd me duri fugientem munera belli
Arguit incepto ſerum acceſſiſſe labori?
Nec ſe magnanimo maledicere ſentit Achilli?
Si ſimulâſſe vocat crimen; ſimulavimus ambo.
Si mora pro culpâ eſt: ego ſum maturior illo,
Me pia detinuit conjux: pia mater Achillem:
Primaque ſunt illis data tempora, cætera vobis.
Haud timeo, ſi jam nequeo defendere crimen

Sed tamen, fortiſſime, quis eventus fuit veſtræ pugnæ? Hector abit violatus nullo vulnere. Me miſerum! quanto dolore cogor meminiſſe illius temporis, quo Achilles, murus Graiûm, procubuit! nec lacrymæ, luctuſve, timorve tardârunt me, quin referrem corpus ſublime humo. His humeris, inquam, his humeris, ego tuli corpus Achillis & ſimul arma: quæ nunc quoque laboro ferre. Vires ſunt mihi, quæ valeant in tanta pondera: eſt animus certè ſenſurus veſtros honores. Scilicet idcirco cærula mater fuit ambitioſa pro ſuo gnato, ut rudis miles & ſinè pectore indueret cœleſtia dona, opus tantæ artis? enim neque nôrit cælamina clypei, oceanum, & terras, que ſidera cum alto cœlo, Pleïadaſque, Hyadaſque, que Arcton immunem æquoris, diverſoſque urbes, nitidumque enſem Orionis. Poſtulat ut capiat arma quæ non intelligit. Quid? quòd arguit me fugientem munera duri belli acceſſiſſe ſerum incepto labori? nec ſentit ſe maledicere magnanimo Achilli? ſi vocat crimen ſimulâſſe; ambo ſimulavimus. Si mora eſt pro culpâ: ego ſum maturior illo. Pia conjux detinuit me: pia mater Achillem: prima tempora ſunt data illis, cætera vobis. Haud timeo, ſi jam nequeo defendere crimen

NOTES.

278. *Fortiſſime.*] Ironically. You look upon yourſelf to be a moſt valiant Man, when you are not.

279. *Hector abit, &c.*] *Hector* retired ſafe into *Troy* having received no Wound from *Ajax*. He ſhows that *Ajax* did nothing extraordinary in that Engagement.

280. *Me miſerum!*] *Ulyſſes* ſeems to have wept at pronouncing theſe Words.

Quanto.] ſc. *Cum.*

281. *Gratûm.*] Τεῖχος Αχαιῶν. *i. e.* the Wall, or Fortreſs of the *Greeks*.

283. *Referrum, &c.*] I took the Body off the Ground, and carried it upon theſe Shoulders.

285. *Laboro.*] I wiſh or deſire.

287. *Senſurus.*] Senſible of, and likely to put a due Value upon.

288. *Cærula mater.*] *Thetis* a Sea Goddeſs.

289. *Ambitioſa ſuo, &c.*] Was ſo urgent with *Vulcan* to make celeſtial Armour for her Son *Achilles*.

290. *Pectore.*] Genius, Skill. He derides *Ajax*, who coveted the Arms, and did not underſtand them, by Reaſon of his Ignorance and Unſkilfulneſs.

291. *Cælamina.*] The Engravings.

293. *Pleïadaſque.*] What the *Pleïades* and *Hyades* are, has been noted in the VIth Book, *Fab.* v. *ver.* 29.

Arcton.] *Arcton* is the Leſſer Bear, and is the only one of all the Conſtellations that never ſets.

294. *Orionis enſem.*] *Orion* with his Sword. A Southern Conſtellation, very conſpicuous, conſiſting of 32 Stars.

296. *Quid.*] He anſwers to the Charge in the 36th Verſe,

Ultima qui cepit, detrectavitque furore
Militiam ficto.

297. *Incepto labori.*] To the War begun.

300. *Ego, &c.*] I came ſooner to the War than *Achilles*.

commune cum tanto viro. Tamen ille deprenſus ingenio Ulyſſis; at non Ulyſſes Ajacis. Neve admiremur eum fundere in me convicia ſtolidæ linguæ: quoque objicit digna pudore vobis. An eſt turpe mihi accuſâſſe Palameden falſo crimine, decorum eſt vobis damnâſſe? ſed neque Nupliades valuit defendere tantum, tamque patens facinus; nec vos audiſtis crimina in illo: vidiſtis: que objecta patebant pretio. Nec quod Vulcania Lemnos habet Pœantiaden, merui eſſe reus. Defendite veſtrum factum: enim conſenſiſtis. Nec negabo me ſuaſiſſe; ut ſubtraheret ſe labori bellique viæque, tentaretque lenire feros dolores requie. Paruit, & vivit. Hæc ſententia non tantùm fida, ſed & felix; cum ſit ſatis, eſſe fidelem. Quem quoniam vates poſcunt ad delenda Pergama; ne mandate mihi. Telamonius ibit melius: que molliet virum furentem morbis irâque eloquio; aut callidus producet aliquâ arte. Simois fluet retrò, & Ide ſtabit ſinè frondibus, & Achaïa promittet auxilium Trojæ; antè quàm ſolertio ſtolidi Ajacis profit Danais, meo pectore ceſſante pro veſtris rebus.

Cum tanto commune viro. Deprenſus Ulyſſis
Ingenio tamen ille; at non Ajacis Ulyſſes.
Neve in me ſtolidæ convicia fundere linguæ
Admiremur eum: vobis quoque digna pudore
Objicit. An falſo Palameden crimine turpe
Accusâſſe mihi, vobis damnaſſe decorum eſt;
Sed neque Naupliades facinus defendere tantum,
Tamque patens valuit: nec vos audîſtis in illo
Crimina; vidiſtis; pretioque objecta patebant.
Nec Pœantiaden quod habet Vulcania Lemnos,
Eſſe reus merui. Factum defendite veſtrum:
Conſenſiſtis enim. Nec me ſuaſiſſe negabo;
Ut ſe ſubtraheret bellique viæque labori,
Tentaretque feros requie lenire dolores.
Paruit; & vivit. Non hæc ſententia tantùm
Fida, ſed & felix; cum ſit ſatìs, eſſe fidelem.
Quem quoniam vates delenda ad Pergama poſcunt;
Ne mandate mihi. Meliùs Telamonius ibit;
Eloquioque virum morbis irâque furentem
Molliet: aut aliquâ producet callidus arte.
Antè retrò Simois fluet, & ſinè frondibus Ide
Stabit, & auxilium promittet Achaïa Trojæ;
Quàm, ceſſante meo pro veſtris pectore rebus,
Ajacis ſtolidi Danaïs ſolertia profit.

NOTES.

304. *Cum tanto.*] So great a Man as *Achilles* was.

305. *Ille.*] *Achilles* concealing and ſecreting himſelf in the Women's Apartment.

306. *Neve, &c.*] It is no Wonder *Ajax* ſpeaks reproachfully of me, who does not ſpare you; and becauſe *Ulyſſes* cannot ſo well clear up the Affair concerning *Palamedes*, he brings the Judges in for their Share, in order to caſt an Odium upon his Adverſary. If I have been guilty of a Crime in accuſing *Palamedes*, who was innocent, it was a baſe Thing in you to condemn him. By this inſinuation *Ulyſſes* denies both, and clears both himſelf and the Nobles.

310. *Naupliades.*] *Palamedes*, the Son of *Nauplius*.

312. *Pretio.*] By the Gold or Bribe which was found in the Tent of *Palamedes*. In Reality it had been carried thither by *Uyſſes*'s Contrivance. See above, *ver.* 28.

313. *Nec Pœantidem, &c.*] *Ulyſſes* refutes what was objected againſt him as to *Philoctetes*; and ſays he was left in the Iſle of *Lemnos*, by the Conſent of the Princes.

Vulcania Lemnos.] So called, becauſe *Vulcan*, being tumbled headlong out of Heaven by *Jupiter*, fell on the Iſland of *Lemnos*.

314. *Eſſe reus, &c.*] Ought I to be accuſed,

315. *Conſenſiſtis.*] You conſented I ſhould leave him in *Lemnos* to ſeek his Cure.

317. *Feros dolores.*] Cruel, raging Torments.

319. *Felix.*] As to the Succeſs of it.

Fidelem.] ſc. *Me.*

320. *Quem.*] *Philoctetes.* For it was ordained by the Fates, that *Troy* could not be taken without the Arrows of *Hercules*, which were given to *Philoctetes*; and therefore it was neceſſary that *Philoctetes* and his Arrows ſhould be preſent at the *Trojan* War.

321. *Meliùs.*] Ironically.

322. *Eloquioque.*] By ſoothing Speech, which he has no Powers for exerting.

323. *Callidus arte, &c.*] By ſome Stratagem, tho' a heavy Fellow and a Blockhead.

324. *Antè, &c.*] The Nature of Things ſhall ſooner change than the Genius of *Ajax* ſhall be able to do you Good.

Frondibus.] Trees.

325. *Achaïa.*] *Greece* itſelf.

326. *Pectore.*] My Counſel.

327. *Solertia.*] Sharpneſs of Wit.

Sis licèt infeſtus ſociis, regique, mihique,
Dure Philoctete; licèt exſecrere, meumque
Devoveas finè fine caput; cupiaſque dolenti
Me tibi fortè dari; noſtrumque haurire cruorem;
[Utque tui mihi, ſic fiat tibi copia noſtrî:]
Te tamen aggrediar [mecumque reducere nitar,]
Tamque tuis potiar (faveat Fortuna) ſagittis;
Quàm ſum Dardanio, quem cepi, vate potitus:
Quàm reſponſa Deûm, Trojanaque fata retexi;
Quàm rapui Phrygiæ ſignum penetrale Minervæ
Hoſtibus è mediis. Et ſe mihi comparet Ajax?
Nempe capi Trojam prohibebant fata finè illo,
Fortis ubi eſt Ajax? ubi ſunt ingentia magni
Verba viri? cur hîc metuis? cur audet Ulyſſes
Ire per excubias, & ſe committere nocti?
Perque feros enſes, non tantùm mœnia Tröum,
Verùm etiam ſummas arces intrare: ſuâque
Eripere æde Deam; raptamq; efferre per hoſtes?
Quæ niſi feciſſem; fruſtrà Telamone creatus
Geſtâſſet lævâ taurorum tergora ſeptem.
Illâ nocte mihi Trojæ victoria parta eſt:
Pergama tum vici, cùm vinci poſſe coëgi.
Deſine Tydiden vultuque & murmure nobis
Oſtentare meum. Pars eſt ſua laudis in illis.
Nec tu, cùm ſociâ clypeum pro claſſe tenebas,
Solus eras: tibi turba comes, mihi contigit unus.
Qui, niſi pugnacem ſciret ſapiente minorem

Dure Philoctete, licèt ſis infeſtus ſociis, regique, mihique; licet exſecrare, que devoveas meum caput ſinè fine; que ſorte cupias me dari tibi dolenti; que haurire noſtrum cruorem; [utque copia tui fiat mibi, ſic noſtrî tibi:] tamen aggrediar te: [que nitar reducere mecum] que (faveat Fortuna) tam potiar tuis ſagittis; quàm ſum potitus Dardanio vate, quem cepi: quàm retexi reſponſa Deûm, Trojanaque fata: quàm rapui penetrale ſignum Phrygiæ Minervæ è mediis hoſtibus. Et Ajax comparet ſe mihi? nempe fata prohibebant Trojam capi ſinè illo. Ubi eſt fortis Ajax; ubi ſunt ingentia verba magni viri? cur metuis hîc? cur Ulyſſes audet ire per excubias, & committere ſe nocti? que intrare non tantùm mœnia Tröum, verùm etiam ſummas arces per feros enſes: que eripere Deam ſuâ æde: que efferre raptam per hoſtes? quæ niſi feciſſem; creatus Telamone fruſtrà geſtâſſet tergora ſeptem taurorum lævâ. Victoria Trojæ parta eſt mibi illâ nocte: tum vici Pergama cùm coëgi poſſe vinci. Deſine oſtentare nobis meum Tydiden, vultu & murmure. Sua pars laudis eſt in illis. Nec tu eras ſolus, cum tenebas clypeum pro ſociâ claſſe: turba comes tibi, unus contigit mibi. Qui, niſi ſciret pugnacem eſſe minorem

NOTES.

328. *Sis licèt.*] An Apoſtrophe to *Philoctetes.*

Sociis.] To the *Greeks.*

Regique.] And to *Agamemnon.*

329. *Exſecrere.*] You may curſe. In the mean Time *Ulyſſes* makes anſwer to what is ſaid in the 47th Verſe.

Meumque caput, &c.] Although you continually wiſh me Harm.

333. *Aggrediar.*] I will attack you as it were with Words and Oratory. *Heinſius* thinks this *Hemiſtich* with the foregoing Verſe to be ſpurious.

334. *Tamque.*] And I will have thy Arrows in my Power, juſt as I had both *Helenus* the Son of *Priamus*, that excellent Prophet, and the *Palladium*, which unleſs I had brought away from the Enemy, *Troy* could never be taken.

Faveat. ſc. *Dummodo.*

336. *Retexi.*] I had laid open, diſcovered.

337. *Signum, &c.*] The *Palladium*, *i. e.* the Image of *Pallas* with which the Fate of *Troy* lay connected, and which *Ulyſſes*, with *Diomedes*, ſtole out of *Troy*.

339. *Illo.*] The *Palladium.*

342. *Excubias.*] The Watch, or Sentinels of the Enemy.

344. *Suâque æde.*] From her Temple.

345. *Deam.*] *Pallas*, i. e. *Palladium*, or Image of *Pallas.*

347. *Lævâ.*] On his Left Arm.

Taurorum, &c.] A Shield covered with the Hides of ſeven Oxen.

348. *Illâ nocte.*] ſc. *Quâ rapui Phrygiæſignum penetrale Minervæ hoſtibus è mediis.*

350. *Tydiden meum.*] *Diomedes* my Friend. *Ajax* had objected above, in Verſe 100, that *Ulyſſes* did no hing by the Light of Day, nor without *Diomedes.*

351. *In illis.*] The *Palladium* that was brought off by us.

352. *Pro claſſe.*] In Defence of the Fleet.

354. *Sapiente.*] Than a prudent Man. For a very prudent Man is accounted wiſe.

Minorem.] Inferior to.

ſapiente, nec præmia deberi indomitæ dextræ, quoque ipſe peteret hæc: moderatior Ajax peteret, què ferox Eurypilus, que natus claro Andremone: nec minùs Idomeneus, que Meriones creatus eâdem patriâ: frater majoris Atridæ peteret. Quippe fortes manu (nec ſunt ſecundi Marte tibi) ceſsêre meis conſiliis. Dextera utilis bello eſt tibi; eſt ingenium, quod eget moderamine noſtro. Tu geris vires ſinè mente: cura futuri eſt mihi. Tu potes pugnare: Atrides eligit tempora pugnandi mecum. Tu tantùm prodes corpore; nos animo. Quantoque qui temperat ratem anteit officium remigis; quanto dux major milite; tanto ego ſupero te. Nec non pectora ſunt majora manu in noſtro corpore. Omnis vigor in illis. At vos, ô proceres, date præmia veſtro vigili; proque curâ tot annorum, quos egi anxius, reddite hunc titulum penſandum noſtris meritis: Jam labor eſt in fine. Removi obſtantia fata: que tepi alta Pergama, faciendo poſſe capi. Nunc oro per ſocias ſpes, que mœnia caſura Tröum, perque Deos quos nuper ademi hoſti; per quod ſit ſapienter agendum, ſi quid ſupereſt; [ſi qui audax, que petendum ex præcipiti; ſi putatis aliquid reſtare fatis Trojæ;] eſte memores mei: aut ſi non datis mihi arma;

Eſſe, nec indomitæ deberi præmia dextræ,
Ipſe quoque hæc peteret: peteret moderatior Ajax,
Eurypiluſque ferox, claroque Andremone natus:
Nec minùs Idomeneus, patriâque creatus eâdem
Meriones: peteret majoris frater Atridæ,
Quippe manu fortes (nec ſunt tibi Marte ſecundi)
Conſiliis ceſsêre meis. Tibi dextra bello
Utilis; ingenium eſt, quod eget moderamine noſtro.
Tu vires ſinè mente geris: mihi cura futuri eſt,
Tu pugnare potes: pugnandi tempora mecum
Eligit Atrides. Tu tantùm corpore prodes;
Nos animo. Quantoque ratem qui temperat, anteit
Remigis officium; quanto dux milite major:
Tanto ego te ſupero. Nec non in corpore noſtro
Pectora ſunt potiora manu. Vigor omnis in illis.
At vos, ô proceres, vigili date præmia veſtro:
Proque tot annorum curâ, quos anxius egi,
Hunc titulum meritis penſandum reddite noſtris.
Jam labor in fine eſt. Obſtantia fata removi:
Altaque poſſe capi faciendo, Pergama cepi.
Per ſpes nunc ſocias, caſuraque mœnia Tröum.
Perque Deos oro, quos hoſti nuper ademi;
Per, ſi quid ſupereſt, quod ſit ſapienter agendum;
[Si quid adhuc audax, ex præcipique petendum;
Si Trojæ fatis aliquid reſtare putatis;]
Eſte mei memores; aut ſi mihi non datis arma:

NOTES.

355. *Indomitæ.*] Of little Account, unleſs accompanied with the Strength of Reaſon.

356. *Ipſe.*] *Diomedes.*

Hæc.] The Arms of *Achilles.*

Ajax.] Another *Ajax*, the Son of *Oileus.*

357. *Andromede natus.*] *Thoas*, the Son of *Andremon.*

358. *Patriâque.*] *Crete.*

359. *Frater, &c.*] *Menelaus*, the Brother of *Agamemnon*, the Son of *Atreus.*

360. *Nec ſunt, &c.*] Nor are they inferior to you for fighting gallantly.

361. *Conſiliis meis*] To my Prudence.

362. *Ingenium.*] ſc. *Sed.* For *Ulyſſes* allows Strength of Body to *Ajax.*

363. *Mente.*] Without Wit, or Conduct.

Mihi cura futuri eſt.] I ſee beforehand, which none but wiſe Men can do.

366. *Qui temperat ratem.*] That ſteers a Ship.

369. *Vigor.*] All my Vigour conſiſts in my Underſtanding, in my Sharpneſs of Wit.

370. *Vigil veſtro.*] To him who was wont to watch carefully for you.

371. *Tot annorum curâ.*] *Ulyſſes* had been ſolicitous for the *Greeks* now near ten Years.

372. *Hunc titulum meritis, &c.*] The Honour which is due as a Reward for my Vigilance and the Labours I have taken for the Publick Good.

373. *Jam labor, &c.*] For my Labours being ended, my Reward becomes due.

375. *Poſſe capi.*] And by making it poſſible to take *Troy*, is nearly the ſame, as if in fact it was taken. So 5. Triſt. *Et facis accepto munere poſſe frui.*

375. *Per ſpes ſocias.*] By our common Hopes.

376. *Deos.*] *Pallas* whoſe Image he had carried away from the *Trojans*

377. *Supereſt agendum.*] Remains to be done.

578. *Audax.*] For executing which, Boldneſs may ſeem neceſſary. Theſe two Verſes incloſed in Crotchets, *Heinſius* condemns as ſpurious.

Præcipitique petendum.] To be carried off from ſome dangerous Place.

379. *Fatis*] The Fates oppoſing the taking of *Troy.* He means the Arrows of *Hercules.*

Huic

Huic date. Et oſtendit ſignum fatale Minervæ.
Mota manus procerum eſt: &, quid facundia poſſet,
Re patuit; fortiſque viri tulit arma deſertus.
Hectora qui ſolus, qui ferrum, ignemque, Jovemque
Suſtinuit toties; unam non ſuſtinet iram:
Invictumque virum vincit dolor. Arripit enſem:
Et, Meus hic certè eſt. An & hunc ſibi poſcet Ulyſſes?
Hoc, ait, utendum eſt in me mihi: quique cruore
Sæpe Phrygum maduit, domini nunc cæde madebit:
Ne quiſquam Ajacem poſſit ſuperare, niſi Ajax.
Dixit: & in pectus tum denique vulnera paſſum,
Quà patuit ferro, lethalem condidit enſem:
Nec valuêre manus infixum educere telum.
Expulit ipſe cruor. Rubefactaque ſanguine tellus
Purpureum viridi genuit de ceſpite florem,
Qui prius Oebalio fuerat de vulnere natus.
Littera communis mediis pueroque viroque
Inſcripta eſt foliis: hæc nominis, illa querelæ.

date huic. Et oſtendit fatale ſignum Minervæ. Manus procerum eſt mota: & patuit re, quid facundia poſſet; que diſertus tulit arma fortis viri. Qui ſolus toties ſuſtinuit ferrum, ignemque, Jovemque, non ſuſtinet unam iram: Que dolor vincit invictum virum. Arripit enſem: Et ait, certè hic eſt meus. An Ulyſſes poſcet & hunc ſibi? Hòc eſt utendum mihi in me: quique ſæpe maduit cruore Phrygum, nunc madebit cæde domini, ne quiſquam poſſit ſuperare Ajacem, niſi Ajax. Dixit: & condidit lethalem enſem in pectus tum denique paſſum vulnera, quà patuit ferro: nec manus valuêre educere infixum telum. Cruor ipſe expulit. Que tellus rubefacta ſanguine genuit purpureum florem de viridi ceſpite, qui prius fuerat natus de Oebalio vulnere. Littera communis pueroque viroque eſt inſcripta mediis foliis: hæc nominis, illa querelæ.

NOTES.

381. *Huic.*] The *Palladium*, that he had ſtolen out of *Troy*, and now expoſes to View.

382. *Moto manus.*] The whole Body of the *Grecian* Princes was wrought upon by the Speech of *Ulyſſes*.

Et quid, &c.] Then it appeared manifeſtly of what Force Eloquence was in influencing the Minds of Men.

383. *Fortis, &c.*] Of *Achilles*. For the *Greeks* adjudged the Arms of *Achilles* to *Ulyſſes*, rather for his Eloquence, than his Strength and Valour.

Tulit.] Received, gained.

Diſertus.] Eloquent *Ulyſſes*.

384. *Hectora.*] A Periphraſis of *Ajax*.

386. *Invictumque, &c.*] He whom none could conquer, was overcome by his own Indignation.

391. *Tum denique.*] Then and then only, or for the firſt Time.

392. *Quà.*] Where it lay open to the Sword.

Lethalem enſem.] The fatal Sword; this Sword wherewith *Ajax* ſlew himſelf was *Hector*'s Sword, which he received of him, after fighting with him in ſingle Combat, they honouring one another with mutual Preſents, becauſe both fought gallantly. *Hector* was preſented with a Belt by *Ajax*, which he had on when he was dragged about the City of *Troy*.

393. *Educere.*] To draw out.

396. *Oebalio.*] Of the *Oebalian Hyacinthus*, who was turned into a purple Flower by *Apollo*.

Vulnere.] From the Blood.

379. *Littera communis, &c.*] On the Leaves of that Flower, into which *Ajax*'s Blood was turned; the Letter is common, both to the Complaints of the Boy *Hyacinthus*, and to the Name of *Ajax*; for it is ſaid the two Letters αι are inſcribed on that Flower, an interjection properly of complaining, and the firſt Letters in the Name Αιας, or *Ajax*.

398. *Nominis.*] Of *Ajax*.

Querelæ.] Of *Hyacinthus*, who expired crying out, αι. αι. See *Lib.* X. *Fab.* v. *ver.* 54.

FAB. I. *Hecuba* plucks out the Eyes of *Polymneſtor*, and is turned into a Bitch.

After Ulyſſes *had brought* Philoctetes *and his Arrows, (by means of which* Troy *was taken) into the* Grecian *Camp*; Hecuba *the Wife of* Priam, *fell to the Lot of* Ulyſſes. *She, grieving for the cruel Death of* Aſtyanax, *who*

who had been caſt headlong from a Tower, and for Polyxena, *who was ſlain at the Funeral of* Achilles, *arrived in the* Grecian *Navy at* Thrace; *and being bereaved of all her Children, ſhe expected to find her Son* Polydore *ſafe with* Polymneſtor, *where he had been brought up privately; but as ſhe was walking near the Sea Side, ſhe eſpied him thrown up by the Waves on the Shore.* Polymneſtor, *it ſeems, had murthered him, out of Covetouſneſs of the Gold, which had been given along with* Polydore; *and, the better to conceal the murder, had thrown his Body into the Sea. As ſoon as* Hecuba, *the Daughter of* Ciſſeus, *underſtood how the Matter ſtood, ſhe procured herſelf to be admitted to* Polymneſtor *(concealing her Knowledge of her Son's Murther) under Pretence of adding more Gold to what had been already given him. The Tyrant, believing the Pretence to be true, gave her the Opportunity of a private Converſation with him.* Hecuba, *having gained Admittance, plucked out his Eyes; and as the* Thracians *were purſuing, and flinging Stones at her, ſhe was transformed into a Bitch.*

Victor dat vela ad patriam Hypſipyles, clarique Thoantis, & terras infames cæde veterum virorum; ut referat ſagittas, Tirynthia tela. Quæ poſtquam revexit ad Graïos, domino comitante; tandem ultima manus eſt impoſita ſero bello. Troja Priamuſque ſimul cadunt: Priameïa conjux, infelix, poſt omnia perdidit formam hominis; que terruit externas auras novo latratu. Quà longus Helleſpontus clauditur in anguſtum, Ilion ardebat; neque ignis adhuc conſederat: que ara Jovis combiberat exiguum cruorem ſenis Priami. Antiſtita Phœbi tractata comis

VICTOR ad Hypſipyles patriam, clarique Thoantis,
Et veterum terras infames cæde virorum,
Vela dat; ut referat, Tirynthia tela, ſagittas.
Quæ poſtquam ad Graïos, domino comitante, revexit;
Impoſita eſt ſero tandem manus ultima bello.
Troja ſimul Priamuſque cadunt; Priameïa conjux
Perdidit infelix hominis poſt omnia formam;
Externaſque novo latratu terruit auras.
Longus in auguſtum quà clauditur Helleſpontus,
Ilion ardebat; neque adhuc conſederat ignis:
Exiguumque ſenis Priami Jovis ara cruorem
Combiberat. Tractata comis antiſtita Phœbi

NOTES.

1. *Victor.*] *Ulyſſes*, who had obtained the Arms of *Achilles*.

Hypſipyles patriam] The Iſle of *Lemnos*, where *Hypſipyle*,, the Daughter of *Thoas*, reigned.

2. *Terras infames, &c.*] Formerly all the Women of *Lemnos*, except *Hypſipyle*, (who ſpared her Father) ſlew their Fathers, Huſbands, and Children; thence the Land was called *Infamis terra, &c.*

3. *Tirynthia tela.*] The Arrows of *Hercules*. Why he was called *Tirynthius*, ſee above, *Book* IX. *Fab.* i. *ver.* 67.

4. *Domino*] *Philoctetes*, whom *Ulyſſes* and *Diomedes* brought with them from the Iſle of *Lemnos*. See the whole matter related above, in *Book* IX. and this *Book*, *Fab.* i. *ver.* 45.

5. *Manus ultima.*] The End.

6. *Priameïa conjux.*] *Hecuba*, the Wife of *Priamus*.

8. *Externaſque.*] Foreign Air, *Thrace*; for it lay at the other Side of the *Helleſpont* off from *Troy*.

9. *Longus Helleſpontus.*] *Helleſpont* is the narrow long Sea, that divides *Aſia* from *Europe*. It was called *Helleſpont*, from *Helle*, the Siſter of *Phryxus*, who was drowned in it.

Quâ clauditur in anguſtum.] Where it grows narrow. *Helleſpont* grows narrow in the Place where *Seſtos* and *Abydos* ſtood, and extends to *Troas*, where *Troy* ſtood.

10. *Conſederat.*] Was extinguiſhed.

11. *Exiguum.*] Becauſe old Men have but a little Blood.

Jovis ara.] At which *Priamus* himſelf was ſlain.

12. *Tractata comis.*] So *Pacuvius* in *Marius Victorinus*. *Agite, ita volvite, rapite, comâ tractate per aſpera ſaxa & humum: ſcindite* veſtem *ociùs.*

Non

Non profecturas tendebat ad æthera palmas,
Dardanidas matres patriorum ſigna Deorum,
Dum licet, amplexas, ſuccenſaque templa tenentes
Invidioſa trahunt victores præmia Graii.
Mittitur Aſtyanax illis de turribus, unde
Pugnantem pro ſe, provitaque regna tuentem,
Sæpè videre patrem, monſtratum à matre ſolebat.
Jamque viam ſuadet Boreas; flatuque ſecundo
Carbaſa mota ſonant: jubet ut navita ventis.
Troja, vale; rapimur, clamant: dantque oſcula terræ
Trôades: & patriæ fumantia tecta relinquunt.
Ultima conſcendit claſſem (miſerabile viſu)
In mediis Hecube natorum inventa ſepulchris,
Prenſantem tumulos, atque oſſibus oſcula dantem.
Dulichiæ traxêre manus. Tamen unius hauſit,
Inque ſinu cineres ſecum tulit Hectoris hauſtos.
Hectoris in tumulo canum de vertice crinem,
Inferias inopes crinem lacrymaſque relinquit.
Eſt, ubi Troja fuit, Phrygiæ contraria tellus,
Biſtoniis habitata viris. Polymneſtoris illîc
Regia dives erat; cui te commiſit alendum
Clàm, Polydore, pater, Phrygiiſque removit ab armis:
Conſilium ſapiens: ſceleris niſi præmîa magnas
Adjeciſſet opes, animi irritamen avari.
Ut cecidit fortuna Phrygum, capit impius enſem
Rex Thracum, juguloque ſui defigit alumni,
Et, tanquam tolli cum corpore crimina poſſent,
Exanimen è ſcopulo ſubjectas miſit in undas.

tendebat non profecturas palmas ad æthera. Graii victores trahunt Dardanidas matres, amplexas ſigna patriorum Deorum, que tenentes ſuccenſa templa. dum licet, invidioſa præmia. Aſtyanax mittitur de iſtis turribus, unde ſolebat ſæpè videre patrem, monſtratum à matre pugnantem pro ſe, que tuentem proavita regna. Jamque Boreas ſuadet viam; que carbaſa mota ſecundo flatu ſonant: navita jubet uti ventis. Trôades clamant, Troja vale, rapimur: dant oſcula terræ: & relinquunt fumantia tecta patriæ. Hecuba (miſerabile viſu) inventa in mediis ſepulchris natorum, ultima conſcendit claſſem. Dulichiæ manus traxêre prenſantem tumulos atque dantem oſcula oſſibus. Tamen hauſit, que tulit hauſtos cineres unius Hectoris in ſinu ſecum. Relinquit canum crinem de vertice in tumulo Hectoris, crinem, lacrymaſque, inopes inferias. Eſt tellus contraria Phrygiæ, ubi Troja fuit, habitata Biſtoniis viris. Illîc erat dives regia Polymneſtoris a cui, Polydore, pater commiſit te alendum clàm, que removit ab Phrygiis animis, Sapiens conſilium: niſi adjeciſſet magnas opes præmia ſceleris, irritamen avari animi. Ut fortuna Phrygum ecidit, impîus rex Thracum capit enſem, que defigit jugulo ſui alumni: & tanquam crimina poſſent tolli um corpore, miſit exanimen è ſcopulo in ſubjectas undas.

NOTES.

12. *Antiſtita Phœbi.*] *Caſſandra*, the Daughter of *Priamus*, the prieſteſs of *Phœbus*.

14. *Dardanidas matres.*] The *Trojan* Matrons.

Signa.] The Statues, Images.

17. *Aſtyanax.*] The Son of *Hector* by *Andromache*: So called, becauſe he ſeemed deſigned to have the Government of the City; for ἄστυ is a City, and ἄναξ a King: He was, after the ſacking of *Troy*, thrown down headlong from a high Tower by *Ulyſſes*.

18. *Tuentem.*] Defending.

19. *Patrem.*] *Hector.*

Matre.] *Andromache.*

21. *Carbaſa mota ſonant.*] The Sails on being ruffled by the Winds whilſt ſwelling, make a rattling Noiſe.

26. *Prenſantem tumulos.*] Embracing the Sepulchres of her Sons.

27. *Dulichiæ manus, &c.*] *Ulyſſes* (called *Dulichius*, from *Dulichium*, an Iſland near *Ithaca*, his Country), ſeized *Hecuba*, while ſhe was embracing the Sepulchre of her Sons, and kiſſing their Bones.

Hauſit.] She took.

30. *Inferias inopes.*] Unavailing, vain Offering to his *Manes*.

31. *Contraria.*] Situated over-againſt *Phrygia*.

Tellus.] *Thrace*. For *Biſtonia* is a City of *Thrace*, ſo called from *Biſton*, the Son of *Mars*.

32. *Polymneſtoris.*] A King of *Thrace*, infamous for the Murther of *Polydore*, out of Covetouſneſs for ſecuring the Gold given with him for his Maintenance.

34. *Polydore.*] An Apoſtrophe to *Polydore*.

Pater.] *Priamus*.

36. *Irritamen.*] An Incentive.

38. *Rex Thracum.*] *Polymneſtor* King of *Thraces*.

Jugulo.] Into the Throat.

Alumni.] Of *Polydore*, who had been committed to his Care, by his Father.

40. *Exanimen, &c.*] *Polymneſtor* caſt the dead Body of *Polydore* into the Sea from a high Rock.

Littore

Atrides religârat claſſem Threïcio littore, dum mare eſſet pacatum, dum ventus amicior. Hîc Achilles exit humo latè rupta ſubitò, quantus ſolebat eſſe cum viveret; ſimiliſque minaci, referebat vultum illius temporis; quo ferus petiit Agamemnona injuſto ferro. Quæ inquit, Achivi, diſceditis immemores mei? & grâtia noſtræ virtutis eſt obruta mecum? ne facite. Utque meum ſepulchrum non ſit ſinè honore, Polyxena mactate placet Achilleos manes. Dixit: & ſociis parentibus immiti umbræ, rapta ſinu matris, quam jam propè ſola fovebat, fortis & infelix virgo, & pluſquàm fœmina, ducitur ad tumulum & ſit hoſtia diro buſto. Quæ ipſa memor ſui, poſtquam eſt admota crudelibus aris; que ſenſit fera ſacra parari ſibi; utque vidit Neoptolemum ſtantem, que tenentem ferrum, que figentem lumina in ſuo vultu; dixit, Utere jamdudum generoſo ſanguine. Nulla mora eſt. Aut tu conde telum meo jugulo vel pectore: que ſimul retexit jugulum pectuſque. Scilicet haud Polyxena ferrem ſervire ulli, haud ullum Numen placabitur per tale ſacrum. Tantùm vellem mea mors poſſet fallere matrem.

Littore Threïcio claſſem religârat Atrides,
Dum mare pacatum, dum ventus amicior eſſet.
Hic ſubitò, quantus cum viveret eſſe ſolebat,
Exit humo late rupta; ſimiliſque minaci,
Temporis illius vultum referebat, Achilles;
Quo ferus injuſto petiit Agamemnona ferro.
Immemoreſque mei diſceditis, inquit, Achivi?
Obrutaque eſt mecum virtutis gratia noſtræ?
Nè facite. Utq; meum non ſit ſinè honore ſepulchrum,
Placet Achilleos mactata Polyxena manes.
Dixit; &, immiti ſociis parentibus umbræ,
Rapta ſinu matris, quam jam propè ſola fovebat,
Fortis, & infelix, & pluſquàm fœmina virgo,
Ducitur ad tumulum; diroque fit hoſtia buſto.
Quæ memor ipſa ſui, poſtquam crudelibus aris
Admota eſt; ſenſitque ſibi fera ſacra parari;
Utque Neoptolemum ſtantem, ferrumque tenentem,
Inque ſuo vidit figentem lumina vultu;
Utere jamdudum generoſo ſanguine, dixit,
Nulla mora eſt, Aut tu jugulo vel pectore telum
Conde meo; jugulumque ſimul pectuſque retexit.
Scilicet haud ulli ſervire Polyxena ferrem,
Haud per tale ſacrum Numen placabitur ullum.
Mors tantùm vellem matrem mea fallere poſſet.

NOTES.

41. *Claſſem religârat.*] Had moored the Fleet, or caſt Anchor on.

Atrides.] *Agamemnon*, the Son of *Atreus*.

45. *Referebat vultum.*] Shewed the Sternneſs.

46. *Petiit*] He ſet upon, attacked, *i. e.* with ſuch a ſtern Countenance, as *Achilles* ſeemed to draw his Sword againſt *Agamemnon*, upon account of *Briſeis*, whom he had taken from him.

47. *Immemoreſque, &c.*] The Ghoſt of *Achilles* accuſes the *Greeks* of Ingratitude.

48. *Obruta*] Lies buried.

49. *Utque, &c.*] That my Sepulchre may be honoured.

50. *Mactata.*] Slain for Sacrifice.

Polyxena.] So called, *q. d.* the hoſpitable Entertainer of many. She was the Daughter of *Priam* by *Hecuba*. *Achilles* loved her while he was alive, and would have her ſacrificed to him when he was dead.

Parentibus.]Complying with the Injunctions.

51. *Immiti.*] Cruel, ſavage, as deſiring to have a Virgin ſacrificed to its Repoſe.

54. *Tumulum.*] The Tomb of *Achilles*, which was at *Sigæum*, a Promontory of *Troy*.

Diroque buſto.] At the Sepulchre of the cruel and direful Ghoſt, which had commanded a Virgin to be there offered.

55. *Sui.*] Of her high Birth.

Poſtquam crudelibus, &c.] After ſhe had been cruelly placed before the Altar.

56. *Fera ſacra.*] The barbarous ſavage Rites, being ſlain for the due Performance of them.

57. *Neoptolemum.*] *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles* by *Deidamia*, who was called *Neoptolemus*, becauſe he went very young to the *Trojan* War, from νεος, and πτόλεμος, or πολεμος.

Ferrumque.] The Sword or Knife with which ſhe was to be killed.

59. *Jamdudum.*] Quickly.

Generoſo.] My noble Blood.

60. *Nulla mora.*] ſc. *In me.*

62. *Scilicet.*] For indeed.

Haud ulli ſervire, &c.] For I certainly could never endure to become any Man's Slave, being in Quality of *Polyxena*, the Daughter of King *Priam*.

Polyxena.] Emphatically; as though ſhe had ſaid, I am the Daughter of King *Priamus*, and Siſter of *Hector*.

63. *Per tale ſacrum, &c.*] No Deity ſhall by me, as a Slave, be ever appeaſed.

64. *Fallere, &c.*] Might be concealed from. *Polyxena* ſhows her Piety towards her Mother.

Mater

Mater obeſt; minuitq; necis mihi gaudia. Quamvìs
Non mea mors illi, verùm ſua vita gemenda eſt.
Vos modo, ne Stygios adeam non libera manes,
Eſte procul; ſi juſta peto: tactuque viriles
Virgineo removete manus. Acceptior illi,
Quiſquis is eſt, quem cæde meâ placare paratis,
Liber erit ſanguis. Si quos tamen ultima noſtri
Vota movent oris; Priami vos filia regis,
Non captiva rogat; genitrici corpus inemptum
Reddite: neve auro redimat jus triſte ſepulchri,
Sed lacrymis. Tunc, cùm poterat, redimebat & auro.
Dixerat, At populus lacrymas, quas illa tenebat,
Non tenet. Ipſe etiam flens invituſque ſacerdos
Præbita conjecto rupit præcordia ferro.
Illa, ſuper terram defecto poplite labens,
Pertulit intrepidos ad fata noviſſima vultus.
Tunc quoque cura fuit partes velare tegendas,
Cùm caderet; caſtique decus ſervare pudoris.
Troades excipiunt; deploratoſque recenſent
Priamidas: & quid dederit domus una cruoris.
Teque gemunt, virgo; teq; ô modò regia conjux,
Regia dicta parens, Aſiæ florentis imago:
Nunc etiam prædæ mala ſors: quam victor Ulyſſes
Eſſe ſuam nollet, niſi quod tamen Hectora partu
Edideras. Dominum matri vix repperit Hector.

Mater obeſt, que minuit mihi gaudia necis. Quamvìs non mea mors ſed ſua vita eſt gemenda. Modò vos eſte procul; ne adeam non libera Stygios manes; ſi peto juſta: que removete viriles manus virgineo tactu. Liber ſanguis erit acceptior illi, quiſquis eſt, quem paratis placare meâ cæde. Tamen ſi ultima vota noſtri oris movent quos; filia regis Priami, non captiva rogat vos; reddite corpus inemptum genitrici: neve redimat triſte jus ſepulchri auro, ſed lacrymis. Tunc, cùm poterat, redimebat & auro, Dixerat. At populus non tenet lacrymas, quas illa tenebat. Etiam ſacerdos ipſe flens invituſque rupit præbita præcordia ferro conjecto. Illa, labens ſuper terram defecto poplite, pertulit intrepidos vultus ad noviſſima fata. Quoque tunc cura fuit velare partes tegendas, cùm caderet; que ſervare decus caſti pudoris. Troades excipiunt; que recenſent deploratos Priamidas: & quid cruoris una domus dederit. Que, virgo, gemunt te; teque ô modò dicta regia conjux, regia parens, imago florentis Aſiæ; nunc etiam mala ſors prædæ: quam victor Ulyſſes nollet eſſe ſuam, niſi quòd tamen edideras Hectora partu. Hector vix repperit dominum matri.

NOTES.

65. *Mater obeſt.*] The Grief that will afflict my Mother for my Death is the greateſt Trouble of my Mind.

66. *Gemenda eſt.*] Is to be lamented and bewailed.

67. *Vos modò, &c.*] *Polyxena* petitions that no Man might touch her, that ſhe might deſcend inviolate to the Shades below.

Ne Stygios adeam, &c.] That I may die free.

69. *Acceptior.*] More grateful or acceptable.

70. *Quiſquis is eſt.*] Whether he be a God or a Hero; for *Polyxena* did not know whom ſhe was to appeaſe, by her being made a Sacrifice.

74. *Jus ſepulchri.*] The Privilege of Burial.

75. *Tunc.*] When my Mother was able, ſhe redeemed the dead Bodies of her Sons, not with Tears only, but with Gold.

77. *Tenet.*] Reſtrains, refrains from.

Invituſque ſacerdos.] *Pyrrhus* who took care of the Sacrifice, and was appointed the High Prieſt.

78. *Præbita.*] Voluntarily offered.

79. *Illa.*] *Polixena.*

Defecto poplite.] Her Knees failing.

80. *Ad fata, &c.*] Which Care, *Julius Cæſar* took, as *Suetonius* relates, to let his Gown fall down to his Feet, that he might fall with the more Decency, when he was wounded by the Conſpirators.

Tegendas partes.] The Parts that ought to remain covered.

83. *Troades excipiunt.*] The *Trojan* Women lift up the Body of *Polyxena* lying dead.

Recenſent.] They recount, they reckon up, which was the uſual Cuſtom in funeral Lamentations.

84. *Quid cruoris.*] How much Blood; for all the Sons of *Priamus* had been ſlain.

85. *Teque gemunt, &c.*] An Apoſtrophe to *Polyxena* and *Hecuba*, who a little before was called Queen of *Aſia*.

87. *Prædæ mala ſors.*] An unhappy Lot of the Booty.

88. *Niſi, &c.*] This is the Reaſon which moved *Ulyſſes* to accept of *Hecuba*,

89. *Dominum.*] The Poet elegantly ſets forth the lamentable Conditions of *Hecuba*; as if he had ſaid; *Illa magni Hectoris mater adeo*

Quæ

Quæ complexa inane corpus tam fortis animæ, dat lacrymas quas toties dederat patriæ, natiſque, viroque, quoque huic; fundit lacrymas in vulnere, que tegit oſcula ore: que plangit conſueta pectora: que verrens ſuam canitiem in concreto ſanguine, quidem dixit plura, ſed & hæc, laniato pectore: Nata, ultime dolor matri, (enim quid ſupereſt?) nata, jaces: videoque tuum vulnus, mea vulnera. En ne perdiderim quenquam meorum ſinè cæde, tu quoque habes vulnus. At rebar te tutam, quia fœmina, à ferro: & fœmina cecidiſti ferro. Idem Achilles, exitium Trojæ que orbator noſtri, perdidit tot tuos fratres, idem perdidit te. At poſtquam cecidit ſagittis Paridis Phœbique; tunc certè, dixi, Achilles non eſt metuendus. Nunc quoque erat metuendus mî. Ipſe cinis ſepulti ſævit in hoc genus: quoque ſenſimus hoſtem tumulo: fui fœcunda Æacidæ. Ingens Ilion jacet: que publica clades eſt finita gravi eventu. Si finita tamen. Pergama reſtant mihi ſoli: que meus dolor eſt in curſu. Modò maxima rerum, potens natis, que generis, nuribuſque, viroque, nunc exul trabor, inops, avulſa tumulis meorum, munus Penelopæ. Quæ oſtendens me trahentem data penſa Ithacis matribus, dicit: Hæc eſt illa clara parens Hectoris: hæc eſt Priameïa conjux. Que tu, quæ ſola levabas maternos luctus poſt tot amiſſos, nunc piâſti hoſtilia buſta. Peperi inferias hoſti. Quò ferrea reſto?

Quæ corpus complexa animæ tam fortis inane,
Quas toties patriæ dederat, natiſque, viroque,
Huicquoque dat lacrymas; lacrymas in vulnere fundit;
Oſculaque ore tegit: conſuetaque pectora plangit;
Canitiemque ſuam concreto in ſanguine verrens,
Plura quidem, ſed & hæc, laniato pectore dixit:
Nata tuæ (quid enim ſupereſt?) dolor ultime matri,
Nata, jaces; videoque tuum mea vulnera vulnus.
En, ne perdiderim quenquam ſinè cæde meorum,
Tu quoque vulnus habes. At te, quia fœmina, rebar
A ferro tutam: cecidiſti & fœmina ferro.
Totque tuos idem fratres, te perdidit idem,
Exitium Trojæ noſtrique orbator, Achilles.
At poſtquam cecidit Paridis Phœbique ſagittis;
Tunc certè, dixi, non eſt metuendus Achilles.
Nunc quoq; mî metuendus erat. Cinis ipſe ſepulti
In genus hoc ſævit: tumulo quoque ſenſimus hoſtem:
Æacidæ fœcunda fui. Jacet Ilion ingens:
Eventuque gravi finita eſt publica clades.
Si finita tamen. Soli mihi Pergama reſtant:
In curſuque meus dolor eſt. Modò maxima rerum,
Tot generis, natiſq; potens, nuribuſque viroque
Nunc trahor exul, inops, tumulis avulſa meorum,
Penelopæ munus. Quæ me data penſa trahentem
Matribus oſtendens Ithacis, Hæc Hectoris illa eſt
Clara parens: hæc eſt, dicet, Priameïa conjux.
Poſtque tot amiſſos tu nunc, quæ ſola levabas
Maternos luctus, hoſtilia buſta piâſti.
Inferias hoſti peperi. Quò ferrea reſto?

NOTES.

objecta eſt, ut vix inveniatur dominus cui ſerviat.

90. *Animæ tam fortis inane.*] Diveſted of a Soul ſo brave.

93. *Conſuetaque.*] Accuſtomed to be beaten and ſmote, by reaſon of the Slaughter of her Sons.

Plangit.] She beats.

94. *Canitiemque ſuam, &c.*] And trailed her grey Hairs in clotted Blood.

97. *Mea vulnera.*] Thy Wounds are mine.

103. *Paridis Phœbique ſagittis.*] *Achilles* was ſlain by *Paris*. *Apollo* guiding the Arrows.

105. *Mî.*] For *mihi*.

106. *In genus hoc.*] Againſt this Race of ours.

Tumulo.] In his Tomb and Grave.

107. *Æacidæ.*] For *Achilles* I have brought forth ſo many Children,

108. *Eventuque gravi.*] By a deſtructive End.

109. *Sole mihi, &c.*] The Senſe is: *Troy* is demoliſhed in regard to others who are dead; but in regard to me only; *i. e.* the Enemy raged againſt her, as if *Troy* was ſtanding, and the War not ended.

110. *In curſuque, &c.*] My Sorrow ſtill continues; for it is not ended.

Modò maxima, &c.] *Hecuba* mournfully commemorates, from what a Pitch of Felicity ſhe was fallen, into the greateſt Miſery.

111. *Tot.*] *Hecuba* is recorded to have borne twelve Sons and ſeven Daughters to *Priam*, who had fifty Children in all.

113. *Penelopæ.*] To the Wife of *Ulyſſes*.

116. *Tu.*] *Polyxena*.

117. *Hoſtilia buſta piâſti.*] Thou art ſacrificed to appeaſe the *Manes* of the Enemy. An Apoſtrophe to *Polyxena*, full of Commiſeration.

118. *Quò, &c.*] To what Purpoſe do I, cruel to myſelf, ſtill live?

Quidve

Quidve moror? Quò me ſervas, damnoſa ſenectus?
Quid, Dî crudeles, niſi quò nova funera cernam,
Vivacem differtis anum? Quis poſſe putaret
Felicem Priamum poſt diruta Pergama dici?
Felix morte ſuâ; nec te, mea nata, peremptam
Aſpicit; & vitam pariter regnumque reliquit.
At (puto) funeribus dotabere, regia virgo;
Condeturque tuum monumentis corpus avitis.
Non hæc eſt fortuna domûs. Tibi munera matris
Contingent fletus, peregrinæque hauſtus arenæ.
Omnia perdidimus. Supereſt, cur vivere tempus
In breve ſuſtineam, proles gratiſſima matri,
Nunc ſolus, quondam minimus de ſtirpe virili,
Has datus Iſmario regi Polydorus in oras.
Quid moror interea crudelia vulnera lymphis
Abluere, & ſparſos immiti ſanguine vultus?
Dixit: & ad littus paſſu proceſſit anili,
Albentes laniata comas. Date, Troades, urnam,
Dixerat infelix, liquidas hauriret ut undas:
Aſpicit ejectum Polydori in littore corpus,
Factaque Threïciis ingentia vulnera telis.
Troades exclamant: obmutuit illa dolore;
Et pariter vocem, lacrymaſque introrſus obortas
Devorat ipſe dolor; duroque ſimillima ſaxo
Torpet; adverſâ figit modò lumina terrâ;
Interdum torvos ſuſtollit ad æthera vultus:
Nunc poſiti ſpectat vultum, nunc vulnera nati;
Vulnera præcipuè; ſeque armat & inſtruit irâ.
Quâ ſimul exarſit, tanquam regina maneret,
Ulciſci ſtatuit; pœnæque in imagine tota eſt.
Utque furit catulo lactente orbata leæna;

Quidve moror? damnoſa ſenectus quò ſervas me? quid, crudeles Dî, differtis vivacem anum, niſi quò cernam nova funera? Quis putaret Priamum poſſe dici felicem poſt Pergama diruta? Felix ſuâ morte, nec aſpicit te, mea nata peremptam; & reliquit pariter vitam regnumque. At (puto) regia virgo, dotabere funeribus; que tuum corpus condetur avitis monumentis. Hæc non eſt fortuna domûs. Fletus matris contingent munera tibi, que hauſtus peregrinæ arenæ. Perdidimus omnia. Proles gratiſſima matri ſupereſt, cur ſuſtineam vivere in breve tempus, nunc Polydorus ſolus, quondam minimus de virili ſtirpe, datus Iſmario regi in has oras. Interea quid moror abluere crudelia vulnera lymphis, & vultus ſparſos immiti ſanguine? Dixit: & proceſſit ad littus anili paſſu, & laniata albentes comas. Et ut infelix hauriret liquidas undas dixerat, Troades, date urnam: aſpicit corpus Polydori ejectum in littore, que vulnera ingentia facta Threïciis telis. Troades exclamant: illa obmutuit dolore; & dolor ipſe devorat pariter & vocem, lacrymaſque obortas introrſus: que torpet ſimillima duro ſaxo: modò figit lumina adverſâ terrâ; interdum ſuſtollit torvos vultus ad æthera: nunc ſpectat vultum, nunc vulnera poſiti nati; præcipuè vulnera; que armat, & inſtruit ſe irâ. Quâ exarſit ſimul, tanquam maneret regina, ſtatuit ulciſci; que eſt tota in imagine pœnæ. Utque leæna, orbata lactente catulo, furit;

NOTES.

119. *Moror.*] Do I delay.

121. *Vivacem anum.*] Long-lived, wretched old Woman.

Differtis.] Do you prolong.

123. *Nec te.*] *Hecuba* gives a Reaſon, why *Priam* may be numbered among the Happy.

125. *Funeribus dotabere.*] Thou ſhalt have indeed the Honours of a Funeral. This is an Irony full of Grief, by which *Hecuba* intimates, that *Polyxena* is not likely to have the Honour of a Funeral.

129. *Supereſt.*] Of the many Sons I have not one is left but *Polydore*, who was committed to the Care of *Polymneſtor*. But *Hecuba* is miſtaken, for he was now ſlain by *Polymneſtor*.

132. *Datus.*] Sent, committed to the Care of.

Iſmario.] To *Polymneſtor* King of *Thrace*. *Iſmarus* is a Mountain of *Thrace*.

134. *Sparſos.*] Sprinkled, ſtained, ſmeared. The Ancients uſed to waſh dead Bodies.

140. *Illa.*] *Hecuba.*

141. *Introrſus.*] Springing up inwardly.

142. *Devorat.*] Conſumes.

143. *Modò.*] One while.

Terrâ.] On *Troas*, where *Troy* was ſituated, over-againſt *Thrace*.

144. *Torvos.*] Stern with Grief.

145. *Poſiti.*] Lying along.

147. *Tanquam regina maneret.*] As though ſhe were ſtill a Queen.

148. *Pœnæque in Imagine.*] In thinking of a Puniſhment which ſhe might inflict on *Polymneſtor*.

149. *Furit.*] Rages; the Poet ſhows by

que nacta ſigna pedum ſequitur hoſtem, quem non videt. Sic Hecube, poſtquam miſcuit iram cum luctu, non oblita animorum, oblita ſuorum annorum, vadit ad Polymneſtora artificem diræ cædis: que petit colloquium. Nam ſe velle monſtrare illi relictum aurum, quod redderet nato. Odryſius credidit: que aſſuetus amori prædæ, venit in ſecreta. Callidus cum blando ore, dixit, Hecube tolle moras: da munera nato. Juro per Superos, omne fore illius quod das, & quod antè dediſti. Truculenta ſpectat loquentem, que jurantem falſa: que exæſtuat tumidâ irâ. Atque ità involat correptum agmine captivarum matrum, & condit digitos in perfida lumina, expoliatque genas oculis (ira facit potentem) immergitque manus: que fœdata ſanguine ſonti haurit loca luminis, non lumen, enim neque ſupereſt. Gens Thracum, irritata clade ſui tyrannis cœpit inceſſere Troada jactu telorum lapidumque. At hæc inſequitur ſaxum miſſum morſibus cum rauco murmure: que latravit rictu parato in verba, conata loqui: locus exſtat, & habet nomen ex re: que illa diu memor veterum malorum, tum quoque mœſta, ululavit per Sithonis agros. Fortuna illius moverat que Troas ſuos que hoſtes, Pelaſgos, illius fortuna omnes Deos quoque: ſic moverat omnes, ut ipſa conjux ſororque Jovis negaverit Hecubam meruiſſe illos eventus.

Signaq; nacta pedum ſequitur, quem non videt hoſtem:
Sic Hecube, poſtquam cum luctu miſcuit iram,
Non oblita animorum, annorum oblita ſuorum,
Vadit ad artificem diræ Polymneſtora cædis:
Colloquiumque petit. Nam ſe monſtrare relictum
Velle latens illi, quod nato redderet, aurum.
Credidit Odryſius: prædæque aſſuetus amori
In ſecreta venit. Cum blando callidus ore,
Tolle moras Hecube, dixit: da munera nato.
Omne fore illius quod das, quod & antè dediſti,
Per ſuperos juro. Spectat truculenta loquentem,
Falſaque jurantem: tumidaque exæſtuat irâ.
Atque ità correptum captivarum agmine matrum
Involat, & digitos in perfida lumina condit,
Expoliatque genas oculis (facit ira potentem)
Immergitque manus: fœdataque ſanguine fonti
Non lumen, neque enim ſupereſt, loca luminis haurit.
Clade ſui Thracum gens irritata tyranni
Troada telorum lapidumque inceſſere jactu
Cœpit. At hæc miſſum rauco cum murmure ſaxum
Morſibus inſequitur: rictuque in verba parato
Latravit conata loqui: locus exſtat, & ex re
Nomen habet: veterumque diu memor illa malorum,
Tum quoque Sithonios ululavit mœſta per agros.
Illius, Troaſque ſuos, hoſteſque Pelaſgos,
Illius Fortuna Deos quoque moverat omnes:
Sic omnes, ut & ipſa Jovis conjuxque ſororque
Eventus Hecubam meruiſſe negaverit illos.

NOTES.

this Simile, what Anger and Indignation *Hecuba* conceived againſt *Polymneſtor*, who had taken her Son to bring him up, and yet had murdered him.

152. *Animorum.*] Her Greatneſs of Spirit.

154. *Se, &c.*] ſc. *Ait.*

155. *Latens.*] Hidden.

156. *Odryſius.*] *Thracian Polymneſtor*, for the *Odryſæ* are a People of *Thrace*, and *Odryſa* is their City.

161. *Truculenta,*] She looked at him, as he oke with a ſtern Countenance.

162. *Tumidâque irâ.*] With ſwelling Rage.

163. *Correptum.*] *Polymneſtor* ſeized.

164. *Involat.*] Among the Ancients, Examples are not wanting of the Verb *involo* with an Accuſative Caſe. *Lucan*, Lib. VI. *Quòs Cæſarus involet artus.*

165. *Expoliatque.*] The Verb *expolio* is uſed by *Quadrigarius*: *qui Agrum campanum expoliabatur dixit.*

166. *Sanguine.*] With the Blood of *Polymneſtor.*

167. *Lumen.*] The Eyes.

Supereſt.] Is left, remains.

Haurit.] She tears out.

169. *Troada.*] *Trojan Hecuba.*

Inceſſere.] Set upon, attack.

170. *Hæc.*] *Hecuba.*

Rauco murmure.] In the ſnarling growling tone of a Dog: now turned into a Bitch.

172. *Ex re.*] For it was called κυνὸς σῆμα, *i. e.* The Sepulchre of a Dog.

174. *Sithonios.*] *Thracian*, for *Sithonia* is part of *Thrace.*

177. *Jovis conjuxque ſororque.*] *Juno* who was ſo violent an Enemy to the *Trojans.*

FAB.

FAB. III. The Aſhes of *Memnon* into Birds.

Memnon, *the Son of* Tithonus *and* Aurora, *who came to aſſiſt the* Trojans *againſt the* Greeks, *was ſlain by* Achilles. *His Mother by her Entreaties, and upon Account of her conſtant Services in uſhering in the Morning's Light, obtained from* Jupiter, *that the Aſhes of his Body which had been burnt on the funeral Pile, ſhould be turned into Birds, which from him were called* Memnonides. *Theſe Birds, in Commemoration of the War, come yearly to his Sepulchre, and fighting againſt one another, fall a Sacrifice to his* Manes: *And his Mother* Aurora *turned the Tears which ſhe ſhed for the Loſs of her Son into the Morning Dew.*

NON vacat Auroræ, quanquam îſdem faverat armis,
Cladibus & caſu Trojæque Hecubæque moveri.
Cura Deam propior, luctuſque domeſticus angit
Memnonis amiſſi: Phrygiis quem lutea campis
Vidit Achilleâ pereuntem cuſpide mater,
Vidit; & ille color, quo matutina rubeſcunt
Tempora, palluerat: latuitque in nubibus æther,
At non impoſitos ſupremis ignibus artus
Suſtinuit ſpectare parens: ſed crine ſoluto,
Sicut erat, magni genibus procumbere non eſt
Dedignata Jovis, lacrymiſque has addere voces:
Omnibus inferior, quas ſuſtinet aureus æther,
(Nam mihi ſunt totum rariſſima templa per orbem)
Diva tamen venio; non ut delubra, dieſque
Des mihi ſacrificos, caliturasque ignibus aras.
Si tamen aſpicias, quantum tibi fœmina præſtem,
Tum cùm luce novâ noctis confinia ſervo;
Præmia danda putes. Sed non ea cura: neque hic eſt
Nunc ſtatus Auroræ, meritos ut poſcat honores.
Memnonis orba mei venio: qui fortia fruſtrà
Pro patruo tulit arma ſuo: primiſque ſub annis

Non vacat Auroræ, quanquam faverat iiſdem armis, moveri cladibus & caſu Trojæque Hecubæque. Propior cura, que domeſticus luctus amiſſi Memnonis, angit Deam: quem luteæ mater vidit pereuntem Achilleâ cuſpide Phrygiis campis. Vidit; & ille color, quo matutita tempora rubeſcunt, palluerat: que æther latuit in nubibus. At parens non ſuſtinuit ſpectare artus impoſitos ſupremis ignibus; ſed ſicut erat, ſoluto crine, non eſt dedignata procumbere genibus magni Jovis, que addere has vocis lacrymis: Inferior omnibus, quas aureus æther ſuſtinet (nam rariſſima templa ſunt mihi per totum orbem) tamen venio Diva: non ut des delubra, que ſacrificos dies, que aras caliturasque ignibus. Tamen ſi aſpicias, quantum fœmina præſtem tibi, tum cùm ſervo confinia noctis novâ luce: putes præmia danda. Sed non ea cura: neque hic nunc ſtatus Auroræ, ut poſcat meritos honores. Venio orba mei Memnonis: qui tulit fortia arma fruſtrà pro ſuo patruo; que occidit à forti Achille ſub primis annis.

NOTES.

1. *Auroræ.*] The Wife of *Tithonus*, and Mother of *Memnon*.

Quanquam.] Upon Account of her Huſband *Tithonus*, who was the Son of *Laomedon*, and Brother of *Priam*.

4. *Lutea mater.*] *Aurora*, the Mother of *Memnon*, who was of a golden, ruddy Colour.

9. *Non ſuſtinuit.*] Could not bear.

Parens.] Becauſe ſhe was his Mother.

12. *Omnibus inferior.*] Inferior to all.

13. *Nam mihi, &c.*] This is the Reaſon why *Aurora* is reputed lower in Degree than other Goddeſſes.

14. *Dieſque ſacrificos.*] Feſtivals or Holy Days.

15. *Ignibus.*] With Sacrifices.

16. *Si tamen aſpicias.*] If you conſider.

Quantum, &c.] How ſerviceable I am to you though but a Woman.

17. *Noctis confinia ſervo.*] I keep watch, that Night may not exceed its Bounds; for unleſs *Aurora* was watchful, the Night might continue without diſperſing its Shade.

20. *Fruſtrà.*] Becauſe he was ſlain, and *Troy* was taken.

21. *Patruo.*] For *Priam*, who was *Tithonus*'s Brother.

(Sic vos voluiſtis) Summe rector Deûm, precor, da hunc aliquem honorem ſolatia mortis: que leni materna vulnera. Jupiter annuerat: cùm arduus rogus Memnonis corruit alto igne: que volumina nigri fumi infecêre diem. Veluti cum flumina exhalant natas nebulas, nec Sol admittitur infrà. Atra favilla volat: glomerataque in unum corpus, denſatur: que capit faciem: ſumitque calorem, atque animam ex igni. Sua levitas præbuit alas. Et primò ſimilis volucri, mox verè volucris inſonuit pennis. Innumeræ ſorores ſonuêre pariter: quibus eſt eadem natalis origo. Que luſtrant rogum ter: & ter conſonus clangor exit in auras. Seducunt caſtra quarto volatu. Tunc duo feroces populi gerunt bella de diverſâ parte: que exercent iras roſtris & aduncis unguibus: que laſſant alas adverſaque pectora. Que cognata corpora cadunt inferiæ cineri ſepulto: que meminêre ſe creatas forti viro. Auctor facit nomen ſubitis præpetibus; dictæ Memnonides ab illo, cùm Sol peregit ſua Signa, rebellant perituræ parentali Marte. Ergo viſum aliis flebile Dymantida latrâſſe; Aurora eſt intenta ſuis luctibus; que nunc quoque dat pias lacrymas: & rorat in toto orbe.

Occidit à forti (ſic vos voluiſtis) Achille.
Da, precor, huïc aliquem ſolatia mortis honorem,
Summe Deûm rector: maternaque vulnera leni.
Jupiter annuerat: cùm Memnonis arduus altò
Corruit igne rogus; nigrique volumina fumi
Infecêre diem. Veluti cùm flumina natas
Exhaliant nebulas, nec Sol admittitur infrà.
Atra favilla volat: gloméraraque corpus in unum
Denſatur; faciemque capit: ſumitque calorem,
Atque animam ex igni. Levitas ſua præbuit alas.
Et primò ſimilis volucri, mox verè volucris
Inſonuit pennis. Pariter ſonuêre ſorores
Innumeræ; quibus eſt eadem natalis origo.
Terque rogum luſtrant: & conſonus exit in auras
Ter clangor. Quarto ſeducunt caſtra volatu.
Tunc duo diverſâ populi de parte feroces
Bella gerunt: roſtriſque, & aduncis unguibus iras
Exercent; alaſque adverſaque pectora laſſant.
Inferiæque cadunt cineri cognata ſepulto
Corpora: ſeque viro forti meminêre creatas
Præpetibus ſubitis nomen facit auctor: ab illo
Memnonides dictæ, cùm Sol duodena peregit
Signa, parentali perituræ Marte rebellant.
Ergo aliis latrâſſe Dymantida flebile viſum;
Luctibus eſt Aurora ſuis intenta: piaſque
Nunc quoque dat lacrymas: & toto rorat in orbe.

NOTES.

22. *A forti.*] ſc. *Interfectus, percuſſus.*

24. *Maternaque vulnera leni.*] And mitigate a Mother's Grief.

26. *Volumina fumi.*] The rolling Smoke.

27. *Infecêre.*] Obſcured, tinged with Black.

Diem.] The Light of the Day.

29. *Glomerataque.*] Rolled about in a globular Form.

30. *Faciemque.*] It aſſumes a Shape.

31. *Animam.*] Life.

Levitas.] The Levity peculiar to Aſhes gives Wings.

34. *Quibus.*] For they all had their Origin from Aſhes.

35. *Luſtrant.*] They fly round about.

36. *Seducunt caſtra.*] They ſeparate, and divide their Army into two Parts.

37. *Diverſâ.*] From oppoſite Quarters.

40. *Cognata.*] Born together at the ſame Time, or Kindred.

42. *Præpetibus ſubitis.*] Birds produced on a ſudden.

Auctor.] They originated from *Memnon*, and were called *Memnonides* from him.

43. *Cùm Sol duodena, &c.*] Annually, when the Sun has run his yearly Courſe through the twelve Signs.

44. *Perituræ.*] He alludes to the Performances of Gladiators, exhibited at the Funerals of great Men.

Rebellant.] They renew the War again.

45. *Dymantida.*] *Hecuba*, the Daughter of *Dymas*.

47. *Toto rorat in orbe.*] Sprinkles her Tears, turned into Dew, all over the World.

FAB. IV. The Daughters of *Anius* into Pigeons.

Æneas, *with his Father* Anchiſes *and Son* Aſcanius, *flying their Country, came to* Delphos. *They were kindly entertained there by* Anius, *the Prieſt of* Apollo, *who tells them, he had been the Father of five Children, one Son and four Daughters: but was now bereaved of them. His Son* Andrus, *from whom the Iſland of* Andros *took its Name, had left his Country; and as* Apollo *had granted this his Son the Gift of Augury, ſo* Bacchus *had given to his Daughters the Gift of turning whatſoever they touched into Corn, Wine, and Oil.* Agamemnon *wanting to carry them away with him that he might maintain his Army by that heavenly Gift, they fled into the Iſland of* Andros. *And then, to avoid being bound in Chains, and again carried away forcibly by* Agamemnon, Bacchus, *out of Pity, and in Conſideration of the Gift he had beſtowed upon them, transformed them into Pigeons.*

NEC tamen everſam Trojæ cum mœnibus eſſe
Spem quoque Fata ſinunt. Sacra, & ſacra altera patrem
Fert humeris, venerabile onus, Cythereïus heros,
De tantis opibus prædam pius eligit illam;
Aſcaniumque ſuum: profugâque per æquora claſſe
Fertur ab Antandro: ſceleratáque limina Thracum,
Et Polydoreo manantem ſanguine terram,
Linquit: & utilibus ventis æſtuque ſecundo
Intrat Apollineam, ſociis comitantibus, urbem.
Hunc Anius, quo rege homines, antiſtite Phœbus
Ritè colebatur, temploque domoque recepit:
Urbemque oſtendit, delubraque vota, duaſque

Tamen nec Fata ſinunt ſpem Trojæ eſſe everſam cum mœnibus. Cythereïus heros fert ſacra, & altera ſacra, patrem humeris, venerabile onus. Pius eligit illam prædam de tantis opibus; que ſuum Aſcanium: que fertur per æquora profugâ claſſe ab Antandro: que linquit ſcelerata limina Thracum, & terram manantem Polydoreo ſanguine: & intrat Apollineam urbem, utilibus ventis & ſecundo æſtu, ſociis comitantibus. Anius recepit hunc temploque domoque, quo rege homines, quo antiſtite Phœbus ritè colebantur: que oſtendit urbem delubraque vota, que duas

NOTES.

1. *Nec, &c.*] It was not ſo determined by the Fates, that when *Troy* was demoliſhed, all the Hopes of the *Trojans* ſhould be utterly ruined. For the *Trojan* Race, under *Æneas*, carried their Gods into *Latium*.

——*genus unde Latinum,*
Albanique patres, atque altæ mœniæ Romæ.

As *Virgil* ſays, *Æneid. Lib.* I.

2. *Sacra,*] Of the Goddeſs *Veſta*. It was cuſtomary with the *Romans*, when they were intent upon any difficult Enterprize, to make Supplications to her, and court her Favour, that ſhe might be propitious to their Undertaking.

Sacra altera.] His Father *Anchiſes*; for it is no leſs pious to be aſſiſting to a Parent, than to be obſervant of the Deities themſelves.

3. *Cythereïus heros.*] *Æneas*, the Son of *Venus*, who was called *Cytherea*.

4. *Prædam, &c.*] Such Things only as were holy, together with his Father.

6. *Antandro.*] *Atondrus* was a Town at the Foot of *Ida*, ſo called from Mount *Antander*, near it.

8. *Linquit.*] Although he had already built the City *Æneum* there, as *Virgil* relates, *Æneid* III.

9. *Urbem.*] A City in the Iſle of *Delos*, where *Anius* reigned.

10. *Hunc.*] *Æneas.*

Homines.] ſc. *Utebantur*. For he was *Rex Hominum Phœbique ſacerdos*. Virg.

12. *Delubraque vota.*] Voted Temples.

Duaſque.] The ſtumps of two Trees which *Latona* claſped in her Labour, when ſhe brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana*.

ſtirpes quondam retentas Latonâ pariente. Thure dato flammis, vinoque profuſo in thura, que fibris cæſorum boum crematis de more, petunt regia tecta: poſitique altis tapetibus capiunt Cerealia munera cum liquido Baccho. Tum pius Anchiſes: O lecte ſacerdos Phœbi, fallor? an cùm primùm vidi hæc mœnia, quantùm reminiſcor, habebas & natum, & bis duas natas? Anius concutiens tempora circumdata niveis vittis, & triſtis, ait huic: Maxime heros non falleris: vidiſti me parentem quinque natorum. Quem nunc vides penè orbum. (Tanta inconſtantia rerum verſat homines). Enim quid filius abſens auxilii mihi? quem tellus Andros habet, dicta de ſuo nomine, tenentem locumque & regna pro patre. Delius dedit augurium huic: Liber dedit altera munera fœmineæ ſorti, majora voto fideque: nam cuncta tactu mearum natarum transformabantur in ſegetem, laticemque meri, baccamque Minervæ: que erat dives uſus in illis. Ubi Atrides, depopulator Trojæ, cognovit hoc, (ne putes nos non ſenſiſſe veſtram procellam ex aliquâ parte) uſus viribus armorum abſtrahit invitas gremio genitoris: que imperat alant Argolicam claſſem cœleſti munere. Effugiunt quò quæque poteſt, Eubœa eſt petita duabus, & fraterna Andros totidem natis. Miles adeſt: & minatur bella, nî dedantur. Pietas dedit conſortia pectora victa metu pœnæ: & ut poſſis ignoſcere timido fratri;

Latonâ quondam ſtirpes pariente retentas.
Thure dato flammis, vinoque in thura profuſo,
Cæſorumque boum fibris de more crematis,
Regia tecta petunt: poſitique tapetibus altis
Munera cum liquido capiunt Cerealia Baccho,
Tum pius Anchiſes: O Phœbi lecte ſacerdos,
Fallor? an & natum, cùm primùm hæc mœnia vidi,
Biſque duas natas, quantùm reminiſcor, habebas?
Huic Anius, niveis circumdata tempora vittis
Concutiens, & triſtis, ait: non falleris, heros
Maxime: natorum vidiſti quinque parentem.
Quem nunc (tanta homines rerum inconſtantia verſat)
Penè vides orbum. Quid enim mihi filius abſens
Auxilii? quem dicta ſuo de nomine tellus
Andros habet, pro patre locumque & regna tenentem.
Delius augurium dedit huic: dedit altera Liber
Fœmineæ ſorti voto majora fideque
Munera: Nam tactu natarum cuncta mearum
In ſegetem, laticemque meri, baccamque Minervæ
Transformabantur: diveſque erat uſus in illis.
Hoc ubi cognovit Trojæ populator Atrides,
(Ne non ex aliquâ veſtram ſenſiſſe procellam
Nos quoque parte putes) armorum viribus uſus
Abſtrahit invitas gremio genitoris: alantque
Imperat Argolican cœleſti munere claſſem.
Effugiunt quò quæque poteſt, Eubœa duabus,
Et totidem natis Andros fraterna petita eſt.
Miles adeſt; &, nî dedantur, bella minatur.
Victa metu pietas conſortia pectora pœnæ
Dedit: & ut timido poſſis ignoſcere fratri;

NOTES.

34. *Thure dato.*] The Sacrifices being over.

36. *Poſitique tapetibus.*] Reclined on Couches.

38. *Anchiſes.*] ſc. *inquit.*

39. *Cùm primùm.*] When firſt.

40. *Biſque, &c.*] *Anius* had four Daughters, to whom *Bacchus* granted, that whatſoever they touched ſhould be turned into Bread-Corn, Wine, and Oil. *Agamemnon* would fain have carried them forcibly along with him to the *Trojan* War, to ſupply the Army with Proviſions; but by the Aſſiſtance of *Bacchus* they were transformed into Pigeons.

44. *Inconſtantia rerum.*] The Inſtability of all human Concerns.

45. *Penè orbum.*] In a Manner without Children.

Quid enim, &c.] My Son, although he be alive, being abſent, is no Help to me.

47. *Andros.*] The Iſland was ſo called from his Son *Andrus.*

48. *Delius.*] *Apollo.*

Augumriu.] Skill in Augury.

48. *Huic.*] To *Andrus.*

49. *Fœmineæ ſorti, &c.*] To my Female Iſſue, So *Lib.* VI. *Faſt.* laſt. *ver.* 3.

Quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque creârat
Fœmineæ ſortis.

51. *Laticem meri.*] Wine.

Baccamque Minervæ.] Oil. For *Pallas* was the firſt that preſſed Oil out of the Olive. Hence called *Bacca Minervæ.*

52. *Diveſque uſus, &c.*] Were profitable Gifts.

53. *Trojæ, &c.*] *Agamemnon*, the Plunderer or Deſtroyer of *Troy.*

58. *Eubœa.*] A long Iſland lying near *Bœotia*, now called *Negropont.*

60. *Miles adeſt.*] The *Greek* Soldiers came thither.

61. *Pietas.*] Fraternal Affection of their Brother *Andrus.*

Non hìc Æneas, non, qui defenderet Andron,
Hector erat: per quos decimum durâſtis in annum.
Jamque parabantur captivis vincla lacertis.
Illæ tollentes etiamnum libera cœlo
Brachia, Bacche pater, fer opem, dixêre: tulitque
Muneris auctor opem; ſi miro perdere more
Ferre vocatur opem. Nec quâ ratione figuram
Perdiderint, potui ſcire, aut nunc dicere poſſim.
Summa mali nota eſt. Pennas ſumsêre; tuæque
Conjugis in volucrem niveas abiêre columbas.

Æneas non erat hìc, non Hector qui defenderet Andron: per quos durâſtis in decimum annum. Jamque vincla parabantur captivis lacertis. Illæ tollentes etiamnum libera brachia cœlo, dixêre, Pater Bacche, fer opem: que auctor muneris tulit opem; ſi perdere miro more vocatur ferre opem. Nec potui ſcire, aut nunc poſſim dicere, quâ ratione perdiderint figuram. Summa mali eſt nota. Sumsêre pennas; que abiêre in niveas columbas, volucrem tuæ conjugis.

NOTES.

44. *Per quos.*] By whoſe Valour.
45. *Captivis lacertis.*] For the Arms of the Captives.
48. *Miro more.*] After a wonderful Manner.
Perdere.] To deſtroy.
49. *Ferre.*] *q. d.* To deſtroy after a wonderful Manner is not to bring Help.
51. *Tuæque conjugis,*] Of *Venus*, by whoſe Favours you have been honoured. For Doves are Birds conſecrated to *Venus*.
52. *Abiêre.*] Were transformed.

FAB. V. The Daughters of *Orion* are ſacrificed in the Way of Propitiation for the *Theban* People; but two young Men ſpring out of their Aſhes.

Anchiſes *and* Æneas *take Leave of* Anius; *but they give and receive Preſents from each other. A Cup was given to* Æneas, *curiouſly engraven by* Alcon *of* Lydia, *which* Anius *had from* Therſes *of* Bœotia, *in which the City of* Thebes *was repreſented, and the Daughters of* Orion, *who had offered themſelves a Sacrifice for the* Thebans. *When they were burnt on a funeral Pile, two young Men ſprung out of their Aſhes, who were called* Coronæ, *after the Name of the Virgins.*

TAlibus atque aliis poſtquam convivia dictis
Implêrunt: menſâ ſomnum petiêre remotâ.
Cumque die ſurgunt: adeuntque oracula Phœbi.
Qui petere antiquam matrem, cognataque juſſit
Littora. Proſequitur Rex, & dat munus ituris:
Anchiſæ ſceptrum, chlamydem pharetramque nepoti,
Cratera Æneæ; quem quondam miſerat illi
Hoſpes ab Aoniis Therſes Iſmenius oris.
Miſerat hunc illi Therſes, fabricaverat Alcon
Myleus; & longo cælaverat argumento.

Poſtquam implêrunt convivia talibus & aliis dictis, petiêre ſomnum menſâ remotâ. Que ſurgunt cum die: adeuntque oracula Phœbi. Qui juſſit petere antiquam matrem, cognataque littora. Rex perſequitur, & dat munus ituris; ſceptrum Anchiſæ, chlamydem pharetramque nepoti, cratera Æneæ; quem Iſmenius Therſes hoſpes quondam miſerat illi Aonis oris. Therſes miſerat hunc illi, Alcon Myleus fabricaverat; & cælaverat longo argumento.

NOTES.

4. *Antiquam matrem.*] *Italy*, from whence *Dardanus*, the Founder of the *Trojan* Nation, came into *Phrygia*.
5. *Rex.*] *Anius*.
6. *Nepoti.*] To *Aſcanius*.
8. *Iſmenis.*] *Theban*, from *Iſmenus*, a River of *Bœotia*.
8. *Ab Aoniis oris.*] *Bœotia*, of which *Aonia* is a Part.
10. *Myleus.*] *Myla* is a City of *Sicily*; hence *Myleus* is put for a *Sicilian*.
Longo argumento.] A long Hiſtory.

Urbs erat; & posses ostendere septem portas. Hæ erant pro nomine; & docebant quæ illa foret. Ante urbem exequiæ, tumulique, igneſque, rogique, que matres effuſæ comas & apertæ pectora ſignificant luctum. Nymphæ quoque videntur flere; que queri fontes ſiccatos. Arbos nuda riget ſinè frondibus: capellæ rodunt arentia ſaxa. Ecce facit mediis Thebis natas Orione, hanc dare non fœmineum pectus aperto jugulo illam telo dimiſſo per fortia vulnera cecidiſſe pro ſuo populo; que ferri pulchris funeribus per urbem, que cremari in celebri parte: tum geminos juvenes exire de virgineâ favillâ, ne genus intereat, quos fama nominat Coronas, & ducere pompam materno cineri.

Urbs erat; & ſeptem poſſes oſtendere portas.
Hæ pro nomine erant; &, quæ foret illa, docebant.
Ante urbem exequiæ, tumulique, igneſque, rogique,
Effuſæque comas & apertæ pectora matres
Significant luctum. Nymphæ quoq; flere videntur;
Siccatoſque queri fontes. Sinè frondibus arbos
Nuda riget: rodunt arentia ſaxa capellæ.
Ecce facit mediis natas Orione Thebis,
Hanc non fœmineum jugula dare pectus aperto,
Illam dimiſſo per fortia vulnera telo
Pro populo cecidiſſe ſuo; pulchriſque per urbem
Funeribus ferri, celebrique in parte cremari:
Tum de virgineâ geminos exire favillâ,
Ne genus intereat, juvenes, quos fama Coronas
Nominat, & cineri materno ducere pompam.

NOTES.

11. *Urbs.*] On that Cup or Bowl was engraved the City of *Thebes*.

11. *Hæ pro nomine, &c.*] For the ſeven Gates ſhow it was the *Bœotian Thebes*. For *Thebes* in *Bœotia*, is ſaid to have had ſeven Gates.

14. *Effuſæ comas, &c.*] With diſhevelled Hair, and Boſoms uncovered.

17. *Rodunt.*] Gnaw. For all the Herbs were withered.

18. *Orione natas.*] The Daughters of *Orion*.

19. *Non fœmineum.*] Not cowardly, like a Woman; but manly and bold: for they all, with great Conſtancy of Mind, ſuffered themſelves to be ſacrificed, to appeaſe the Anger of the Gods.

Fab. VI, VII. The Judge *Ambracius* transformed into a Stone, and the Sons of *Moloſſus* into Birds.

Æneas *and* Anchiſes, *ſailing to* Crete, *and from thence to* Italy, *that they might finiſh their Wanderings, and at laſt ſettle in their proper Habitation, paſſed by many Countries, touch at* Ambracia, *which the Gods themſelves once contended for. There they ſee the Image of the Judge* Ambracius, *who had been turned into a Stone. Hence they go to* Chaonia, *where was kept the Oracle of* Jupiter Dodonæus. *There they alſo ſee the Sons of King* Moloſſus, *who, that they might not be conſumed by Flames, were by the Power of the immortal Gods transformed into Birds.*

Hactenus ſignis fulgentibus antiquo ære ſummus crater erat aſper in aurato acantho. Nec Trojani remittunt dona leviora datis;

Hactenus antiquo ſignis fulgentibus ære
Summus in aurato crater erat aſper acantho.
Nec leviora datis Trojani dona remittunt;

NOTES.

1. *Hactenus.*] Thoſe Repreſentations hitherto mentioned, were engraven in ancient Braſs. But the Brim of this Cup had a golden Border, repreſenting the Herb *Acanthus* (Beare-foot). The Leaves of this Plant, as a ſingular Honour, were in great Requeſt, becauſe *Callimachus*, the Architect, had adorned the Capitals of thoſe Pillars with them, which he called *Corinthian*.

1. *Signis.*] With Images, Figures.

2. *In aurato.*] Becauſe the *Acbantbus* was graven in Gold.

Aſper.] Emboſſed.

3. *Leviora.*] Of leſs Value.

Danique

Dantque ſacerdoti cuſtodem thuris acerram ;
Dant pateram, claramque auro gemmiſque coronam.
Indè recordati Teucros à ſanguine Teucri
Ducere principium, Creten tenuêre ; locique
Ferre diu nequiêre Jovem. Centumque relictis
Urbibus, Auſonios optant contingere portus.
Sævit hyems, jactatque viros: Strophadumq; receptos
Portubus inſidis exterruit ales Aëllo.
Et jam Dulichios portus, Ithacamque, Samenque,
Neritiaſque domos, regnum fallacis Ulyſſei,
Præter erant vecti : certatam lite Deorum
Ambraciam, verſique vident ſub imagine ſaxum
Judicis, Actiaco quæ nunc ab Apolline nota eſt,
Vocalemque ſuâ terram Dodonida quercu,
Chaonioſque ſinus ; ubi nati rege Moloſſo
Irrita ſubjectis fugêre incendia pennis,

que dant acerram cuſtodem thuris ſacerdoti ; dant pateram, que coronam claram auro gemmiſque. Indè recordati Teucros ducere principium à ſanguine Teucri, tenuêre Creten ; que nequiêre ferre diu Jovem loci. Centumque urbibus relictis, optant contingere Auſonios portus. Hyems ſævit, jactatque viros : que ales Aëllo exterruit receptos inſidis portubus Strophadum. Et jam erant vicli præter Dulichios portus, Ithacamque, Samenque, Neritiaſque domos, regnum fallacis Ulyſſei : que vident Ambraciam certatam lite Deorum, que ſaxum ſub imagine verſi judiciis, quæ nunc nota eſt ab Actiaco Apolline : que Dodonida terram vocalem ſuâ quercu, que Chaonias ſinus : ubi nati Moloſſo fugêre irrita incendia pennis ſubjectis.

NOTES.

3. *Remittunt.*] Make Preſents of in their turn.

4. *Acerram.*] A Cenſer, in which Frankincenſe was kept for burning during the Time of offering Sacrifice.

8. *Jovem.*] The Air. So *Horace*, Lib. I. Od. 1. *Sub Jove frigido.*

Centum.] Having left *Crete*, famous for having an hundred Cities.

9. *Auſonios portus.*] *Italian* Ports.

10. *Strophadumque.*] The *Strophades* are two Iſlands in the *Ionian* Sea, near *Zacynthus*, ſo called from τῆς στροφῆς, *i. e.* from the returning of *Zethes* and *Calais* ; who purſued the Harpies ſo far before they returned.

11. *Aëllo.*] One of the Harpies ; there were three of them, feigned to be the Daughters of *Neptune* and *Terra*, viz. *Aëllo*, *Ocypete*, and *Celæno*.

12. *Dulichios portus.*] *Dulichium*, *Ithaca*, and *Samos*, are Iſlands in the *Ionian* Sea, which *Ulyſſes* governed.

13. *Neritiaſque.*] *Neritus* is a Mountain and City in the Iſland of *Ithaca*.

Ulyſſei.] This is a Genitive Caſe of the Noun *Ulyſſeüs*, of the ſecond Declenſion.

14. *Certatam.*] For which the Gods contended.

15. *Ambraciam.*] A City of *Epirus*, famous for a Council of the Gods.

16. *Actiaco.*] Who was worſhipped at *Actium*. *Actium* is a Town and Promontory of *Epirus*, where *Auguſtus* overcame *Anthony* and *Cleopatra* in a Sea Fight.

17. *Terram Dodonida.*] The *Dodonæan* Land, *i. e.* a Grove near the City *Dodona* in *Chaonia*, a Region of *Epirus*, in which two Doves gave Anſwers out of an Oak. There are ſome who will have it, that the Trees themſelves did ſpeak, and delivered Oracles.

18. *Chaonioſque.*] The *Chaones* are a People of *Epirus*.

Ubi.] The Poet intimates, that the Sons of *Moloſſus* were turned into Birds. Interpreters have obſerved that this Fable is obſcure.

FAB. VIII. *Acis* and *Galatea.*

Acis, *the Son of* Faunus *and the Nymph* Symæthis, *being in Love with* Galatea, *the Daughter of* Nereus *and* Doris, *was equally beloved by her.* Polyphenus *alſo, a* Cyclops, *being enamoured of her, and vexed he could not obtain her, (for the Nymph* Galatea *hated his ſavage Diſpoſition) became mad with Rage, deſerting his Cave, and ſhewing himſelf forgetful of his Cattle. As he was wandering through the Woods he ſaw* Galatea *ſitting in the Lap of* Acis ; *whereupon tearing up a Rock from Mount*

Mount Ætna, *he threw it at* Acis, *ſtriving to ſave himſelf by flight.* Galatea, *terrified, plunged herſelf into the Sea. But* Acis, *not able to avoid the Blow, was cruſhed to Death by an Angle of the Rock which reached him. But his Blood was, by the Power of* Galatea, *turned into a River after his own Name.*

Petunt proxima rura Phæacum obſita felicibus pomis. Epiros ab his, que Buthrotos regnata Phrygio vati, que ſimulata Troja tenentur. Indè certi futurorum, quæ cuncta Priamides Helenus prædixerat fideli monitu, intrant Siccaniam. Hæc excurrit in æquora tribus linguis. E quibus Pachynos obverſa ad imbriferos Auſtros: Lilybæon expoſitum mollibus Zephyris: at Peloros ſpectat Arctον Boreanque expertem æquoris. Teucri ſubeunt hâc: remiſque, que ſecundo æſtu claſſis potitur Zanclæâ arenâ ſub noctem. Scylla dextrum latus, Charybdis irrequieta infeſtant lævum. Hæc vorat revomitque raptas carinas: illa ſuccingitur atram alvum feris canibus: gerens ora virginis: & (ſi vates non relinquerunt omnia ficta) quoque virgo aliquo tempore.

PRoxima Phæacum felicibus obſita pomis
Rura petunt. Epiros ab his, regnataque vati
Buthrotos Phrygio, ſimulataque Troja tenentur.
Indè futurorum certi, quæ cuncta fideli
Priamides Helenus monitu prædixerat, intrant
Sicaniam. Tribus hæc excurrit in æquora linguis.
E quibus imbriferos obverſa Pachynos ad Auſtros:
Mollibus expoſitum Zephyris Lilybæon; at Arcton
Æquoris expertem ſpectat Boreanque Peloros.
Hâc ſubeunt Teucri: remiſque, æſtuque ſecundo
Sub noctem potitur Zanclæâ claſſis arenâ.
Scylla latus dextrum, lævum irrequieta Charybdis
Infeſtant. Vorat hæc reptas revomitque carinas:
Illa feris atram canibus ſuccingitur alvum;
Virginis ora gerens: & (ſi non omnia vates
Ficta reliquerunt) aliquo quoque tempore virgo.

NOTES.

1. *Proxima.*] The Poet deſcribes *Æneas's* Voyage by which he at laſt came into *Sicily*, where the Youth *Acis* was turned into a River of his own Name. The *Phæaces* are a People of the Iſland *Corcyra*, famous for the Orchards of *Alcinous*.

2. *Ab his.*] After this, in the ſame Place.

Regnataque vati Phrygio.] *Helenus*, the Son of *Priamus*, to whoſe Lot (after the Death of *Pyrrhus*, who was ſlain by *Oreſtes*) *Andromache*, the Wife of *Hector* (taken by *Pyrrhus*, and married to him in *Epyrus*) fell with the Kingdom of *Epirus*.

3. *Buthrotos.*] A City not far diſtant from *Corcyra*.

Simulataque Troja.] *Helinus* had in *Epirus* built a City in the Form of ancient *Troy*.

6. *Siccaniam.*] *Sicily*. *Lucan* ſpeaks much after the ſame Manner, in his 2d Book, of *Brunduſium*;

Hic latus anguſtum jam ſe cogentis in arctum
Heſperiæ tenuem producit in æquora linguam.

7. *Obverſa.*] Is turned.

Ad Auſtros.] Towards the South, whence the South Wind blows.

8. *Mollibus.*] Gentle, mild.

Lilybæon.] Is a City and Promontory of *Sicily*, looking towards the Weſt, whence the *Zephyrs* blow.

8. *Arcton.*] The North.

9. *Peloros.*] *Peloros* was ſo called of *Peloris*, the Admiral of *Hannibal's* Navy, who was buried there.

11. *Zanclæâ.*] *Zancle* is a City of *Sicily*, ſo called either from *Zanclus* the Giant, or from the Fountain *Zancle*.

12. *Scylla.*] There were two *Scyllas*; one the Daughter of *Niſus*, who was turned into a Bird, and the other the Daughter of *Phocus*, turned into a Sea-Monſter and that which is here ſpoken of. She is fabled to ſwallow up thoſe Ships that ſail in the *Sicilian* Sea. The Fable took its Riſe from a Rock in the *Mamertine* Bay, which is very dangerous to thoſe that ſail between *Italy* and *Sicily*.

Charybdis.] The Poets feign this Perſon to have been a very thieviſh old Woman, who having ſtolen *Jupiter's* Oxen, was thrown into the Sea by him, and turned into a Sea-Monſter, which ſtill retains its former rapacious Nature; for it attracts the Ships which paſs that Way to it, ſwallows and throws them up again. This is a very dangerous Whirlpool in the *Sicilian* Sea, over againſt *Scylla*.

14. *Illa.*] *Scylla*, whoſe Groin was encompaſſed with fierce Dogs, ſee *Book* XIV. *Fab.* I.

Hanc

Hanc multi petiêre proci: quibus illo repulsis
Ad pelagi Nymphas, pelagi gratissima Nymphis,
Ibat; & elusos juvenum narrabat amores.
Quam, dum pectendos præbet Galatea capillos,
Talibus aloquitur, repetens suspiria, dictis:
Te tamen, ô virgo, genus haud immite virorum
Expetit: utque facîs potes his impunè negare.
At mihi, cui pater est Nereus, quam cærula Doris
Enixa est; quæ sum turbâ quoque tuta sororum,
Non nisi per fluctus licuit Cyclopis amorem
Effugere: & lacrymæ vocem impedière loquentis.
Quas ubi marmoreo deterfit pollice virgo:
Et solata Deam est; Refer, ô cariſſima, dixit:
Neve tui causam tege (sum tibi fida) doloris.
Nereïs his contra resecuta Cratæide natam.
Acis erat Fauno Nymphâque Symæthide cretus,
Magna quidem patrisque sui matrisque voluptas,
Nostra tamen major. Nam me sibi junxerat uni
Pulcher: & octonis iterùm natalibus actis,
Signârat dubiâ teneras lanugine malas.
Hunc ego, me Cyclops, nullo cum fine petebat.
Nec si quæsieris odium Cyclopis, amorne
Acidis in nobis fuerit præsentior, edam.
Par utrimque fuit. Prò quanta potentia regni
Est, Venus alma, tui! Nempe ille immitis, & ipsis
Horrendus sylvis, & visus ab hospite nullo
Impunè, & magni cum Dîs contemptor Olympi;

Multi proci petiere hanc: quibus repulsis illa ibat ad Nymphas pelagi, gratissima Nymphis pelagi; & narrabat elusos amores juvenum. Quam, dum Galatea præbet capillos pectendos, repetens suspiria, alloquitur talibus dictis. Tamen ô virgo haud immite genus virorum expetit te: utque facis, potes negare his impunè. At mihi, cui Nereus est pater, quam cærula Doris enixa est; quæ sum quoque tuta turbâ sororum, non licuit effugere amorem Cyclops nisi per fluctus, & lacrymæ impedière vocem loquentis. Quas ubi virgo deterfit marmoreo pollice; & est solata Deam; dixit, O cariſſima, refer. Neve tege causam tui doloris (sum fida tibi). Nereïs contra resecuta natam Cratæide his. Acis erat cretus Fauno Nymphâque Symæthide, quidem magna voluptas sui patrisque matrisque, tamen nostra major. Nam pulcher junxerat me sibi uni: & octonis natalibus iterùm actis, signârat teneras malas dubiâ lanugine. Ego petebam hunc, Cyclops petebat me cum nullo fine. Nec, si quæsieris odium Cyclopis, amorne Acidis fuerit præsentior in nobis, edam. Fuit par utrimque. Prò alma Venus, quanta est potentia tui regni! nempe ille immitis, horrendus ipsis sylvis & visus ab nullo hospite impunè, & contemptor magni Olympi cum Dîs;

NOTES.

20. *Galatea.*] She was the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, who loving *Acis*, shunned the Converſation of the *Cyclops*; but he having found her ſitting in the Lap of *Acis*, fell into a Rage, and threw a great Rock at them, by which *Acis* was cruſhed to Death and tranſformed into a River of his own Name. *Galatea* however made her eſcape by plunging into the Sea.

25. *Sororum.*] Of the Sea-Nymphs called *Nereides*, of all which *Doris* was the Mother.

28. *Virgo.*] *Scylla.*

29. *Deam.*] *Galatea.*

31. *Nereïs.*] *Galatea*, the Daughter of *Nereïus.*

His.] ſc. *Verbis.*

Reſecuta eſt.] Anſwered *Scylla*, the Daughter of *Phocus* and *Cratæis.*

32. *Symæthide.*] *Symæthus* was a River of *Sicily*, whoſe Daughter bore *Acis*, beloved by *Galatea.*

35. *Octonis iterùm.*] The Poet intimates, that *Acis* was ſixteen Years of Age.

36. *Dubia.*] So fine, that it could ſcarce be ſeen, ſo that it was doubtful, whether *Acis* was grown to Puberty or not.

37. *Hunc.*] *Acis.*

Ego.] ſc. *Petebam.*

Cyclops.] *Polyphemus.*

Nullo cùm fine.] Without End, *i. e.* vehemently.

38. *Nec.*] She does not know whether ſhe had conceived greater Hatred againſt the *Cyclops*, or greater Love for *Acis.*

39. *Præſentior.*] Greater, more vehement.

Nec—edam.] Neither am I able to tell you.

40. *Par utrimque fuit.*] They were equal; the Hatred *Galatea* had to the *Cyclops*, and the Love ſhe bore *Acis.*

42. *Sylvis.*] To the Wild Beaſts. A Metonymy.

43. *Impunè.*] Without Puniſhment. For *Polyphemus* was wont to kill all that came to him.

Quid

ſentit quid amor ſit: que captus cupidine noſtri uritur; oblitus ſuorum pecorum antrorumque. Jamque, Polypheme cura *formæ* eſt *tibi, que jam cura placendi eſt tibi: jam pectis rigidos capillos raſtris: jam libet tibi recidere hirſutam barbam falce: & ſpectare, & componere feros vultus in aquâ. Amor cædis, feritaſque, que immenſa ſitis cruoris, ceſſant: & carinæ veniunt abeuntque tutæ. Interea Telemus delatus ad Siculam Ætnen, Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla fefellerat ales, adit terribilem Polyphemon: que dixit, Ulyſſes rapiet tibi lumen quod unum geris mediâ fronte. Riſit, & inquit, O ſtolidiſſime vatum, falleris: altera jam rapuit. Sic ſpernit monentem vera fruſtrà: & aut gradiens degravat littora ingenti paſſu, aut feſſus revertitur ſub opaca antra. Collis cuneatus longo acumine prominet in pontum: unda æquoris circumfluit utrumque latus. Huc ferus Cyclops aſcendit; que reſedit medius. Lanigeræ pecudes ſecutæ nullo ducente. Qui poſtquam pinus, quæ præbuit uſum baculi, eſt poſita ante pedes, apta ferendis antennis; que fiſtula compacta, centum arundinibus eſt ſumpta; toti montes ſenſerunt paſtoria ſibila: undæ ſenſerunt. Ego latitens rupe, que reſidens in gremio mei Acidis, hauſit talia procul meis auribus, que notavi audita mente. Galatea candidior folio nivei liguſtri; floridior pratis; procerior longâ alno;*

Quid ſit amor ſentit: noſtrîque cupidine captus
Uritur; oblitus pecorum antrorumque ſuorum.
Jamque tibi formæ, jamque eſt tibi cura placendi:
Jam rigidos pectis raſtris, Polypheme, capillos:
Jam libet hirſutam tibi falce recidere barbam;
Et ſpectare feros in aquâ, & componere, vultus.
Cædis amor, feritaſque, ſatiſque immenſa cruoris
Ceſſant: & tutæ veniunt abeuntque carinæ,
Telemus interea Siculam delatus ad Ætnen,
Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla fefellerat ales,
Terribilem Polyphemon adit: Lumenque quod unum
Fronte geris mediâ, rapiet tibi, dixit, Ulyſſes.
Riſit, &, O vatum ſtolidiſſime, falleris, inquit:
Altera jam rapuit. Sic fruſtrà vera monentem
Spernit; & aut gradiens ingenti littora paſſu
Degravat; aut feſſus ſub opaca revertitur antra.
Prominet in pontum cuneatus acumine longo
Collis: utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda.
Huc ferus aſcendit Cyclops; mediuſque reſedit.
Lanigeræ pecudes nullo ducente ſecutæ.
Qui poſtquam pinus, baculi quæ præbuit uſum,
Ante pedes poſita eſt, antennis apta ferendis;
Sumptaque arundinibus compacta eſt fiſtula centum:
Senſerunt toti paſtoria ſibila montes:
Senſerunt undæ. Latitans ego rupe, meique
Acidis in gremio reſidens, procul auribus hauſi
Talia dicta meis, auditaque mente notavi.
Candidior nivei folio, Galatea, liguſtri;
Floridior pratis; longâ procerior alno;

NOTES.

47. *Raſtris.*] With Rakes, by which the Clumſineſs and Coarſeneſs of *Polyphemus* is hinted at.

49. *Spectare.*] This refers to what he ſays below;

Liquidæ in imagine vidi nuper aquæ.

Componere.] To adjuſt his Face, that it might pleaſe his Miſtreſs.

52. *Telemus.*] The Son of *Eurymus*, was a famous Soothſayer among the *Cyclopes* who foretold *Polyphemus* all he was to ſuffer from *Ulyſſes*,

53. *Quem, &c.*] He ſhows that *Telemus* was very ſkilful in ſoothſaying. Soothſayers formed their Predictions from the Flight of Birds.

57. *Altera.*] *Galatea.* He alludes to that Saying, *That thoſe in Love are blind.*

Sic.] With ſo Saying.

59. *Degravat.*] Depreſſes, makes to ſink.

60. *Prominet.*] The Poet deſcribes the Promontory that *Polyphemus* went to.

60. *Cuneatus.*] In the Form of a long Wedge.

61. *Utrumque.*] Both Sides.

62. *Huc.*] Thither, up that Hill.

Medius.] In the Middle.

63. *Lanigeræ pecudes.*] The Sheep.

64. *Pinus, &c.*] The Poet deſcribes how huge *Polyphemus* was by furniſhing him with a Pine Tree for a Walking-Staff, and ſuch as was big enough for the Main-Yard of a Ship.

67. *Paſtoria ſibila.*] Paſtoral Songs.

69. *Hauſi auribus.*] I heard.

70. *Notavi mente.*] I got them by Heart.

71. *Candidior nivei, &c.*] The Love Song of *Cyclops*, ſetting forth the Praiſes of *Galatea*, is here recorded.

Liguſtri.] *Liguſtrum* is a Sort of Shrub bearing white Flowers, which afterwrds produces white Fruit; but here I take it for a ripe Fruit.

72. *Procerior.*] Taller and ſtraighter.

Alno.] *Alder*, a Tree that grows on the Banks of Rivers to a great Height.

Splendidior

Splendidior vitro; tenero lasciviior hœdo;
Lævior assiduo detritis æquore conchis;
Solibus hibernis, æstivâ gratior umbrâ;
Nobilior pomis; platano conspectior altâ;
Lucidior glacie; maturâ pulchrior uvâ;
Mollior & cygni plumis & lacte coacto;
Et, si non fugias, riguo formosior horto.
Sævior indomitis eadem Galatea juvencis;
Durior annosâ quercu; fallacior undis;
Lentior & salicis virgis, & vitibus albis:
His immobilior scopulis; violentior amne;
Laudato pavone superbior; acrior igni;
Asperior trubulis; fœta truculentior ursâ;
Surdior æquoribus; calcato immitior hydro:
Et, quod præcipuè vellem tibi demere possem,
Non tantùm cervo claris latratibus acto,
Verùm etiam ventis volucrique fugacior aurâ:
At, benè si nôris, pigeat fugisse: morasque
Ipsa tuas damnes; & me retinere labores.
Sunt mihi pars montis vivo pendentia saxo
Antra; quibus nec Sol medio sentitur in æstu,
Nec sentitur hyems: sunt poma gravantia ramos:
Sunt auro similes longis in vitibus uvæ:
Sunt & purpureæ, tibi & has servamus & illas.
Ipsa tuis manibus sylvestri nata sub umbrâ
Mollia fraga leges: ipsa autumnalia corna,
Prunaque, non solùm nigro liventia succo,
Verùm etiam generosa, novasque imitantia ceras.
Nec tibi castaneæ, me conjuge, nec tibi deerunt
Arbutei fœtus. Omnis tibi serviet arbos.
Hoc pecus omne meum est. Multæ quoque vallibus errant.

splendidior vitro: lasciviior tenero hœdo; lævior conchis detritis assiduo æquore; gratior æstivâ umbrâ, hybernis solibus; nobilior pomis; conspectior altâ platano; lucidior glacie, pulchrior maturâ uvâ; mollior & plumis cygni & coacto lacte; & si non fugias, formosior riguo horto. Eadem Galatea sævior indomitis juvencis; durior annosâ quercu; fallacior undis; lentior & virgis salicis, & albis vitibus; immobilior his scopulis; violentior amne; superbior laudato pavone; acrior igni; asperior tribulis; truculentior fœtâ ursâ, surdior æquoribus; immitior calcato hydro: &, quod præcipuè vellem possem demere tibi, non tantùm fugacior cervo acto claris latratibus, verùm etiam ventis volucrique aurâ. At, si benè nôris, pigeat fugisse: que ipsa damnes tuas moras: & labores retinere me. Sunt mihi antra pendentia vivo saxo, pars montis; quibus nec Sol sentitur in medio æstu, nec hyems sentitur: sunt poma gravantia ramos: sunt uvæ similes auro in longis vitibus: sunt & purpureæ, servamus & has & illas tibi. Ipsa leges mollia fraga nata sub sylvestri umbrâ tuis manibus: ipsa autumnalia corna, prunaque, non solùm liventia nigro succo, verùm etiam generosa, que imitantia novas ceras. Nec castaneæ deerunt tibi, me conjuge, nec arbutei fœtus tibi. Omnis arbos serviet tibi. Omne hoc pecus est meum. Quoque multæ errant vallibus;

NOTES.

74. *Lævior.*] More smooth,

80. *Sævior.*] Hitherto he enumerated the Perfections of *Galatea*, now he reckons up her ill Qualities.

85. *Tribulis.*] A prickly Weed hurtful to Corn. A Thistle.

Truculentior.] More cruel.

Fœtâ ursâ.] Than a She-Bear.

96. *Calcato hydro.*] Than a Serpent when trod upon.

87. *Demere.*] To take away from, to divest her of.

89. *Fugacior.*] Fleeter, or more swift in flying away.

90. *Si nôris.*] sc. *Met. Polyphemus* reckons up all his Possessions, that he may allure *Galatea* to love him.

91. *Labores.*] You would study and endeavour.

92. *Pendentia.*] Pendent, hanging.

94. *Gravantia.*] That weigh down.

95. *Similes auro.*] Yellow, full ripe.

98. *Mollia.*] Soft, ripe.

Leges.] Thou shalt gather.

Autumnalia.] That are ripe in Autumn.

Corna.] Red Berries, having a very hard Kernel or Stone in the Middle, whence *Virgil* calls them, *Lapidosa corna.*

100. *Generosa novasque imitantia ceras.*] Like new Wax of a yellow Colour.

102. *Arbutei.*] The Fruit of the *Arbutus*, which is a Tree bearing red Fruit.

Servier.] Shall be for your Use.

103. *Hoc pecus, &c.*] All these are my Flocks.

Errant.] Stray, or roam.

ſylva tegit multas: multæ ſtabulantur in antris. Nec poſſim dicere tibi quot ſint, ſi fortè rogas. Eſt pauperis numerare pecus. *Credideris nil mihi de laudibus harum: ipſa præſens potes videre, ut vix ſuſtineant diſtentum uber cruribus. Sunt agni, minor fœtura, in tepidis ovilibus: Sunt quoque hœdi par ætas in aliis ovilibus. Niveum lac ſemper adeſt mihi. Pars indè ſervatur bibenda: liquefacta coagula durant partem. Nec faciles deliciæ, vulgataque munera tantùm contingent tibi, damæ, leporeſque capræque, parve columbarum, ve nidus demptus cacumine: inveni gemmos catulos villoſæ urſæ in ſummis montibus ſimiles inter ſe, ut vix poſſis dignoſcere, qui poſſint ludere tecum. Inveni: & dixi, Servabimus iſtos dominæ. Modò, Galatea, jam exſere nitidum caput cæruleo ponto: jam veni: nec deſpice noſtra munera. Certè ego novi me, que vidi nuper in imagine liquidæ aquæ: que mea forma placuit mihi videnti. Adſpice, quantus ſim. Jupiter in cœlo non eſt major hôc corpore: nam vos ſoletis narrare neſcio quem Jovem regnare. Plurima coma prominet in torvos vultus: que obumbrat humeros, ut lucus. Nec puta turpe mihi quòd corpora horrent denſiſſima rigidis ſetis. Arbos eſt turpis ſinè frondibus. Equus* eſt *turpis, niſi jubæ velent flaventia colla. Pluma tegit vo-lucres: ſua lana eſt decori ovibus: barba* decet *viros, que hirtæ ſetæ decent in corpore. Unum lumen eſt mihi in mediâ fronte, ſed inſtar*

Multas ſylva tegit: multæ ſtabulantur in antris.
Nec, ſi fortè roges, poſſim tibi dicere, quot ſint.
Pauperis eſt numerare pecus. De laudibus harum
Nil mihi credideris: præſens potes ipſa videre,
Ut vix ſuſtineant diſtentum cruribus uber.
Sunt fœtura minor tepidis in ovilibus agni:
Sunt quoque par ætas aliis in ovilibus hœdi.
Lac mihi ſemper adeſt niveum: Pars indè bibenda
Servatur: partem liquefacta coagula durant.
Nec tibi deliciæ faciles, vulgataque tantùm
Munera contingent, damæ, leporeſque capræque,
Par-ve columbarum, demptuſve cacumine nidus;
Inveni geminos, qui tecum ludere poſſint,
Inter ſe ſimiles, vix ut dignoſcere poſſis,
Villoſæ catulos in ſummis montibus urſæ
Inveni: & dixi, dominæ ſervabimus iſtos.
Jam modò cæruleo nitidum caput exſere ponto:
Jam, Galatea, veni: nec munera deſpice noſtra.
Certè ego me novi, liquidæque in imagine vidi
Nuper aquæ: placuitque mihi mea forma videnti.
Adſpice, ſim quantus. Non eſt hôc corpore major
Jupiter in cœlo: nam vos narrare ſoletis
Neſcio quem regnare Jovem. Coma plurima torvos
Prominet in vultus: humeroſque, ut lucus, obumbrat.
Nec, mihi quòd rigidis horrent denſiſſima ſetis
Corpora, turpe puta: turpis ſinè frondibus arbos.
Turpis equus, niſi colla jubæ flaventia velent.
Pluma tegit volucres: ovibus ſua lana decori eſt;
Barba viros, hirtæque decent in corpore ſetæ.
Unum eſt in mediâ lumen mihi fronte, ſed inſtar

NOTES.

108. *Diſtentum uber.*] Full Udder. He intimates the Fullneſs of the Udders of his Sheep, which hinders their walking along freely.

109. *Sunt.*] ſc. *Mihi.*

112. *Coagula.*] Rennet, with which Milk is turned or curdled.

Durant.] Thicken or harden it into Cheeſe.

113. *Faciles.*] Which may eaſily be had.

Vulgataque.] Vulgar or common Preſents, ſuch as Dogs, Hares, Goats, and Pigeons.

116. *Inveni geminos, &c.*] Theſe indeed are ſuch Preſents, as *Polyphemus* ſays are not common.

117. *Similes.*] ſc. *Ita* or *adeo.*

119. *Dominæ.*] For my Miſtreſs. Lovers were wont to call their Miſtreſſes *Dominas.* Tibullus:

Quàm juvat immites ventos audire cubantem,
Et dominam tenero continuiſſe ſinu.

120. *Exſere.*] Put forth, raiſe.

122. *Novi, &c.*] *Polyphemus* alſo reckons himſelf handſome.

128. *Rigidis ſetis.*] His Body is thick ſet with Briſtles. *Polyphemus* concludes by many Similies, that his Hairs and Briſtles are rather an Ornament to, than Blemiſh in him.

129. *Turpis.*] In another Place the Poet ſays.

Turpe pecus mutilum, turpis ſinè gramine campus;
Et ſinè fronde frutex; & ſinè crine caput.

133. *Unum.*] *Polyphemus* obviates an Objection that might be made againſt him, and

Ingentis

Ingentis clypei, Quid, non hæc omnia magno
Sol videt è cœlo? Soli tamen unicus orbis.
Adde, quòd in veſtro genitor meus æquore regnat.
Hunc tibi do ſocerum. Tantùm miſerere, preceſque
Supplicis exaudi. Tibi enim ſuccumbimus uni.
Quiq; Jovem, & cœlum ſperno, & penetrabile fulmen,
Nerei, te vereor: tua fulmine ſævior ira eſt.
Atque ego contemptûs eſſem patientior hujus,
Si fugeres omnes. Sed cur, Cyclope repulſo,
Acin amas, præferſque meis amplexibus Acin?
Ille tamen placeatque ſibi, placeatque licebit,
Quod nollem, Galatea, tibi; modò copia detur,
Sentiet eſſe mihi tanto pro corpore vires.
Viſcera viva traham: divulſaque membra per agros,
Perque tuas ſpargam (ſic ſe tibi miſceat) undas.
Uror enim; læſuſque exæſtuat acriùs ignis:
Cumque ſuis videor tranſlatam viribus Ætnam
Pectore ferre meo: nec tu, Galatea, moveris.
Talia nequicquam queſtus (nam cuncta videbam)
Surgit: & ut taurus vaccâ furibundus ademptâ
Stare nequit: ſylvâque & notis ſaltibus errat.
Cùm ferus ignaros, nec quicquam tale timentes,
Me videt, atque Acin: Videoque, exclamat; & iſta
Ultima ſit, faciam, Veneri concordia veſtræ.
Tantaque vox, quantam Cyclops iratus habere
Debuit, illa fuit. Clamore perhorruit Ætna.
Aſt ego vicino pavefacta ſub æquore mergor.
Terga fugæ dederat converſa Symæthius, heros:
Et, Fer opem, Galatea, precor, mihi: ferte parentes:
Dixerat: & veſtris periturum admittite regnis.

ingentis clypei. Quid, non Sol, videt hæc omnia è magno cœlo? tamen unicus orbis eſt Soli. Adde, quòd meus genitor regnat in veſtro æquore. Do hunc ſocerum tibi. Tantùm miſerere, que exaudi preces ſupplicis. Enim ſuccumbimus tibi uni. Quicque ſperno Jovem & cœlum, & penetrabile fulmen, Nerei, vereor te: tua ira eſt ſævior fulmine. Atque eſſem patientior hujus contemptûs, ſi fugeres omnes. Sed cur, Cyclope repulſo, amas Acin, preferſque Acin meis amplexibus? tamen ille placeatque ſibi, que licebit placeat tibi, quod, Galatea, nollem; modò copia detur, ſentiet eſſe vires mihi pro tanto corpore. Traham viſcera viva; que ſpargam divulſa membra per agros perque tuas undas (ſic miſceat ſe tibi). Enim uror; que ignis læſus exæſtuat acriùs: que videor ferre Ætnam tranſlatam cum ſuis viribus meo pectore: Nec tu, Galatea, moveris. Queſtus talia nequicquam (nam videbam cuncta) ſurgit: & ut furibundus taurus vaccâ ademptâ nequit ſtare; & errat ſylvâ & notis ſaltibus. Cùm ferus vidit me atque Acin, ignaros, nec timentes quicquam tale: que exclamat, Video; & faciam iſta ſit ultima concordia veſtræ Veneri. Que illa vox fuit tanta, quantam iratus Cyclops debuit habere. Ætna perhorruit clamore. Aſt ego pavefacta merger ſub vicino æq Symæthius heros dederat converſa terga fugæ: & dixerat, Galatea, precor fer opem mibi: parentes ferte: & admittite periturum veſtris regnis.

NOTES.

confeſſes he had but one Eye; but then this Eye was ſo large that it was more than an equivalent to two.

134. *Inſtar ingentis clypei.*] Large, and like a great Shield.

Quid, &c.] *Polyphemus* ſhows his one Eye to be a Beauty in him, ſince the Sun, that ſees all Things, has but one Eye.

136. *Veſtro.*] The Sea, where ye *Nereids* live.

Meus genitor.] *Neptune.*

137. *Tibi.*] I yield to none but you.

139. *Sperno.*] I contemn, ſlight.

140. *Nerei.*] *Galatea*, the Daughter of *Nereus.*

141. *Atque ego contemptus, &c.*] I ſhould be leſs mortified with this Slight.

144. *Placeat ſibi.*] Let him think himſelf handſome.

145. *Modò copia detur.*] Let but Opportunity offer.

146. *Sentiet, &c.*] He ſhall know that I have Strength equal to the Bulk of my Body.

147. *Trabam.*] I will tear out.

Divulſaque.] Mangled.

148. *Miſceat tibi.*] And ſo may he ſeek to unite himſelf with you.

149. *Uror.*] I burn.

Læſuſque ignis.] Slighted Love.

Acriùs.] More vehemently.

150. *Viribus.*] With Fires. For *Ætna*'s Fires are continually burning.

Ætnam.] A Mountain of *Sicily*, of which ſee above, *Lib.* II. *Fab.* i. *ver.* 220.

151. *Moveris.*] You are not moved to Pity.

155. *Ignaros.*] Not knowing we were obſerved, diſcovered.

157. *Veneri veſtræ.*] Your mutual Love.

161. *Symæthius heros.*] *Acis*, the Son of the Nymph *Symæthis.*

163. *Veſtris regnis.*] Into your watery Realms.

Inſequitur

Cyclops inſequitur: que mittit partem revulſam è monte; & quamvis extremus angulus è ſaxo pervenit ad illum tamen obruit totum Acin. At nos fecimus, quod ſolum licebat fieri per fata; ut Acis adſumeret avitas vires. Puniceus cruor manabat de mole: & rubor cœpit evaneſcere intrà exiguum temporis: que fit color fluminis turbati primo imbre: que purgatur morâ. Tum moles jacta debiſcit: vivaque proceraque arundo ſurgit per rimas: que cavum os ſaxi ſonat undis exultantibus: miraque res; juvenis incinctus nova cornua flexis cannis ſubitò exſtitit tenus mediâ alvo. Qui, niſi quòd eſt major, quòd eſt cærulus toto ore, erat Acis, Sed ſic quoque tamen erat Acis verſus in amnem: & flumina tenuerunt antiquam nomen.

Inſequitur Cyclops: partemque è monte revulſam
Mittit; & extremus quamvis pervenit ad illum
Angulus è ſaxo, totum tamen obruit Acin.
At nos, quod fieri ſolum per fata licebat,
Fecimus; ut vires adſumeret Acis avitas.
Puniceus de mole cruor manabat; & intrà
Temporis exiguum rubor evaneſcere cœpit:
Fitque color primo turbati fluminis imbre:
Purgaturque morâ. Tum moles jacta dehiſcit:
Vivaque per rimas, proceraque ſurgit arundo:
Oſque cavum ſaxi ſonat exultantibus undis;
Miraque res: ſubitò mediâ tenus exſtitit alvo
Incinctus juvenis flexis nova cornua cannis.
Qui, niſi quòd major, quòd toto cærulus ore eſt,
Acis erat. Sed ſic quoque erat tamen Acis in amnem
Verſus: & antiquum tenuerunt flumina nomen.

NOTES:

165. *Quamvis.*] Although the extreme Angle only of the Rock reached him. Hence we may collect how big that Rock was that *Polyphemus* threw after *Acis*.

166. *Obruit,*] Overwhelmed, cruſhed.

167. *Per fata licebat.*] The Fates permitted.

168. *Ut vires adſumeret avitas.*] That he ſhould be turned into a River. *Symæthus* is a very rapid River.

172. *Moles jacta debiſcit.*] The maſſy Rock which had been thrown at him, gaped open.

173. *Proceraque.*] Straight and long.

175. *Cannis.*] The River Gods are feigned to be adorned with Reeds, becauſe Reeds commonly grow on the Banks of Rivers.

Cornua.] The Gods of Rivers are ſometimes alſo feigned to have Horns like Oxen and Bulls, becauſe of their Noiſe, and their Turnings and Windings, which reſemble Horns.

177. *Cærulus.*] Azure.

179. *Antiquum nomen.*] That River was called *Acis, quia ſimilis,* Ἀκὶς: *i. e.* the Point of an Arrow, darting along, as it were, with like Velocity.

FAB. XII. *Glaucus* into a Sea God.

Glaucus, *a Native of* Anthedon, *a Town of* Eubœa, *being a Fiſherman, caught ſome very beautiful Fiſh, and deſirous of carrying them freſh into the City, laid them down upon the Graſs in a ſhady Place near the Sea. But the Fiſh, revived by the Virtue and Moiſture of the Graſs, recovered the Vigour they had loſt, and ſo jumped into the Sea again.* Glaucus *amazed at this Revolution, fancied there was ſome divine Virtue in the Graſs and eat ſome of it. Being however, in Conſequence of his eating, ſoon ſeized with a Phrenzy, he threw himſelf from a Precipice into the Sea; but being received into the Number of the Sea Gods, and happening to eſpy* Scylla, *the Daughter of* Phorcus, *and the Nymph* Cratheis, *in the Sea, he was ſo enflamed by her Beauty, that he purſued her without ceaſing, though ſhe with equal Speed kept flying from him. At laſt he had a Parley with her, but without further Effect.*

Deſierat

DEſierat Galatea loqui: cœtuque ſoluto
Diſcedunt: placidiſque natant Nereïdes undis.
Scylla redit: (neque enim medio ſe credere ponto
Audet) & aut bibulâ ſinè veſtibus errat arenâ;
Aut ubi laſſata eſt, ſeductos nacta receſſus
Gurgitis, inclusâ ſua membra refrigerat undâ.
Ecce fretum findens, alti novus incola ponti,
Nuper in Euboicâ verſis Anthedone membris,
Glaucus adeſt: viſæque cupidine virginis hæret:
Et, quàcunque putat fugientem poſſe morari,
Verba refert: fugit illa tamen: veloxque timore
Pervenit in ſummum poſiti prope littora montis.
Ante fretum eſt ingens apicem collectus in unum
Longa ſinè arboribus convexus ad æquora vertex,
Conſtitit hîc: & tuta loco, monſtrumne, Deuſne
Ille ſit ignorans, admiraturque colorem,
Cæſariemque humeros, ſubjectaque terga tegentem,
Ultimaque excipiat qui tortilis inguina piſcis.
Sentit: & innitens, quæ ſtabat proxima, moli.
Non ego prodigium, non ſum fera bellua, virgo;
Sum deus, inquit, aquæ: nec majus in æquora Proteus
Jus habet, aut Triton; Athamantiadeſque Palæmon.
Antè tamen, mortalis eram: ſed ſcilicet altis
Deditus æquoribus, jam tum exercebar in illis.
Nam modo ducebam ducentia retia piſces:
Nunc in mole ſedens moderabar arundine linum.
Sunt viridi prato confinia littora, quorum
Altera pars undis, pars altera cingitur herbis:
Quas neque cornigeræ morſu læsêre juvencæ:

Galatea deſierat loqui: cœtuque ſoluto diſcedunt: que Nereïdes notant placidis undis. Scylla redit: (neque enim audet credere ſe medio ponto) & aut errat bibulâ arenâ ſinè veſtibus; aut ubi eſt laſſata, nacta ſeductos receſſus gurgitis, refrigerat ſua membra inclusâ undâ. Ecce Glaucus, novus incola alti ponti, adeſt, findens fretum, membris nuper verſis in Euboicâ Anthedone: que hæret cupidine viſæ virginis: & quacunque putat poſſe morari fugientem refert verba: tamen illa fugit; veloxque timore, pervenit in ſummum montis poſiti prope littora. Ante fretum eſt ingens vertex, collectus in unum apicem, convexus ad longa æquora, ſinè arboribus. Conſtitit hic; & tuta loco, ignorans ille ne ſit monſtrum Deuſne, admiraturque colorem, cæſariemque tegentem humeros, ſubjectaque terga. que qui tortilis piſcis excipiat ultima inguina. Sentit: & innitens moli quæ ſtabat proxima, inquit, Virgo, ego non ſum prodigium, non fera bellua; ſum Deus aquæ: nec Proteus habet majus jus in æquora, aut Triton, Athamantiadeſque Palæmon. Tamen antè, eram mortalis; ſed ſcilicet deditus altis æquoribus, jam tum exercebar in illis. Nam modò ducebam retia ducentia piſces: nunc ſedens in mole, moderabar linum arundine. Sunt littora confinia viridi prato, altera pars quorum cingitur undis, altera pars herbis: quas neque cornigeræ juvencæ læsêre morſu:

NOTES.

1. *Cœtuque ſoluto.*] The Company of the *Nereides* or Sea-Nymphs being diſmiſſed.

3. *Rèdit.*] She returns from the Sea to the Shore.

4. *Bibula.*] Soaking, or which eaſily ſucks up Water.

5. *Seductos receſſus.*] The winding, private Receſſes.

7. *Novus incola, &c.*] Lately returned into a Sea-God.

8. *Euboicâ.*] Becauſe *Eubœa* lies near *Bœotia*.

Anthedone.] A City of *Bœotia*.

9. *Virginis.*] Of *Scylla*.

10. *Morari.*] Cauſe to ſtop, hinder her Flight.

12. *Summum montis.*] The Summit of the Hill.

13. *Apicem in unum.*] Into one Top.

14. *Convexus.*] Sloping, ſlanting.

Ad Æquora.] Towards the Sea.

18. *Ultimaque excipiat, &c.*] His lower Parts converted into a Fiſh's wreathy Tail.

19. *Sentit.*] *Glaucus* perceived that ſhe wondered, and doubted whether he was a God or a Monſter.

Moli.] The Rock.

20. *Prodigium.*] A Monſter.

21. *Deus aquæ.*] A Sea-God.

Majus jus.] A greater Power.

Proteus.] Concerning *Proteus* and *Triton*, ſee what is ſaid, *Lib.* II. *ver.* 8 and 9.

22. *Athamantiadeſque.*] Concerning *Palæmon* the Son of *Athamas*, turned into a Sea-God, ſee *Lib.* IV. *Fab.* 13.

24. *Deditus æquoribus.*] Very fond of the Sea.

25. *Nam modo, &c.*] For ſometimes I caught the Fiſhes with Nets.

Ducebam.] I drew out.

26. *Linum.*] A Fiſhing-Line.

Arundine.] With a Rod.

27. *Sunt, &c.*] Topographical Deſcription of the Place.

22. *Morſu læsêre.*] Had grazed upon.

nec placidæ oves carpſiſtis, hirtæve capellæ; ſedula apis non tulit indè collectos flores; genialia ſerta non ſunt data capiti nec falciferæ manus unquam ſecuêre. Ego primus conſedi in illo ceſpite, dum ſicco madentia lina. Utque recenſerem captivos piſces ordine; inſuper expoſui, quos caſus egerat in retia, aut ſua credulitas in aduncos hamos. Res eſt ſimilis fictæ: (ſed quid prodeſt mihi fingere?) Gramine contacto mea præda cœpit moveri, & mutare latus; que niti terrâ, ut in æquore. Dumque moror, & ſimul miror, omnis turba fugit in ſuas undas, que relinquunt novum dominum, lituſque. Obſtupui: que diu dubius requiro, quæ cauſa: num aliquis Deus, num ſuccus herbæ fecerit hoc. Tamen inquam. Quæ herba habet has vires? que decerpſi pabula manû que momordi decerpta dente. Guttura vix bene combiberant ignotos ſuccos: cum ſubitò ſenſi præcordia trepidare intus; que pectus rapi amore alterius naturæ. Nec potui reſtare loco: que dixi, Terra, vale, nunquam repetenda: que merſi corpus ſub æquora. Dî maris dignantur exceptum ſocio honore; que rogant Oceanum, Tethynque, ut demant mihi quæcunque feram mortalia. Ego luſtror ab illis: & carmine dicto novies purgante nefas, jubeor ſupponere pectora centum fluminibus. Nec mora: amnes lapſi de diverſis fontibus, totaque æquora vertuntur ſupra noſtrum caput. [Hactenus poſſum referre acta memoranda tibi: & hactenus memini: nec mea mens ſenſit cætera.] Quæ poſtquam rediit; recepi me alium toto

Nec placidæ carpſiſtis oves, hirtæve capellæ;
Non apis indè tulit collectos ſedula flores:
Non data ſunt capiti genialia ſerta: nec unquam
Falciferæ ſecuêre manus. Ego primus in illo
Ceſpite conſedi, dum lina madentia ſicco.
Utque recenſerem captivos ordine piſces;
Inſuper expoſui, quos aut in retia caſus,
Aut ſua credulitas in aduncos egerat hamos.
Res ſimilis fictæ: ſed quid mihi fingere prodeſt?
Gramine contacto cœpit mea præda moveri,
Et mutare latus; terrâque, ut in æquore, niti.
Dumque moror, mirorq; ſimul, fugit omnis in undas
Turba ſuas: dominumq; novum, littuſque relinquunt.
Obſtupui: dubiuſque diu, quæ cauſa, requiro:
Num Deus hoc aliquis, num ſuccus fecerit herbæ.
Quæ tamen has, inquam, vires habet herba? manûq;
Pabula decerpſi, decerptaque dente momordi.
Vix bene combiberant ignotos guttura ſuccos:
Cùm ſubitò trepidare intus præcordia ſenſi;
Alteriuſque rapi naturæ pectus amore.
Nec potui reſtare loco: Repetendaque nunquam
Terra vale, dixi: corpuſque ſub æquora merſi
Dî maris exceptum ſocio dignantur honore:
Utque mihi quæcunque feram, mortalia demant,
Oceanum Tethynque rogant. Ego luſtror ab illis:
Et purgante nefas novies mihi carmine dicto,
Pectora numinibus jubeor ſupponere centum.
Nec mora: diverſis lapſi de fontibus amnes,
Totaque vertuntur ſupra caput æquora noſtrum.
[Hactenus acta tibi poſſum memoranda referre:
Hactenus & memini: nec mens mea cætera ſenſit]
Quæ poſtquam redidit; alium me corpore toto

NOTES.

32. *Genialia ſerta.*] Feſtive Garlands.

34. *Ceſpite.*] Upon the graſſy Turf.

Lina madentia.] The wet Nets.

35. *Recenſerem.*] That I might reckon.

Captivos piſces.] What Fiſh I had caught.

36. *Inſuper.*] I laid on the Graſs.

37. *Egerat.*] Had driven.

38. *Res, &c.*] ſc. *Videtur.*

Sed quid, &c.] *q. d.* I have no Reaſon to forge a Lie.

39. *Gramine.*] The Graſs.

Mea præda.] The Fiſhes I had caught.

Moveri.] To move.

40. *Niti.*] And glide along.

45. *Has vires.*] So great Virtue, as to fetch dead Fiſhes to Life.

48. *Trepidare.*] My Bowels to yearn.

49. *Alteriuſque Naturæ.*] And my Heart to crave after a different Sort of Life.

50. *Reſtare loco.*] Stay in the Place.

52. *Socio honore.*] For they admitted me into their Number.

53. *Quæcunque feram.*] Whatever I have, or bear about me.

Demant.] That they would take away.

54. *Luſtror.*] I am purified.

55. *Nefas.*] The Guilt of Vice that had been contracted in my former Life, *i. e.* Impiety and human Infirmity.

56. *Supponere.*] To plunge.

59. *Hactenus.*] *Heinſius* thinks theſe two Verſes ought to be rejected, and the *Quæ* in the following Line has been inſerted by ſome unſkilful Tranſcriber.

Ac

Ac fueram nuper, nec eundem mente recepi.
Hanc ego tum primùm viridem ferrugine barbam,
Cæſariemque meam, quam longa per æquora verro,
Ingenteſque humeros, & cærula brachia vidi,
Cruraque pinnigero curvata noviſſima piſce.
Quid tamen hæc ſpecies, quid Dîs placuiſſe marinis,
Quid juvat eſſe Deum, ſi tu non tangeris iſtis?
Talia dicentem, dicturum plura reliquit
Scylla Deum. Furit ille, irritatuſque repulsâ
Prodigioſa petit Titanidos atria Circes.

corpore ac fueram, nec eundem mente. Tum primùm ego verro barbam viridem ferrugine, que meam cæſariem, per quam longa æquora, que vidi ingentes humeros, & cærula brachia, que noviſſima crura curvata pinnigero piſce. Tamen quid hæc ſpecies, quid juvat placuiſſe marinis Dîs, eſſe Deum, ſi tu non tangeris iſtis? Scylla reliquit Deum dicentem talia, dicturum plura. Ille furit, irritatuſque repulsâ petit prodigioſa atria Titanidos Circes.

NOTES.

62. *Recepi.*] I perceived.

63. *Viridem.*] Sea-Gods are feigned to be of the Colour of the Sea.

64. *Verro.*] I draw.

66. *Cruraque, &c.*] And my Legs were turned into a Fiſh's Tail.

Pinnigero.] Fin-bearing.

68. *Tangeris.*] Affected.

70. *Furit.*] He is in a Rage.

71. *Prodigioſa atria.*] The marvellous Houſe.

Circes.] Of *Circe*, the Daughter of the Sun, who (as *Virgil* ſays in his VIIth Book of the *Æneid*) by the Virtue of Herbs, and other Spells and Charms turned Men into the Shapes of Beaſts. See the 10th Verſe of the following Book.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN LIBER XIV.

FAB. I. The Groin of *Scylla* into Monſters.

The ARGUMENT.

Glaucus Anthedonius, *before ſpoken of, having ſeen* Scylla *in* Sicily, *whom he had fallen in Love with, and whoſe Courtſhip ſhe had declined, repaired to* Circe, *entreating her to aſſiſt him in his Amour: But* Circe *herſelf being ſmitten with him, endeavoured to divert him from the Love of* Scylla. *And to do it the more effectually, ſhe goes to the Place where* Scylla *uſed to waſh herſelf, and ſo poiſoned it by her magic Charms, that* Scylla's *lower Parts, up to the Middle, were encompaſſed with Dogs, that ſhe might be both abhorred and dreaded by her Lovers.* Glaucus *took this very ill; but* Scylla *afterwards found Means to revenge herſelf upon* Circe *by depriving her Favourite* Ulyſſes *of his Men.*

Jamque Euboïcus cultor tumidarum aquarum liquerat Ætnen injectam Giganteis faucibus, arvaque Cyclopum neſcia quid raſtra, quid uſus aratri, nec debentia quicquam junctis bubus:

JAmque Giganteis injectam faucibus Ætnen,
Arvaque Cyclopum, quid raſtra, quid uſus aratri
Neſcia, nec quicquam junctis debentia bubus,
Liquerat Euboïcus tumidarum cultor aquarum;

NOTES.

1. *Giganteis faucibus.*] On the Heads of the Giants, who are ſaid to have been buried under Mount *Ætna*, which has before been ſpoken of.

2. *Arvaque Cyclopum.*] The *Sicilian* Fields, near the three Rocks of the *Cyclops*, which to this Day are called *Faraglioni*.

2. *Quid.*] ſc. *Sint.*

3. *Neſcia, &c.*] Ignorant of Agriculture.

4. *Euboïcus cultor.*] *Glaucus*, born in *Anthedon*, a City of *Bœotia*, over-againſt *Eubœa*.

Tumidarum aquarum.] Of the Sea.

Liquerat

Liquerat & Zanclen, adverſaque mœnia Rhegî,
Navifragumque fretum, gemino quod littore preſſum
Auſoniæ Siculæque tenet confinia terræ.
Indè, manu magnâ Tyrrhena per æquora lapſus,
Herbiferos adiit colles, atque atria Glaucus
Sole ſatæ Circes, variarum plena ferarum.
Quam ſimul aſpexit; dictâ acceptâque ſalute,
Diva, Dei miſerere precor: nam ſola levare
Tu potes hunc, dixit (videar modò dignus) amorem.
Quanta ſit herbarum, Titani, potentia nulli
Quàm mihi cognitior; qui ſum mutatus ab illis.
Neve mei non nota tibi ſit cauſa furoris;
Littore in Italico Meſſenia mœnia contra,
Scylla mihi viſa eſt. Pudor eſt promiſſa, preceſque,
Blanditiaſque meas, contemptaque verba referre.
At tu, ſive aliquid regni eſt in carmine; carmen
Ore move ſacro: ſive expugnatior herba eſt;
Utere tentatis operoſæ viribus herbæ.
Nec medeare mihi, ſaneſque hæc vulnera mando:
Fineque nil opus eſt. Partem ferat illa caloris.
At Circe (neque enim flammis habet aptius ulla
Talibus ingenium; ſeu cauſa eſt hujus in ipsâ;
Seu Venus indicio facit hoc offenſa paterno)
Talia verba refert: Meliùs ſequerere volentem,
Optantem eadem, parilique cupidine captam.

Liquerat & Zanclen, adverſaque mœnia Rhegi, navifragumque fretum, quod preſſum gemino littore tenet confinia Auſoniæ Siculæque terræ. Indè Glaucus lapſus per Tyrrhena littora magnâ manu, adiit birbiferos colles, atque atria Circes ſatæ ſole, plena variarum ferarum. Quam ſimul dictâ acceptaque ſalute, dixit Diva precor, miſerere Dei, nam tu potes ſola levare hunc amorem (modò videar dignus). Titani quanta potentia herbarum ſit cognitior nulli quàm mihi; qui ſum mutatus ex homine in Deum marinum *ab illis. Neve cauſa mei furoris non ſit nota tibi; Scylla eſt viſa mihi in Italico littore contra Meſſenia mœnia. Pudor eſt referre promiſſa, preceſque, que meas blanditias, contemptaque verba. At tu move carmen ſacro ore ſive aliquid regni eſt in carmine: ſive herba eſt expugnatior; utere tentatis viribus operoſæ herbæ. Nec mando medeare mihi, ſaneſque hæc vulnera que nil opus eſt ſine. Illa ferat partem caloris. At Circe refert talia verba (neque enim ulla habet ingenium aptius flammis; ſeu in ipſa cauſa hujus; ſeu Venus offenſa paterno indicio facit hôc): Sequerere meliùs volentem, optantem eadem, que captam parili cupidine.*

NOTES.

5. *Zanclen.*] Now called *Meſſenia*, a City of *Scylla*, in the moſt inward Part of *Pelorus*.

Rhegî.] *Rhegium* is called of τῦ ῥήγνυσθαι, *i. e.* rending from, becauſe in that Place *Sicily* is as it were rent, or broken off from *Italy*.

6. *Navifragumque.*] In which Shipwrecks are frequent, being dangerous by Reaſon of the Rocks, *Scylla* and *Charibdis*.

Gemino littore.] With two Shores, the *Italian* and *Sicilian*.

Preſſum.] Confined.

7. *Auſoniæ.*] For *Sicily* is divided from *Italy* by the Sea.

8. *Tyrrhena.*] So called from *Tyrrhenia* a Country of *Italy*.

9. *Herbiferos colles.*] He means *Circæus*, in which Mountain *Circe* is ſaid to have dwelt, who, by enchanting Spells, and the Juices of Herbs, turned Men into Beaſts.

11. *Simul.*] As ſoon as.

12. *Levare.*] Eaſe, mitigate the Pain of.

13. *Modò.*] So I be but thought worthy.

14. *Titani.*] O *Circe*, Daughter of *Apollo*, who art of the Family of the *Titans*.

Cognitior.] Better known.

14. *Qui, &c.*] Becauſe by them I was turned from a Man into a Sea-God.

16. *Mei furoris.*] Of my vehement Love.

17. *Contra.*] Over-againſt the City *Meſſenia*, formerly called *Zancle*, which lay oppoſite *Rhegium* in *Italy*.

18. *Pudor.*] I am aſhamed to relate my Promiſes, Prayers, *&c.*

20. *Aliquid regni.*] Any Power.

21. *Expugnatior.*] More effectual.

24. *Fineque nil opus eſt.*] There is no need of an End of it, *i. e.* I would not have an End put to my Love.

Partem, &c.] But let *Scylla* ſhare in my Paſſion.

25. *Aptius flammis.*] More ſuſceptible of ſuch a Paſſion.

26. *In ipsâ.*] In her Diſpoſition, prone to Love.

27. *Paterno.*] *Indicio.*] Of *Apollo*, q. d. Whether or no *Venus*, in Revenge for *Apollo*'s Diſcovery (who made known to *Vulcan* the Adultery of *Venus* with *Mars*) infected *Apollo*'s Offſpring with an amorous Diſpoſition.

28. *Melius ſequerere volentem.*] You had better fix your Affections on one willing to receive them.

29. *Parili.*] With a reciprocal Love.

Eras dignus: certe poteras ultro rogari: & ſi dederis ſpem; crede mihi, rogaberis ultro. Nec dubites, abſitque fiducia tuæ formæ. En ego, cùm ſim Dea, cùm filia nitidi Solis, cùm poſſim tantum cùm carmine, tantum gramine: voveo ut ſim tua. Sperne ſpernentem, redde vices ſequenti: que ulciſcere duas uno facto. Glaucus inquit tentanti talia, Priùs frondes naſcentur in æquore, & algæ in ſummis montibus; quam noſtri amores mutentur Scyllâ ſoſpite. Dea eſt indignata: & quatenus non poterat ipſum lædere, nec amans vellet; iraſcitur illi, quæ eſt prælata ſibi: que offenſa repulſâ Veneris, protinus conterit infamia pabula horrendis ſuccis, & miſcet Hecateïa carmina tritis; que induitur cærula velamina, que procedit ab mediâ aulâ per agmen adulantum ferarum; que petens Rhegion oppoſitum contra Zancleïa ſaxa, ingreditur undas ferventes æſtibus: in quibus ponit veſtigia, ut ſolidâ ripâ, que decurrit ſuper ſumma æquora ſiccis pedibus. Erat parvus gurges ſinuatus in curvos arcus, grata quies Scyllæ; quò referebat ſe ab æſtu & maris & cœli, cùm Sol erat plurimus medio orbe, & fecerat minimas umbras à vertice; dea prævitiat hunc gurgitem: *que inquinat portentiferis venenis. Spargit fuſos latices nocenti radice huic,*

Dignus eras: ultro poteras certèque rogari:
Et ſi ſpem dederis; mihi crede, rogaberis ultro.
Nec dubites, abſitque tuæ fiducia formæ.
En ego, cùm Dea ſim, nitidi cùm filia Solis,
Carmine cùm tantum, tantum cùm gramine poſſim;
Ut tua ſim, voveo. Spernentem ſperne: ſequenti
Redde vices: unoque duas ulciſcere facto.
Talia tentanti, Priùs, inquit, in æquore frondes,
Glaucus, & in ſummis naſcentur montibus algæ;
Soſpite quàm Scyllâ noſtri mutentur amores.
Indignata Dea eſt: & lædere quatenus ipſum
Non poterat, nec vellet amans; iraſcitur illi,
Quæ ſibi prælata eſt: Veneriſque offenſa repulsâ,
Protinus horrendis infamia pabula ſuccis
Conterit: & tritis Hecateïa carmina miſcet:
Cærulaque induitur velamina: perque ferarum
Agmen adulantum mediâ procedit ab aulâ:
Oppoſitumque petens contra Zancleïa ſaxa
Rhegion ingreditur, ferventes æſtibus undas:
In quibus, ut ſolidâ. ponit veſtigia, ripâ;
Summaque decurrit pedibus ſuper æquora ſiccis.
Parvus erat gurges curvos ſinuatus in arcus,
Grata quies Scyllæ: quò ſe referebat ab æſtu
Et maris & cœli, medio cùm plurimus orbe
Sol erat, & minimas à vertice fecerat umbras:
Hunc Dea prævitiat: portentiferiſque venenis
Inquinat. Huic fuſos latices radice nocenti

NOTES.

33. *Ultro, &c.*] You was worthy to have been firſt aſked the Favour by *Scylla*, and of her own Accord.

32. *Abſitque fiducia.*] Truſt to (depend upon) your comely Form.

35. *Voveo.*] I plight my Faith to you, that I ſhall remain yours.

Spernentem.] *Scylla.*

Sequenti, &c.] Make a due Return to her that aſks you to love her.

36. *Unoque.*] And by ſo doing, Revenge yourſelf and me.

37. *Priùs, &c.*] The Nature of Things ſhall ſooner be changed, than I will ceaſe to love *Scylla*. Much after the ſame Manner as *Virgil*, Ecl. I.

Antè leves ergo peſcentur in æthere cervi,
Et freta deſtituent nudos in littore piſces.

38. *Algæ.*] Sea-Weed.

39. *Scylla ſoſpite.*] While *Scylla* is alive.

40. *Dea.*] *Circe.*

Ipſum.] *Glaucus*, for he was a God.

41. *Amans.*] Nor would ſhe, as being in Love with him.

Illi.] With *Scylla*.

43. *Infamia.*] Infamous Herbs, becauſe of their pernicious Qualities.

44. *Hecateïa carmina.*] Enchantments ſhe had receiv'd from her Mother *Hecate*.

45. *Cærulaque velamina.*] Her azure Garments.

46. *Procedit.*] She went forth from.

48. *Rhegion.*] *Rhegium* over-againſt the City *Meſſina* or *Zancle*. See above *ver* 17.

49. *Ponit veſtigia.*] She trod.

50. *Summaque, &c.*] Her magick Arts, ſhe paſſes over the Sea without wetting her Feet.

51. *Parvus, &c.*] The Poet deſcribes the Whirlpool in which *Scylla*, the Miſtreſs of *Glaucus*, uſed to waſh herſelf.

53. *Medio, &c.*] A Periphraſis of Noon-Time.

Orbe.] In the Mid-Heaven (the Meridian).

45. *Prævitat.*] She infects before *Scylla*'s coming thither.

Protentiferiſque.] Creating Monſters.

56. *Inquinat.*] She pollutes, vitiates.

Fuſos.] Juices ſqueezed from pernicious Herbs.

Spargit;

Spargit: & obſcurum verborum ambage novorum
Ter novies carmen magico demurmurat ore.
Scylla venit; mediâque tenus deſcenderat alvo;
Cùm ſua fœdari latrantibus inguina monſtris
Aſpicit: ac primo non credens corporis illas
Eſſe ſui partes, refugitque abigitque, timetque
Ora proterva canum. Sed quos fugit, attrahit unà,
Et corpus quærens femorum, crurumque, pedumque
Cerbereos rictus pro partibus invenit illis.
Statque canum rabies: ſubjectaque terga ferarum
Inguinibus truncis uteroque exſtante cohærent.

& demurmurat ter novies, obſcurum carmen, ambage novorum verborum, magico ore. Scylla venit; que deſcenderat tenus mediâ alvo; cum aſpicit ſua inguina fœdari latrantibus monſtris, ac primo non credens illas eſſe partes ſui corporis, refugitque, abigitque, timetque proterva ora canum. Sed attrahit unà quos fugit, & quærens corpus femorum, crurumque, pedumque, invenit Cerbereos rictus pro illis partibus. Que rabies canum fiat, ſubjectaque terga ferarum cohærent truncis inguinibus, que exſtante utero.

NOTES.

60. *Fœdari.*] To be made horrid, naſty.
62. *Abigitque.*] She puſhes them away with her Hand.
63. *Proterva ora.*] The ravening Mouths
64. *Corpus femorum.*] The Subſtance of her Thighs, Legs, &c.
65. *Cerbereos.*] The Mouths of the Dogs were terrible, like thoſe of the three-headed *Cerberus*.
67. *Inguinibus truncis.*] Her truncated Groin.
Uteroque exſtante.] Her Belly ſtanding out.
Cohærent.] They adhere ſo to the Body of *Scylla*; that nothing was to be ſeen from her Navel downwards but the Heads of Monſters.

FAB. II. *Scylla* into a Rock.

Scylla *is turned into a Rock, to prevent her injuring* Æneas *in his Voyage to* Italy.

FLevit amans Glaucus: nimiumque hoſtiliter uſæ
Viribus herbarum fugit connubia Circes.
Scylla loco manſit; cumque eſt data copia primùm,
In Circes odium ſociis ſpoliavit Ulyſſen.
Mox eadem Teucras fuerat merſura carinas;
Nî priùs in ſcopulum, qui nunc quoque ſaxeus extat,
Transformata foret. Scopulum quoque navita vitat.

Glaucus amans flevit fatum Scyllæ: *que fugit connubia Circes nimium hoſtiliter uſæ viribus herbarum. Scylla manſit loco; cumque copia eſt primùm data, in odium Circes ſpoliavit Ulyſſen ſociis. Mox eadem fuerat merſura Teucras carinas; nî priùs foret transformata in ſcopulum, qui nunc quoque extat ſaxeus. Quoque navita vitat ſcopulum.*

NOTES.

1. *Flevit.*] *Glaucus* her Lover wept.
3. *Scylla, &c.*] Continued in the ſame Whirlpool.
4. *Circes.*] *Scylla* knew that *Circe* loved *Ulyſſes*, therefore ſhe revenged herſelf upon him, by depriving him of his Men.
5. *Mox.*] To prevent *Scylla's* proving miſchievous to *Æneas*, as ſhe was to the Companion of *Ulyſſes*, ſhe is turned into a Rock, that ſhe might be avoided by Mariners.
5. *Teucras carinas.*] The Ships of the *Trojans*, who were deſcended from *Teucer*.
Merſura fuerat.] She would have ſunk.

FAB. III. The *Cercopes* into Monkeys.

Jupiter *hating the* Cercopes *becauſe of their Deceit, Treachery, and Wickedneſs, transformed them into Monkeys. And after their Name, he called the Iſland which they inhabited,* Pithecuſa.

Ubi Trojanæ rates evitêre hanc, avidamque Charybdin remis: cùm jam adeſſent prope Auſonium littus, referuntur vento ad Libycas oras. Illîc Sidonis excipit Æneam animoque domoque, non benè latura diſcidium Phrygii mariti, que incubuit ferro in pyrâ factâ ſub imagine ſacri; deceptaque decipit omnes. Rurſus fugiens nova mœnia arenoſæ terræ, relatus ad ſedem Erycis fidumque Aceſten, ſacrificat; que honorat tumulum ſui genitoris. Que ſolvit rates quas Junonia Iris penè cremârat; que relinquit regnum Hippotadæ terraſque fumantes calenti ſulphure, que ſcopulos Acheloïadum Sirenum. Que pinus orbata præſide legit Inarimen, Prochytenque, que Pithecuſas locatas ſterili

HANC ubi Trojanæ remis avidamque Charybdin
Evicêre rates; cùm jam prope littus adeſſent
Auſonium, Libyças vento referuntur ad oras.
Excipit Æneam illîc animoque domoque,
Non bene diſcidium Phrygii latura mariti,
Sidonis inque pyrâ ſacri ſub imagine factâ
Incubuit ferro; deceptaque decipit omnes.
Rurſus arenoſæ fugiens nova mœnia terræ,
Ad ſedemque Erycis fidumque relatus Aceſten,
Sacrificat; tumulumque ſui genitoris honorat.
Quaſque rates Iris Junonia penè cremârat,
Solvit: & Hippotadæ regnum, terraſque calenti
Sulphure fumantes. Acheloïadumque relinquit
Sirenum ſcopulos. Orbataque præſide pinus
Inarimen, Prochitenque legit, ſterilique locatas

NOTES.

1. *Hanc.*] The Poet briefly deſcribes the Wanderings of *Æneas*.

Avidam.] Greedy, which ſwallows up Ships, ſee *Lib.* XIII. *Fab.* vii. *ver.* 12.

5. *Non bene, &c.*] That could not bear patiently. *Virgil, Æneid* IV.

Phrygii.] The *Trojan Æneas*.

6. *Sidonis.*] *Sidonian Dido*, being forſaken by *Æneas*, whom ſhe had entertained as a Huſband.

Inque, &c.] Concerning this ſee the 3d *Faſt.*

Arſerat Æneæ Dido miſerabilis igne.
Arſerat extructis in ſua fata rogis.
Compoſituſque cinis, tumulique in marmore carmen,
Hoc breve, quod moriens, ipſa reliquit erat.
Præbuit Æneas & cauſam mortis & enſem;
Ipſa ſuâ Dido concidit uſa manu.

8. *Arenoſæ terræ.*] *Carthage*.

9. *Sedemque Erycis.*] *Sicily*. *Eryx* was the Son of *Buta* and *Venus*. He was ſlain by *Hercules*, and buried in a Mountain, on which he had built a Temple to his Mother *Venus*. The Mount was called *Eryx*, and thence *Venus* alſo was called *Erycina*.

9. *Fidumque Aceſten.*] See *Virgil, Æneid* V.

10. *Genitoris.*] Of *Anchiſes*.

11. *Iris.*] *Juno's* Meſſenger.

12. *Hippotadæ.*] The *Æolian* Iſlands. *Æolus* was the Son of *Jupiter* by *Aceſta*, the Daughter of *Hippota* the *Trojan*.

13. *Acheloïadumque.*] Of the *Sirens*, the Daughters of *Achelous* by *Calliope* or, as others will have it, of the Muſe *Melpomene* or *Terpſichore*, who dwelling near the Bay of *Sicily*, ſung ſo ſweetly, that they allured thoſe that ſailed by to go aſhore there, and after lulling them aſleep, deſtroyed them.

14. *Orbataque pinus.*] The Ship being deprived of *Palinurus* its Pilot.

15. *Inarimen.*] An Iſland not far from *Naples*, called alſo *Ænaria*, from being a Station to the Ships of *Æneas*. At this Day it is called *Iſchia*, from the Shape of an Hip: Becauſe *Virgil* relates, that the Giant *Typhœus* was buried under this Iſland, *Æneid* IX.

Prochytenque.] An Iſland near the former.

Legit.] He paſſes by.

Colle

Colle Pithecuſas, habitantum nomine dictas.
Quippe Deûm genitor fraudem, & perjuria quondam
Cercopum exoſus, gentiſque admiſſa doloſæ;
In deforme viros animal mutavit: ut îdem
Diſſimiles homini poſſent, ſimileſque videri.
Membraque contraxit: nareſque à fronte reſimas
Contudit, & rugis peraravit anilibus ora.
Totaque velatos flaventi corpora villo
Miſit in has ſedes: nec non priùs abſtulit uſum
Verborum, & natæ dira in perjuria linguæ.
Poſſe queri tantûm rauco ſtridore relinquit.

colle, dictas nomine habitantum. Quippe genitor Deûm quondam exoſus fraudem & perjuria Cercopum, quæ admiſſa doloſæ gentis; mutavit viros in deforme animal: ut îdem poſſent videri diſſimiles homini, ſimileſque. Quæ contraxit membra; quæ contudit reſimas nares à fronte, & peraravit ora anilibus rugis. Quæ miſit velatos tota corpora flaventi villo in has ſedes; nec non priùs abſtulit uſum verborum, & linguæ natæ in dira perjuria. Relinquit tantùm poſſe queri rauco ſtridore.

NOTES.

16. *Pithecuſas.*] *Pithecuſa* is an Iſland in the Port of *Campania*, having a City upon a Mountain called *Pithecuſa*, from its great Number of Monkeys, for πίθηκος is a Monkey. *Jupiter* (as the Poets will have it) hating the Treachery of the *Cercopes*, turned them into Monkeys, and aſſigned them this Iſland for a Place of Habitation.

26. *Poſſe queri.*] The Faculty of complaining.

FAB. IV.

Apollo, *the Son of* Jupiter *and* Latona, *fell in Love with the Daughter of* Glaucus. *He tempted her with Preſents, and promiſed to grant whatever ſhe requeſted. The Nymph, deſirous of a long Life, pointed to a Heap of Aſhes, and begged as many Years as there were Atoms in that Heap. This ſhe obtained, but refuſing his Embraces, the God permited her to grow old, taking from her that perpetual Succeſſion of Youth he at firſt intended ſhe ſhould enjoy.*

HAS ubi præteriit, & Parthenopeïa dextrâ
Mœnia deſeruit; lævâ de parte canori
Æolidæ tumulum, & loca fœta paluſtribus ulvis
Littora Cumarum, vivaciſque antra Sibyllæ

Ubi præteriit has, & deſeruit Parthenopeïa mœnia dextrâ; tumulum canori Æolidæ de lævâ parte, & littora Cumarum, loca fœta paluſtribus ulvis, quæ intrat antra vivacis Sibyllæ,

NOTES.

2. *Parthenopeïa mœnia.*] The City of *Naples*, which at firſt was called *Parthenope*, after the Name of one of the *Sirens*, who was buried there.

Æolidæ.] Of *Miſenus*, the Son of *Æolus*,

——————*Quo non præſtantior alter*
Ære ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu,

Æneid VI. Whence the Promontory was called *Miſenum*.

4. *Cumarum.*] *Cumæ* was an antient City of *Campania*, and the moſt antient of the Cities of *Italy* and *Sicily*.

Vivaciſque Sibyllæ.] who had now lived 700 Years, as he relates below. As to the Books, and Oracles of the *Sibyls*, and their lying Verſes, which ſome Chriſtians to this Day give too much Credit to, *Minellius* ſays, he deſigned to treat particularly of them in his Book called *Amœnitates Græcæ, Latinæ, & Belgicæ linguæ.*

Intrat

& orat ut adeat paternos manes per Averna. At illa erexit vultus diu moratos tellure; tandemque furibunda, Deo recepto dixit, Petis, vir maxime factis, magna, cujus dextera spectata *per ferrum,* cujus *pietas spectata per ignes. Tamen, Trojane, pone metum; potière petitis; que cognosces Elysias domos & novissima regna mundi, me duce, que cara simulacra parentis.* Nulla via est in via virtuti. *Dixit, & monstravit ramum fulgentem auro sylvâ Avernæ Junonis; jussitque devellere suo trunco. Æneas paruit: & vidit opes formidabilis Orci, que suos atavos, que senilem umbram magnanimi Anchisæ; didicit quoque jura locorum; quæque pericula essent adeunda novis bellis. Indè ferens lassos aversо tramite, fallit laborem sermone cum Cumæâ duce. Dumque carpit horrendum iter per opaca crepuscula; dixit; Seu tu Dea præsens, seu Dîs gratissima, semper eris instar Numinis mibi; que fatebor me esse tui muneris: quæ voluisti me adire loca mortis, quæ me evadere loca visæ mortis. Pro quibus meritis, evectus ad aërias auras, statuam tibi templa; tribuam bonorem thuris tibi. Vates respicit hunc, & suspiratibus hausis, dixit, Nec sum Dea; nec dignare humanum caput bonore sacri thuris. Neu nescius erres;*

Intrat: &, ut manes adeat per Averna paternos,
Orat. At illa diu vultus tellure moratos
Erexit: tandemque Deo furibunda recepto,
Magna petis, dixit, vir factis maxime, cujus
Dextera per ferrum, pietas spectata per ignes.
Pone tamen, Trojane, metum: potière petitis;
Elysiasque domos, & regna novissima mundi
Me duce cognosces, simulacraque cara parentis.
Invia virtuti nulla est via. Dixit; & auro
Fulgentem ramum sylvâ Junonis Avernæ
Monstravit: jussitque suo devellere trunco.
Paruit Æneas: & formidabilis Orci
Vidit opes, atavosque suos, umbramque senilem
Magnanimi Anchisæ: didicit quoque jura locorum;
Quæque novis essent adeunda pericula bellis,
Indè ferens lassos aversо tramite passus,
Cum duce Cumæâ fallit sermone laborem.
Dumque iter horrendum per opaca crepuscula carpit;
Seu Dea tu præsens, seu Dîs gratissima, dixit;
Numinis instar eris semper mihi: meque fatebor
Muneris esse tui; quæ me loca mortis adire,
Quæ loca me visæ voluisti evadere mortis
Pro quibus aërias meritis evectus ad auras
Templa tibi statuam: tribuam tibi thuris honorem.
Respicit hunc vates, & suspiratibus hausis,
Nec Dea sum, dixit; nec sacri thuris honore
Humanum dignare caput. Neu nescius erres;

NOTES.

5. *Manes.*] The Soul of his Father *Anchises.*

7. *Furibunda.*] Like one in a Frensy.

Recepto Deo.] Being possessed by *Apollo.*

9. *Dextra.*] Valour.

Per ferrum.] By the Sword, with which *Æneas* slew many of his Enemies.

Pietas.] For *Æneas* carried on his Shoulders through the Flames of *Troy*, the Houshold Gods, and his Father *Anchises*. Whence in another Place:

Cum foret Æneæ cervix subjecta parenti,
Dicitur ipsa viro flamma dedisse viam.

11. *Elysiasque domos.*] *Elysium* is a place (as the Poets feign) in the inferior Regions, where the Souls of those who have lived well are said to rest in Felicity.

Novissima.] The last.

12. *Simulacraque.*] This is according to the Opinion of those who say a Man consists of three Portions, Soul, Body, and Image; the Soul goes to Heaven, the Body returns to the Earth, and the Image descends to the Shades below.

13. *Invia, &c.*] No Way is unpassible to true Valour.

14. *Junonis, &c.*] Of *Proserpine* for the Grove which was near *Avernus* was dedicated to *Pluto* and *Proserpine.*

20. *Indè, &c.*] Returning weary from the Shades below.

21. *Fallit.*] Diverts the Fatigue of the Journey, by Conversation with the *Cumæan* Sibyl.

24. *Numinis, &c.*] You shall be as a Deity to me.

25. *Muneris, &c.*] That I stand indebted for Life, and every Thing in me to you.

28. *Tribuam.*] I will erect Temples in Honour of you, and in them offer Sacrifice to you as a Goddess.

29. *Suspiratibus hausis.*] Fetching a deep Sigh.

31. *Humanum.*] Mortal.

Dignare.] Nor dignify.

Lux æterna mihi, carituraque fine dabatur,
Si mea virginitas Phœbo patuiſſet amanti.
Dum tamen hanc ſperat, dum præcorrumpere donis
Me cupit; Elige, ait, virgo Cumæa, quid optes:
Optatis potiêre tuis. Ego pulveris hauſti
Oſtendens cumulum, quot haberet corpora pulvis,
Tot mihi natales contingere vana rogavi.
Excidit optarem juvenes quoque protinus annos.
Hos tamen ille mihi dabat, æternamque juventam,
Si venerem paterer. Contempto munere Phœbi
Innuba permaneo. Sed jam felicior ætas
Terga dedit: tremuloque gradu venit ægra ſenectus;
Quæ patienda diu eſt. Nam jam mihi ſecula ſeptem
Acta vides: ſupereſt, numeros ut pulveris æquem
Tercentum meſſes, tercentum muſta videre.
Tempus erit, cùm me de tanto corpore parvam
Longa dies faciat: conſumptaque membra ſenectâ
Ad minimum redigantur onus. Nec amata videbor,
Nec placuiſſe Deo. Phœbus quoque forſitan ipſe
Vel non agnoſcet, vel dilexiſſe negabit.
Uſque adeò mutata ferar: nullique videnda,
Voce tamen noſcar. Vocem mihi fata relinquent,

lux æterna, carituraque fine dabatur mihi, ſi mea virginitas patuiſſet Phœbo amanti. Tamen dum ſperat hanc, dum cupit præcorrumpere me donis, ait, Elige, Cumæa virgo, quid optes; potiêre tuis optatis. Ego oſtendens cumulum hauſti pulveris, vana rogavi tot natales contingere quot corpora pulvis haberet. Excidit optarem quoque protinus juvenes annos. Tamen ille dabat hos mihi, æternamque juventam, ſi paterer Venerem. Munere Phœbi contempto, permaneo innuba. Sed jam felicior ætas dedit terga; que ægra ſenectus venit tremulo gradu; quæ eſt diu patienda. Nam vides ſeptem ſecula jam acta mihi; ſupereſt ut æquem numeros pulveris, videre tercentum meſſes, tercentum muſta. Tempus erit, cùm longa dies faciat me parvam de tanto corpore: que membra conſumpta ſenectâ redigantur ad minimum onus. Nec videbor amata, nec placuiſſe Deo. Quoque forſitan Phœbus ipſe vel non agnoſcet, vel negabit dilexiſſe. Uſque adeò mutata ferar: que videnda nulli, tamen noſcar voce. Fata relinquent vocem mihi.

NOTES.

32. *Lux æterna.*] Everlaſting Life, Immortality.

33. *Patuiſſe.*] Had been yielded up.

36. *Optatis, &c.*] You ſhall obtain whatever you wiſh for.

Hauſti.] Thrown together.

38. *Vana*] Fooliſhly.

39. *Excidit.*] I forgot, it ſlipped my Memory.

Juvenes annos.] Youthful Years.

40. *Dabat hos.*] He would have given me them alſo.

41. *Si Venerem.*] If I had admitted his Embraces.

42. *Innuba.*] Unmarried.

Felicior ætas.] Youthful, happy Age.

43. *Terga dedit.*] Is fled.

Ægra ſenectus.] Crazy old Age.

44. *Que patienda diu eſt.*] Which I muſt ſuffer a long Time.

Secula ſeptem.] Seven hundred Years. *Seculum* is the Space of an hundred Years.

45. *Supereſt.*] It remains for me, I muſt live.

46. *Tercentum.*] Three hundred Years.

FAB. V. and VI. The Companions of *Ulyſſes* metamorphoſed into Swine, and reſtored to their former Shape.

As Æneas *was ſailing into* Italy, *he came to* Læſtrigona, *where he met with* Macareus, *a Companion of* Ulyſſes. Macareus *ſeeing* Achæmenides, *who formerly belonged to the Train of* Ulyſſes, *in a* Trojan *Ship, enquires into the Reaſon.* Achæmenides *relates his Adventures after he had been left by* Ulyſſes *upon the Land of the* Cyclops, *and informs his Friend of the many Favours he had received from* Æneas. Macareus *afterwards relates the Story of* Ulyſſes *and* Circe, *and cautions* Æneas *not to venture upon her Shore.*

Talia

Sibyllâ memorante talia per convexum iter, Troïus Æneas emergit in Euboïcam urbem Stygiis ſedibus; ſacriſque litatis è more, adit littora nondum habentia nomen nutricis. Quoque Neritius Macareus, comes experientis Ulyſſei, ſubſtiterat hîc poſt longa tædia laborum. Noſcit Achæmeniden, quondam deſertum in mediis rupibus Ætnæ; que miratus repertum vivere improviſo, inquit, Achæmenide, Qui caſuſve, Deuſve ſervat te? Cur barbara prora Graium vehit? Quæ terra petitur veſtræ carinæ? Achæmenides non hirſutus amictu, jam ſuus, & tegmine conſerto nullis ſpinis, fatur talia quærenti; Iterum adſpiciam Polyphemon et illos rictus fluidos humano ſanguine; que ſi-Ithace eſt potior domus mihi hâc carinâ; ſi veneror Æneam minùs genitore. Nec potero eſſe ſatis gratus, licèt præſtem omnia. (Peſſimne eſſe ingratus & immemor?) quòd loquor, & ſpiro, que reſpicio ſidera & cœlum Solis, ille dedit. Quòd hæc anima non venit in ora Cyclopis: & ut jam nunc relinquam vitale lumen; aut condar tumulo, aut certè non in illâ alvo.

TAlia convexum per iter memorante Sibyllâ,
Sedibus Euboïcam Stygiis emergit in urbem
Troïus Æneas: ſacriſque è more litatis,
Littora adit nondum nutricis habentia nomen.
Hîc quoque ſubſtiterat poſt tædia longa laborum
Neritius Macareus, comes experientis Ulyſſei.
Deſertum quondam mediis in rupibus Ætnæ
Noſcit Achæmeniden; improviſoque repertum
Vivere miratus; Qui te caſuſve, Deuſve
Servat Achæmenide? Cur, inquit, barbara Graium
Prora vehit? Petitur veſtræ quæ terra carinæ?
Talia quærenti jam non hirſutus amictu,
Jam ſuus, & ſpinis conſerto tegmine nullis;
Fatur Achæmenides: Iterum Polyphemon, & illos
Aſpiciam fluidos humano ſanguine rictus;
Hâc mihi ſi potior domus eſt Ithaceque carinâ;
Si minùs Æneam veneror genitore. Nec unquam
Eſſe ſatis potero, præſtem licèt omnia, gratus.
Quòd loquor, & ſpiro; cœlumque & ſidera Solis
Reſpicio, (poſſimne ingratus, & immemor eſſe?)
Ille dedit. Quòd non anima hæc Cyclopis in ora
Venit; & ut lumen jam nunc vitale relinquam;
Aut tumulo, aut certè non illâ condar in alvo.

NOTES.

1. *Memorante.*] Relating.

2. *Euboïcum*] To *Cumæ*, where in old Time the *Bœotians* ſettled a Colony.

4. *Nutricis.*] Of *Cajeta*, the Nurſe of *Æneas*, who by her Death gave Name to the City and Harbour.

6. *Neritius.*] Of *Ithaca*, and ſo *Ulyſſes* was called *Dux Neritus*, from *Neritus* a Mountain of *Ithaca*.

Experientis Ulyſſei.] Of *Ulyſſes*, that had great Experience, and had ſuffered many Hardſhips.

7. *Deſertum.*] That had been left.

8. *Achæmeniden.*] *Achæmenides*, who was left by *Ulyſſes* among the *Cyclops*, and was afterwards taken up by *Æneas*.

10. *Servat.*] Hath ſaved; for *Macareus* thought he had been deſtroyed.

Cur, &c.] *Macareus* admires that *Achæmenides*, a *Greek*, and one of the Companions of *Ulyſſes* ſhould ſail among the *Trojans*, who were Enemies to the *Greeks*; and therefore he calls the *Trojan* Ship *prora barbara*.

Graium.] A Man of *Greece*, a *Grecian*.

11. *Petitur, &c.*] Whither are you bound?

12. *Jam non, &c.*] Not now in ragged Garments, ſuch as he wore, when he ſkulked in *Ætna*. The Poet ſeems to allude to what is ſaid concerning *Achæmenides*, in *Virgil's* IIId *Æneid*.

13. *Suus.*] At his Liberty, at his own Diſpoſal.

14. *Iterum.*] *Achæmenides* anſwers *Macareus's* Queſtion, *Cur barbara Graium prora vehit?* And intimates his Obligation to *Æneas*.

Fluidos.] His Mouth running with Gore.

15. *Aſpiciam.*] An Optative Mood.

16. *Si potior, &c.*] If *Ithaca* be a more deſirable Habitation to me than the Ship. *Domus* for *Domicilium*.

19. *Quòd loquor, &c.*] *Achæmenides* acknowledges, that he owed his Life to *Æneas*, and every Thing elſe.

22. *Lumen, &c.*] If I were to die this Moment.

23. *Aut certè.*] A Correction of the former Expreſſion.

Condar.] I ſhould not be buried in.

Illâ alvo] The *Cyclop's* Paunch.

Quid mihi tunc animi (niſi timor abſtulit omnem
Senſum animumque) fuit, cùm vos petere alta relictus
Æquora proſpexi? volui inclamare; ſed hoſti
Prodere me timui: veſtræ quoque clamor Ulyſſis
Penè rati nocuit. Vidi, cùm monte revulſo
Immanem ſcopulum medias permiſit in undas.
Vidi iterum, veluti tormenti viribus acta,
Vaſta giganteo jaculantem ſaxa lacerto.
Et, ne deprimeret fluctuſve lapiſve carinam,
Pertimui; jam me non eſſe oblitus in illâ.
Ut verò fuga vos ab acerbâ morte removit;
Ille quidem totam fremebundus obambulat Ætnam,
Prætentaque manu ſylvas; & luminis orbus
Rupibus incurſat: fœdataque brachia tabo
In mare protendens, gentem execratur Achivam.
Atque ait: O ſi quis referat mihi caſus Ulyſſen,
Aut aliquem è ſociis, in quem mea ſæviat ira,
Viſcera cujus edam, cujus viventia dextrâ
Membra meâ laniem, cujus mihi ſanguine inundet
Guttur; & eliſi trepident ſub dentibus artus;
Quàm nullum, aut leve ſit damnum mihi lucis ademptæ!
Hæc et plura ferox, Me luridus occupat horror,
Spectantem vultus etiamnum cæde madentes
Crudeleſque manus, & inanem luminis orbem,
Membraque et humano concretam ſanguine barbam.
Mors erat ante oculos; minimum tamen illa malorum.
Et jam prenſurum, jam jam mea viſcera rebar
In ſua merſurum: mentique hærebat imago
Temporis illius, quo vidi bina meorum
Ter quater affligi ſociorum corpora terræ.

Quid animi fuit mihi tunc (niſi ſi timor abſtulit omnem ſenſum animumque) cùm relictus adſpexi vos petere alta æquora? volui inclamare, ſed timui prodere me hoſti: quoque clamor Ulyſſis penè nocuit veſtræ rati. Vidi, cùm permiſit immanem ſcopulum monte revulſo in medias undas. Iterum vidi jactantem vaſta ſaxa acta veluti viribus tormenti giganteo lacerto. Et pertimui ne fluctuſve lapiſve deprimeret carinam; jam oblitus me non eſſe in illa. Verò ut fuga removit vos ab acerbâ morte; ille quidem fremebundus obambulat totam Ætnam, prætentatque ſylvas manu; & orbus luminis incurſat rupibus; que protendens brachia fœdata tabo in mare, execratur Achivam gentem. Atque ait, O ſi quis caſus referat Ulyſſem mihi, aut aliquem è ſociis, in quem mea ira ſæviat, cujus viſcera edam, cujus viventia membra laniem meâ dextrâ, ſanguis cujus inundet guttur mihi; & artus eliſi trepident ſub dentibus; quàm nullum aut leve ſit damnum ademptæ lucis! Ferox dixit *hæc & plura. Luridus horror occupat me ſpectantem vultus etiamnum madentes cæde, crudeleſque manus, & orbem inanem luminis, membraque, & barbam concretam humano ſanguine. Mors erant ante oculos: tamen illa minimum malorum. Et jam rebar* illum *prenſurum* me, *jam jam merſurum mea viſcera in ſua; que imago illius temporis hærebat animo, quo vidi bina corpora meorum ſociorum affligi ter quater terræ.*

NOTES.

24. *Quid, &c.*] What were then my Thoughts?

29. *Permiſit.*] He threw.

30. *Tormenti.*] A warlike Engine, ſo called of *torquendo*, *i. e.* throwing Stones with vaſt Force.

Acta.] Driven forward.

31. *Giganteo lacerto.*] His gigantic Arm.

32. *Deprimeret.*] He ſhould ſink.

Fluctuſve.] Raiſed by the falling of the Rock into the Sea.

33. *Jam me, &c.*] I was in as great a Fright as if I had been in the Ship myſelf.

34. *Removit.*] Delivered.

36. *Prætentatque.*] Gropes, as blind Men are uſed to do.

Luminis orbus.] Deprived of his Eye.

37. *Rupibus incurſat.*] He ſtumbles on the Rocks and large Stones in his Way.

Tabo.] With the Gore of the Bodies he had devoured.

38. *Execratur.*] He curſes.

39. *Referat.*] Would bring back.

40. *Sæviat.*] Might exerciſe itſelf upon.

42. *Laniem.*] I might tear.

Inundet.] Might drench.

43. *Artus eliſi.*] Bruiſed, ſhattered.

44. *Lucis.*] Of my Eye, which was put out.

45. *Hæc.*] ſc. *Locutus.*

Luridus.] Diſmal.

46. *Cæde.*] With Slaughter.

47. *Inanem luminis.*] The Hole, or Socket without its Eye.

48. *Membraque.*] ſc. *Vaſta.*

49. *Minimum.*] ſc. *Erat.*

50. *Rebar.*] I thought.

51. *Hærebat.*] Occurred to me.

53. *Affligi terræ.*] Daſhed againſt the Ground.

Quæ

Quæ ipſe jacens ſuper, more hirſuti leonis, condebat viſceraque et carnes, que oſſa obliſis medullis, ſemánimeſque artus in avidam alvum. Tremor invaſit me. Stabam mœſtus ſinè ſanguine; que videns mandentem, ejectantemque cruentas dapes ore, et vomentem fruſtra glomerata mero; fingebam talia fata parari miſero mihi. Que latitans per multos dies, que tremiſcens ad omnem ſtrepitum, que timens mortem, cupiduſque moriri, pellens famem glande, et herbâ miſtâ frondibus, ſolus, inops, ex ſpes, relictus letho pœnæque, haud procul adſpexi navim longo pòſt tempore; oravique fugam geſtu, que cucurri ad littus. Et movi nautas: que Trojana ratis recepit Graium, Tu quoque gratiſſime comitum, pande tuos caſus, et ducis et turbæ, quæ credita eſt porto tecum. Ille refert Æolon regnare profundo Tuſco; Hippotaden Æolon cohibentem ventos carcere: quos, memorabile munus, incluſos tergo bovis Dulichium ducem ſumpſiſſe ab Æolo: que îſſe novem lucibus ſecundo flatû, et aſpexiſſe petitam terram: cum Aurora proxima poſt nonam moveret ſeſe; ſocios ductos invidiâ, que cupidine prædæ, ratos eſſe aurum incluſum utribus *dempſiſſe ligamina ventis: cum quibus ratem îſſe retro, per quas undas modò venerat, que repetîſſe portus Æolii tyranni. Indè, inquit, venimus in veterem urbem Lami Læſtrygonis. Antiphates regnabat in illâ terrâ. Ego ſum miſſus ad hunc, comitante numero duorum;*

Quæ ſuper ipſe jacens, hirſuti more leonis,
Viſceraque & carnes, obliſiſque oſſa medullis,
Semanimeſque artus avidam condebat in alvum.
Me tremor invaſit. Stabam ſinè ſanguine mœſtus:
Mandentemque videns, ejectantemque cruentas
Ore dapes, & fruſtra mero glomerata vomentem:
Talia fingebam miſero mihi fata parari.
Perque dies multos latitans, omnemque tremiſcens
Ad ſtrepitum, mortemque timens, cupiduſque moriri,
Glande famen pellens, & miſtâ frondibus herbâ,
Solus, inops, exſpes, letho pœnæque relictus,
Haud procul adſpexi, longo poſt tempore navim:
Oravique fugam geſtu, ad littuſque cucurri:
Et movi: Graiumque ratis Trojana recepit.
Tu quoque pande tuos, comitum gratiſſime, caſus,
Et ducis, & turbæ, quæ tecum credita ponto eſt.
Æolon ille refert Tuſco regnare profundo;
Æolon Hippotaden, cohibentem carcere ventos:
Quos bovis incluſos tergo, memorabile munus,
Dulichium ſumpſiſſe ducem: flatûque ſecundo
Lucibus îſſe novem, & terram aſpexiſſe petitam:
Proxima poſt nonam cum ſeſe Aurora moveret;
Invidiâ ſocios prædæque cupidine ductos,
Eſſe ratos aurum, dempſiſſe ligamina ventis:
Cum quibus iſſe retro, per quas modò venerat undas,
Æoliique ratem portus repetiſſe tyranni.
Indè Lami veterem Læſtygonis, inquit, in urbem
Venimus. Antiphates terrâ regnabat in illâ.
Miſſus ad hunc ego ſum, numero comitante duorum:

NOTES.

56. *Semanimeſque.*] Half dead.

Avidam, &c.] Buried in his greedy Paunch.

57. *Sinè ſanguine.*] Pale.

59. *Fruſtra.*] The Pieces of Fleſh.

Glomerata.] Mixed with the Wine *Ulyſſes* had given him.

60. *Talia fata.*] Such a Death.

62. *Moriri.*] To die, for *Mori.*

63. *Glande.*] Feeding upon Acorns, Graſs, and Herbs.

64. *Exſpes.*] Hopeleſs.

67. *Movi.*] I wrought upon them, I perſuaded them to take me in.

Graiumque.] A *Greek*, *q. d.* an Enemy to him.

68. *Tu.*] Thou *Macareus.*

70. *Æolon.*] See above, *Fab.* iii. *ver.* 12.

Tuſco.] In the Sea of *Tuſcani.*

72. *Tergo bovis.*] In a Bottle or Bag made of the Hide of an Ox or Bull.

73. *Dulichium ducem.*] See *Lib.* XIII. *Fab.* ii. *ver.* 27.

74. *Novem lucibus.*] Nine Days.

Terram petitam.] *Ithaca.*

75. *Proxima, &c.*] The tenth Day.

77. *Ratos eſſe aurum.*] Suppoſing it was Gold that lay incloſed in the Bags.

Dempſiſſe ligamina.] Took off the Ties, and let the Winds looſe.

79. *Portus repetiſſe.*] The Ship returned to the Port of *Æolus.*

80. *Lami.*] A very antient King of the *Læſtrigoni*, the Son of *Neptune*, who built the City afterwards called *Formi.*

81. *Antiphates.*] *Homer* ſpeaks of this *Antiphates*, *Odyſſ. Lib.* X. He was a very ſavage King of the *Læſtrygoni.* Ἀνθροποφάγος, *i. e.* a Man-eater.

Vixque

Vixque fugâ quæſita ſalus comitique mihique,
Tertius è nobis Læſtrygonis impia tinxit
Ora cruore ſuo: fugientibus inſtat, & agmen
Concitat Antiphates. Coëunt & ſaxa trabeſque
Continuant: merguntque viros, merguntque carinas:
Una tamen, quæ nos ipſumque vehebat Ulyſſen,
Effugit. Amiſsâ ſociorum parte, dolentes,
Multaque conqueſti terris allabimur illis
Quas procul hinc cernis. Procul hinc tibi (Circe) videnda eſt.
Inſula, viſa mihi, Tuque, ô juſtiſſime Troûm,
Nate Deâ (neque enim finito Marte vocandus
Hoſtis es, Ænea) moneo, fuge littora Circes.
Nos quoque Circæo religata in littora pinu
Antiphatæ memores immanſuetique Cyclopis,
Ire negabamus; & tecta ignota ſubire.
Sorte ſumus lecti. Sors me, fidumque Polyten,
Eurylochumque ſimul, nimiique Elpenora vini,
Biſque novem ſocios, Circæa ad mœnia miſit.
Quæ ſimul attigimus, ſtetimuſque in limine tecti;
Mille lupi, miſtæque lupis urſæque leæque
Occurſu fecêre metum: ſed nulla timenda,
Nullaque erat noſtro factura in corpore vulnus.
Quin etiam blandas movêre per aëra caudas,
Noſtraque adulantes comitant veſtigia; donec
Excipiunt famulæ, perque atria marmore tecta
Ad dominam ducunt. Pulchro ſedet illa receſſu,
Sublimi ſolio; pallamque induta nitentem,
Inſuper aurato circum velatur amictu.
Nereïdes Nymphæque ſimul, quâ vellera motis
Nulla trahunt digitis, nec fila ſequentia ducunt;

ſalus vix quæſitâ fugâ comitique mihique; tertius è nobis tinxit impia ora Læſtrygonis ſuo cruore: inſtat fugientibus, & Antiphates concitat agmen. Cœunt, & continuant ſaxa trabeſque; merguntque viros, merguntque carinas: tamen una effugit, quæ vehebat nos, que Ulyſſen ipſum. Amiſsâ parte ſociorum, dolentes, que conqueſti multa, alabimur illis terris quas cernes procul hinc. (Circe) inſula videnda eſt tibi procul, viſa mihi. Tuque, ô juſtiſſime Troûm, nate Deâ (enim neque, Ænea, es vocandus hoſtis, Marte finito) moneo, fuge littora Circes. Nos quoque pinu religatâ in Circæo littore, memores Antiphatæ, immanſuetique Cyclopis negabamus ire; & ſubire ignota tecta. Sumus lecti ſorte. Sors miſit me, fidumque Polytem, que ſimul Eurylochum, que Elpenora nimii vini, biſque novem ſocios, ad Circæa mœnia. Quæ ſimul attigimus; ſtetimuſque in limine tecti; mille lupi, urſæque, leæque, miſtæ lupis, fecêre metum occurſu: ſed nulla timenda, nullaque vulnus erat factura in noſtro corpore. Quin etiam movêre blandas caudas per oëra, que adulantes comitant noſtra veſtigia; donec famulæ excipiunt, perque atria tecta marmore ducunt nos ad dominam. Illa ſedet pulchro receſſu, ſublimi ſolio; induta nitentem pallam, inſuper circum velatur aurato amictu. Que Nereïdes Nymphæ ſimul, quæ trahunt nulla vellera motis digitis, nec ducunt ſequentia fila;

NOTES.

83. *Vixque.*] *Ulyſſes* being caſt upon *Antiphates's* Shore, ſent three of his Companions to him, one of which he devoured, and the other two eſcaped with Difficulty.

84. *Læſtrygonis.*] Of *Antiphates.*

Tinxit.] Stained.

85. *Agmen.*] A Body of his Men.

86. *Concitat.*] He calls together.

Cœunt.] They aſſemble.

90. *Illis terris.*] We ſailed to thoſe Lands which you ſee at a Diſtance. He points to the Promontory of *Circe*, concerning which *Virgil* ſpeaks in his VIIth *Æneid.*

91. *Procul.*] For it is not ſafe to approach nearer.

93. *Nate deâ.*] O *Æneas.*

Marte.] War, a Metonymy of the Efficient.

95. *Pinu.*] The Ship. A Metonymy of the Matter.

96. *Immanſuetique Cyclopis.*] The inhuman *Cyclops.*

97. *Ire negabamus.*] We refuſed going.

99. *Simul.*] Alſo.

101. *Tecti.*] Of the Houſe.

102. *Mille.*] Many. A finite Number for an infinite one.

Leæque.] Lioneſſes.

103. *Nulla.*] ſc. *ferarum.*

Timenda.] Becauſe they had loſt their ſavage Nature.

106. *Comitant, &c.*] An old Word for *Comitantur.*

107. *Marmore.*] Inlaid with Marble.

108. *Illa.*] *Circe.*

110. *Aurato amictu.*] A Mantle embroidered with Gold.

Gramina

disponunt gramina; que secernunt flores sparsos sinè ordine calathis, que herbas varias coloribus. Ipsa exigit opus quod hæ faciant: quoque ipsa novit quid usus sit in folio, quæ concordia sit mistis: & advertens examinat pensas herbas. Ubi hæc vidit nos, salute dictâ acceptâque, diffudit vultus, & reddidit omnia votis. Nec mora; jubet hordea tosti grani misceri, que adjicit mella, vimque meri, coagula cum lacte passo coagula, que succos qui lateant furtim sub hâc dulcedine. Accipimus pocula data sacrâ dextrâ. Quæ simul sitientes hausimus arenti ore, & dira Dea tetigit summos capillos virgâ (& pudet, & referam) cœpi horrescere setis, nec jam posse loqui; edere raucum murmur pro verbis; & procumberé in terram toto vultu; que sensi os meum occalescere pando rostro; colla tumere toris, & quâ parte pocula fuerant sumpta mihi modò, feci vestigia illâ. Cumque passis eadem (tantùm medicamina possunt) claudor harâ, que vidimus Eurylochum solum caruisse figurâ suis: solus fugit data pocula. Quæ nisi vitásset, nunc quoque maneret una pars setigeri pecoris; nec Ulysses certior ab illo venisset ad Circen ultor tantæ cladis. Pacifer Cyllenius dederat album florem huic; Superi vocant Moly. Tenetur nigrâ radice. Ille tutus eo, que simul cœlestibus monitis, intrat domum Circes: & vocatus ad insidiosa pocula, repullit illam conantem mulcere capillos virgâ; & deterruit pavidam stricto ense. Indè fides, dextræque datæ: que receptus thalamo,

Gramina disponunt; sparsosque sinè ordine flores
Secernunt calathis, variasque coloribus herbas.
Ipsa, quod hæ faciant, opus exigit; ipsa quid usus,
Quoque sit in folio, quæ sit concordia mistis
Novit: & advertens pensas examinat herbas.
Hæc ubi nos vidit, dictâ acceptâque salute,
Diffudit vultus, & reddidit omnia votis.
Nec mora; misceri tosti jubet hordea grani,
Mellaque, vimque meri, cum lacte coagula passo,
Quique sub hâc lateant furtim dulcedine, succos
Adjicit. Accipimus sacrâ data pocula dextrâ.
Quæ simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore,
Et tetigit summos virgâ Dea dira capillos:
(Et pudet, & referam) setis horrescere cœpi,
Nec jam posse loqui; pro verbis edere raucum
Murmur; & in terram toto procumbere vultu;
Osque meum sensi pando occalescere rostro;
Colla tumere toris, & quâ modò pocula parte
Sumpta mihi fuerant, illâ vestigia feci.
Cumque eadem passis (tantùm medicamina possunt)
Claudor harâ, solumque suis caruisse figurâ
Vidimus Eurylochum: solus data pocula fugit.
Quæ nisi vitâsset, pecoris pars una maneret
Nunc quoque setigeri; nec tantæ cladis ab illo
Certior ad Circen ultor venisset Ulysses.
Pacifer huic dederat florem Cyllenius album;
Moly vocant superi. Nigrâ radice tenetur.
Tutus eo, monitisque simul cœlestibus intrat
Ille domum Circes: & ad insidiosa vocatus
Pocula; conantem virgâ mulcere capillos
Reppulit; & stricto pavidam deterruit ense.
Indè fides, dextræque datæ: thalamoque receptus,

NOTES.

113. *Gramina.*] Herbs.

114. *Secernunt.*] They sort or distribute.

115. *Quid usus.*] What Purposes they are for.

116. *In folio.*] In what Herb, a Part for the Whole.

117. *Pensas.*] Weighed. Medicine cannot be rightly compounded, unless the Ingredients be duly proportioned.

119. *Diffudit vultus.*] She cleared up her Countenance.

Reddidit omnia votis.] Granted every Thing to our Wishes.

120. *Hordea.*] Parched Barley.

126. *Horrescere.*] To become rough and prickly.

129. *Pando rostro.*] In a roundish Snout.

129. *Occalescere.*] To harden.

130. *Colla, &c.*] To become brawny.

Quâ.] The Hand in which I had received the Cup, was turned into a Fore-foot.

132. *Cum passis, &c.*] I am shut up in a Hog Stye with my Companions that had suffered the same Things with me.

135. *Maneret.*] He would have been.

136. *Certior ab illo.*] sc *Factus.* For he went away to acquaint *Ulysses* with what had happened.

138. *Pacifer.*] *Mercury* carries an Iron Mace, which is a Sign of Peace. See what is noted as to this, in *Lib.* II. *Fab.* xii. *ver.* 1.

139. *Moly.*] Concerning this Herb called *Moly*, read *Homer.*

144. *Thalamoque.*] Into *Circe's* Bed-chamber.

Conjugii dotem ſociorum corpora poſcit.
Spargimur innocuæ ſuccis melioribus herbæ,
Percutimurque caput converſæ verbere virgæ:
Verbaque dicuntur dictis contraria vorbis.
Quò magìs illa canit, magìs hôc tellure levati
Erigimur; ſetæque cadunt, bifidoſque relinquit
Rima pedes. Redeunt humeri; ſubjecta lacertis
Brachia ſunt. Flentem flentes amplectimur illum,
Hæremuſque ducis collo: nec verba locuti
Ulla priora ſumus, quam nos teſtantia gratos.
Annua nos illîc tenuit mora; multaque præſens
Tempore tam longo vidi; multa auribus hauſi.
Hoc quoque cum multis, quod clàm mihi rettulit una
Quatuor è famulis, ad talia ſacra paratis.
Cum duce namque meo Circe dùm ſola moratur,
Illa mihi niveo factum de marmore ſignum
Oſtendit juvenile, gerens in vertice Picum,
Æde ſacrâ poſitum, multiſque inſigne coronis.
Quis foret, & quare ſacrâ coleretur in æde,
Cur hanc ferret avem, quærenti, & ſcire volenti,
Accipe, ait, Macareu: (dominæq; potentia quæ ſit
Hinc quoque diſce meæ. Tu dictis adjice mentem.)

poſcit corpora ſociorum priſtinæ figuræ *dotem conjugii. Spargimur innocuis ſuccis melioris herbæ, percutimurque caput verbere converſæ virgæ: verbaque dicuntur contraria dictis verbis. Quò illa canit magìs, hôc magis erigimur levati tellure: ſetæque cadunt, que rima relinquit bifidos pedes. Humeri redeunt: brachia ſunt ſubjecta lacertis.* Nos *flentes amplectimur illum flentem. hæremuſque collo ducis: nec ſumus locuti ulla verba priora, quàm teſtantia nos gratos. Annua mora tenuit nos illîc: que præſens vidi multa tam longo tempore: hauſi multa auribus.* Audivi *hoc quoque cum multis, quod una è quatuor famulis rettulit mihi clàm, paratis, ad talia ſacra. Namque dùm Circe moratur ſola cum meo duce, illa oſtendit mihi juvenile ſignum factum de niveo marmore, gerens Picum in vertice, poſitum ſacrâ æde, que inſigne multis coronis. Ait mihi quærenti & volenti ſcire, quis foret, & quare coleretur in ſacrâ æde, cur ferret hanc avem, ait, Macareu, accipe: (que diſce hinc quoque, quæ ſit potentia meæ dominæ. Tu adjice mentem dictis.*

NOTES.

145. *Dotem conjugii.*] As a Reward for his Careſſes.

Sociorum, &c.] That ſhe ſhould reſtore the Bodies of his Companions to their former Shape and State.

147. *Percutimur caput.*] Our Heads are ſtruck.

149. *Magìs.*] The more ſhe proceeds in her Incantations, the more, &c.

152. *Illum.*] ſc. *Ulyſſem.*

153. *Nec verba, &c.*] The firſt Words we uttered, teſtified a grateful Senſe of our Deliverance.

157. *Hoc, &c.*] *Macareus* relates alſo to *Acteæmenides*, the wonderful Transformation of *Picus* into a Bird of his own Name.

158. *Ad talia.*] ſc. *Magica.*

Paratis.] Inſtructed in.

159. *Cum duce.*] With *Ulyſſes.*

160. *Illa.*] The Servant-Maid.

Signum.] A ſmall Statue.

162. *Inſigne.*] Adorned.

165. *Accipe.*] Well then, ſaid ſhe, &c.

Dominæque,] Of *Circe.*

166. *Adjice mentem.*] Be attentive.

FAB. VII. *Picus* into a Wood-pecker.

Picus, *the Son of* Saturn *and King of* Latium, *having married* Canens, *the Daughter of* Janus *by* Venilia; *being ſeen as he was a hunting by* Circe, *ſhe inſtantly fell in Love with him: but he not conſenting to her Solicitations, was by her turned into a Bird of his own Name.*

PICUS in Auſoniis proles Saturnia terris
Rex fuit, utilium bello ſtudioſus equorum.
Forma viro, quam cernis, erat. Licet ipſe decoram
Adſpicias, fictâque probes ab imagine veram.
Par animus formæ. Nec adhuc ſpectâſſe per annos

Picus, Saturnia proles, fuit rex in Auſoniis terris, ſtudioſus equorum utilium bello. Forma quam cernis erat viro. Licet ipſe adſpicias decoram, que probes veram formam Pici *fictâ imagine. Animus par formæ. Nec adhuc poterat per annos ſpectâſſe*

NOTES.

1. *Proles Saturnia.*] The Son of *Saturn.*

3. *Forma, &c.*] He was as beautiful as his Statue.

5. *Nec adhuc, &c.*] His Age had not permitted him to behold the Olympic Games four Times, which were performed every fifth Year at *Elis.*

quinquennem pugnam Graiâ Elide. Ille verterat Dryadas ortas in Latiis montibus in ſuos vultus: Naïades, fontana Numina, petebant illum; quas Albula quaſque Numici, quaſque aquæ Anienis; que Almo breviſſimus curſu, que præceps Nar tulit; & Farfarus amœnæ umbræ; quæque colunt nemorale regnum Scythicæ Dianæ, finitimoſque lacus. Tamen ille fovet unam Nymphen, omnibus ſpretis, quam Venilia dicitur peperiſſe quondam Ionio Jano in colle Palatî. Ubi hæc primùm maturuit nubilibus annis, tradita eſt Laurenti Pico præpoſito cunctis. Quidem rara facie, ſed rarior arte canendi; unde eſt dicta Canens. Solebat movere ſylvas & ſaxa, & mulcere feras, & morari longa flumina ſuo ore, que retinere vagas volucres. Quæ dùm modulatur carmina fœmineâ voce: Picus exierat tecto in Laurentes agros, fixurus indigenas apros: que premebat tergum acris equi; que ferebat bina haſtilia lævâ, contractus Pœniceam chlamyden ab fulvo auro. Et filia ſolis venerat in eaſdem ſylvas: utque legeret novas herbas fœcundis collibus, relinquerat arva dicta Circæa ſuo nomine. Quæ ſimulac abdita virgultis vidit juvenem;

Quinquennem poterat Graiâ quater Elide pugnam,
Ille ſuos Dryadas Latiis in montibus ortas
Verterat in vultus: illum fontana petebant
Numina Naïades; quas Albula, quaſque Numici,
Quaſque Anienis aquæ, curſûq; breviſſimus Almo,
Narque tulit præceps, & amœnæ Farfarus umbræ;
Quæque colunt Scythicæ regnum nemorale Dianæ,
Finitimoſque lacûs. Spretis tamen omnibus unam
Ille fovet Nymphen, quem quondam in colle Palatî
Dicitur Ionio peperiſſe Venilia Jano.
Hæc, ubi nubilibus primùm maturuit annis,
Præpoſito cunctis Laurenti tradita Pico eſt:
Rara quidem facie, ſed rarior arte canendi;
Unde Canens dicta eſt. Sylvus & ſaxa movere,
Et mulcere feras, & flumina longa morari
Ore ſuo, volucreſque vagas retinere ſolebat.
Quæ dùm fœmineâ moderatur carmina voce,
Exierat tecto Laurentes Picus in agros,
Indigenas fixurus apros: tergumque premebat
Acris equi; lævâque haſtilia bina ferebat,
Pœniceam fulvo chlamyden contractus ab auro.
Venerat in ſylvas & filia Solis eaſdem:
Utque novas legeret fœcundis collibus herbas,
Nomine dicta ſuo Circæa reliquerat arva.
Quæ ſimulac juvenem virgultis abdita vidit;

NOTES.

7. *Ille, &c.*] He had captivated the Nymphs of the Woods and Rivers.

9. *Albula.*] *Tyber*, which was anciently called *Albula*, from the Colour of its Water.

Numici.] A River of the Country of *Laurentium*, into which, as reported, *Æneas* fell.

10. *Anienis.*] *Anio*, a River of *Latium*, not far from *Tyber*.

Almo.] A River not far from the City of *Rome*.

11. *Narque.*] *Nar* is a River of *Umbria*, that runs into the *Tyber*.

Farfarus.] A River of the *Sabines*.

12. *Scythicæ Dianæ.*] Human Blood was offered by way of Sacrifice to this *Scythic Diana*; but the *Romans*, abhorring that Cruelty, abolished the Custom.

Regnum.] The Priesthood of *Diana* was called a Kingdom; and the Priest a King. *Statius* in *Sylvis*.

Profugis cum regibus altum Aricinæ Trivi nemus.

Suetonius in *Caligula* calls him, *Nemorenſem regem*. And *Ovid*, ſpeaking of the Kingdom in *Art. Aman. Lib.* I.

Ecce ſuburbanæ regnum nemorale Dianæ.
Partaque per gladios regna nocente manu.

And *Martial* uſes, *Trivia nemoroſa regna*. Heinſius.

15. *Venilia.*] She was the Wife of *Janus*, an ancient King of *Italy*, who afterwards was eſteemed as a God by the *Romans*.

18. *Rara facie.*] Diſtinguiſhed Beauty.

19. *Canens.*] Becauſe of her excellent Skill in Singing.

20. *Morari.*] Stop.

21. *Ore ſuo.*] With her Melody.

23. *Exierat tecto.*] Went from Home.

Laurentes.] The *Laurentines* were a People of *Latium*, ſo called from the City *Laurentem*.

24. *Fixurus.*] To ſtrike with a Spear.

25. *Acris equi.*] Of a mettled Horſe.

26. *Pœniceam.*] Purple.

Ab auro.] His Garments girt about with a golden Girdle.

27. *Filia.*] *Circe.*

29. *Circæa.*] The *Circæan* Mountain took its Name from *Circe*.

30. *Abdita.*] Lying hid.

Obſtupuit

Obſtupuit. Cecidêre ſinu, quas legerat, herbæ:
Flammaque per totas viſa eſt errare medullas.
Ut primùm valido mentem collegit ab æſtu;
Quid cuperet, faſſura fuit. Ne poſſet adire,
Curſus equi fecit, circumfuſuſque ſatelles.
Non tamen effugies, vento rapiare licebit,
Si modò me novi; ſi non evanuit omnis
Herbarum virtus, & me mea carmina fallunt.
Dixit: & effigiem nullo cum corpore falſi
Finxit apri: præterque oculos tranſcurrere regis
Juſſit, & in denſum trabibus nemus ire videri;
Plurima quâ ſylva eſt, & equo loca pervia non ſunt.
Haud mora: continuo prædæ petit inſcius umbram
Picus: equique celer fumantia terga relinquit.
Spemque ſequens vanam, ſylvâ pedes errat in altâ,
Concipit illa preces; & verba venefica dicit:
Ignotoſque Deos ignoto carmine adorat,
Quò ſolet & niveæ vultum confundere Lunæ,
Et patrio capiti bibulas ſubtexere nubes.
Tum quoque cantato denſatur carmine cœlum,
Et nebulas exhalat humus; cæciſque vagantur
Limitibus comites; & abeſt cuſtodia regi.
Nacta locum tempuſque, Per, ô, tua lumina, dixit,
Quæ mea ceperunt, perq; hanc, pulcherrime, formam,
Quæ facit ut ſupplex tibi ſim Dea, conſule noſtris
Ignibus: et ſocerum, qui pervidet omnia, Solem
Accipe: nec duras Titanida deſpice Circen.
Dixerat; Ille ferox, ipſamque, preceſque repellit.
Et, Quæcunque es, ait, non ſum tuus: altera captum
Me tenet; et teneat per longum comprecor ævum.

obſtupuit. Herbæ quas legerat cecidêre ſinu: ſlammaque viſa eſt errare per totas medullas. Ut primùm collegit mentem ab valido æſtu; fuit faſſura, quid cuperet. Curſus equi fecit, ne poſſet adire, que ſatelles circumfuſus. Tamen non effugies, licebit rapiare vento; ſi modò novi me; ſi non omnis virtus herbarum evanuit, & mea carmina fallunt me. Dixit: & finxit effigiem falſi apri cum nullo corpore: que juſſit tranſcurrere præter oculos regis, & videri ire in remus denſum trabibus; quâ ſylva eſt plurima, & loca non ſunt pervia equo. Haud mora! continuò Picus inſcius petit umbram prædæ; que celer relinquit fumantia terga equi. Que ſequens vanam ſpem, errat pedes in altâ ſylvâ. Illa concipit preces, & dicit venefica verba. Que adorat ignoto carmine, ignotos Deos, quo ſolet & confundere vultum niveæ Lunæ, & ſubtexere bibulas nubes patrio capiti. Tum quoque cœlum denſatur carmine cantato, & humus exhalat nebulas; que comites vagantur cæcis limitibus; & cuſtodia abeſt regi. Circe *nacta locum tempuſque, dixit, O pulcherrime, per tua lumina quæ ceperunt me, perque hanc formam, quæ facit ut Dea ego, ſim ſupplex tibi conſule noſtris ignibus, & accipe Solem, que pervidet omnia, ſocerum: nec durus deſpice Titanida Circen. Dixerat: Ille ferox, repellit ipſamque, preceſque: & ait Quæcunque es, non ſum tuus: altera tenet me captum, & comprecor teneat per longum ævum.*

NOTES.

31. *Obſtupuit.*] *Circe* was amazed at the Beauty of *Picus*.

33. *Valido ab æſtu.*] The violent Paſſion.

35. *Satelles,*] His Guards and Attendants that were about him.

36. *Licebit rapiare.*] Although you ſhould be borne away.

37. *Me novi.*] If I know myſelf.

39. *Falſi apri.*] She framed the Phantom of a Boar.

41. *Trabibus.*] Among the Branches and Trees.

43. *Inſcius.*] Not knowing his Prey to be a falſe one.

Umbram.] The Shadow of the Boar.

45. *Spemque vanam.*] A Shadow without a Body.

Errat.] Wanders.

47. *Ignoto carmine.*] In unintelligible Words.

48. *Quo ſolet.*] A magic Incantation, with which the common People believe Witches can make the Moon bluſh and bring her down from Heaven.

50. *Denſatur.*] The Air gathers into Clouds, as *Virgil* ſays in the 5th *Æneid*.

51. *Cæciſque.*] Unknown.

52. *Abeſt cuſtodia regi.*] The King is left without a Guard.

53. *Lumina.*] Thoſe Eyes which have enamoured me.

55. *Tibi.*] To thee though a Mortal.

Conſule.] Favour.

57. *Durus.*] Cruel.

59. *Quæcunque.*] *Picus* ſays this with an Air of Contempt, as if he ſhould ſay, were you the Daughter, not merely of the Sun, but of *Jupiter* himſelf.

Nec lædam ſocialia fœd. a externâ Venere; dum fata ſervabunt Janigenam Canentem mihi. Titania, precibus ſæpe retentatis fruſtra, ait, Non feres impunè, neque enim reddére Canenti: que diſces rebus quid læſa & quid fœmina, quid amans faciat: ſed Circe læſa & amans & fœmina. Tum convertit ſe bis ad occaſum, bis ad ortus: tetigit ter juvenem baculo: dixit tria carmina. Ille fugit, ipſe miratus ſeſe currere velociùs ſolito more, vidit pennas in corpore: que indigatus ſe ſubitò accedere novam avem Latiis ſylvis, figit fera robora duro roſtro, & iratus dat vulnera longis ramis. Pennæ traxêre purpureum colorem chlamydis. Aurum quod fuerat fibula, que momorderat veſtem, fit pluma: & cervix præcingitur fulvo auro. Nec quicquam antiqui reſtat Pico, niſi nomina.

Nec Venere externâ ſocialia fœdera lædam;
Dum mihi Janigenam ſervabunt fata canentem.
Sæpè retentatis precibus Titania fruſtra,
Non impunè feres, neque enim reddêre Canenti; 64
Læſaq; quid faciat, quid amans, quid fœmina, diſces
Rebus, ait; ſed amans, et læſa, & fœmina Circe.
Tum bis ad occaſum, bis ſe convertit ad ortus:
Ter juvenem baculo tetigit: tria carmina dixit.
Ille fugit, ſeſe ſolito velocius ipſe
Currere miratus, pennas in corpore vidit: 70
Seque novam ſubitò Latiis accedere ſylvis
Indignatus avem, duro fera robora roſtro
Figit; et iratus longis dat vulnera ramis.
Purpureum chlamydis pennæ traxêre colorem.
Fibula quod fuerat, veſtemque momorderat aurum, 75
Pluma fit: et fulvo cervix præcingitur auro.
Nec quicquam antiqui Pico, niſi nomina, reſtat.

NOTES.

61. *Venere.*] The unlawful Love, of a Stranger to me.

Socialia fœdera.] The conjugal Tye.

62. *Janigenam.*] My Wife, who is born of *Janus*.

63. *Retentatis.*] Reiterated, repeated over and over.

64. *Non impunè feres.*] Thou ſhalt not go unpuniſhed.

Reddêre.] Thou ſhalt not be reſtored to *Canens*.

65. *Diſces.*] Thou ſhalt know in good earneſt

68. *Baculo.*] With her Rod.

Ῥαδδῳ πεπληγυῖα, καὶ συφεοῖσι ἐνέργυ *Homer.*

69. *Velociùs.*] More ſwiftly than he was wont; being now turned into a Bird.

72. *Duro.*] He pecks the ſtiff Oak with his hard Beak.

73. *Figit.*] Stabs.

65. *Fibula.*] A golden Button.

Momorderat.] Had claſped. The Poet intimates that *Picus*'s golden Belt was changed into a Sort of a Collar, with which the Neck of a Wood-pecker ſeems to be encompaſſed.

77. *Antiqui.*] Of what he retained before.

Fab. VIII. The Companions of *Picus* into Wild Beaſts.

The Companions of Picus, *ſearching in vain for their Prince, demand his being produced by* Circe, *and threaten Violence to her Perſon, unleſs ſhe delivers him up.* Circe *invoking* Hecate, *and all the infernal Deities, theſe inſolent* Auſonians *were transformed into wild Beaſts, by the potent Touch of her magical Wand.*

Interea comites Pico clamato nequicquam ſæpe per agros, que reperto in nullâ parte, inveniunt Circen (nam jam tenuaverat auras; paſſaque erat nebulas reſolvi ventis ac ſole) que premunt veris criminibus, que repoſcunt regem.

Interea comites clamato ſæpe per agros
Nequicquam Pico, nullâque in parte reperto,
Inveniunt Circen (nam jam tenuaverat auras;
Paſſaque erat nebulas ventis ac ſole reſolvi)
Criminibuſque premunt veris, regemque repoſcunt, 5

NOTES.

1. *Comites.*] His Attendants and Guards. See *Fab.* vii.

3. *Tenuaverat.*] Had made thin and clear.

5. *Regemque.*] *Picus.*

Vimque

Vimque ferunt; ſæviſque parant inceſſere telis.
Illa nocens ſpargit virus, ſuccoſque veneni:
Et Noctem, Noctiſque Deos Ereboque Chaoque
Convocat; et magicis Hecaten ululatibus orat.
Exſiluêre loco (dictu mirabile) ſylvæ:
Ingemuitque ſolum, vicinaque palluit arbos;
Sparſaque ſanguineis maduerunt pabula guttis;
Et lapides viſi mugitus edere raucos;
Et latrare canes; et humus ſerpentibus atris,
Squallere, et tenues animæ volitare ſilentùm.
Attonitum monſtris vulgus pavet. Illa paventum
Ora venenatâ tetigit mirantia virgâ,
Cujus ab attactu variarum monſtra ferarum
In juvenes veniunt. Nulli ſua manſit imago.

que ferunt vim; que parant inceſſere ſævis telis. Illa ſpargit nocens virus, ſuccoſque veneni: & convocat Noctem, que Deos Noctis Ereboque Chaoque; & orat Hecaten magicis ululatibus. Sylvæ exſiluêre loco (mirabile dictu) que ſolum ingemuit, vicinaque arbos palluit; que pabula ſparſa ſanguineis guttis maduerunt; & lapides viſi edere raucos mugitus; & canes latrare; & humus ſquallere atris ſerpentibus, & tenues animæ ſilentùm volitare. Vulgus attonitum monſtris pavet. Illa tetigit mirantia ora paventum venenatâ virgâ. Ab attactu cujus, monſtra variarum ferarum veniunt in juvenes. Sua imago manſit nulli.

NOTES.

6. *Vimque fuerunt.*] They were about to offer Violence to *Circe*.
Inceſſere.] To aſſault.
8. *Deos.*] *Hecate*, *Pluto*, and the reſt of the infernal Gods.
Ereboque.] From *Erebus* and *Chaos*, *i. e.* from the infernal Regions.
13. *Edere.*] To fetch.
15. *Tenues animæ.*] Diſembodied Souls; Spectres.
16. *Vulgus.*] The Companions of *Picus*.
17, *Mirantia ora.*] Aſtoniſhed Faces.
19. *In juvenes veniunt.*] Succeeded in Place of the young Men. For they were all turned into various Kinds of wild Beaſts.

FAB IX. *Canens*, the Wife of *Picus* into Air.

Canens, *the Wife of* Picus, *bewailing the Loſs of her Huſband near the River* Tyber, *waſted away, and was transformed into Air, but yet the Place tranſmits her Name to Poſterity, being called* Canens.

PRefferat occiduus Tarteſſia littora Phœbus:
Et fruſtra conjux oculis animoque Canentis
Expectatus erat. Famuli populuſque per omnes
Diſcurrunt ſylvas; atque obvia lumina portant.
Nec ſatis eſt Nymphæ flere, et lacerare capillos,
Et dare plangorem; facit hæc tamen omnia; ſeſe
Proripit, ac Latios errat veſana per agros.
Sex illam noctes, totidem redeuntia Solis
Lumina viderunt, inopem ſomnique cibique.
Perjuga, per valles, quà ſors ducebat, euntem.

Occiduus Phœbus preſſerat Tarteſſia littora: & conjux erat expectatus fruſtra oculis animoque Canentis. Famuli populuſque diſcurrunt per omnes ſylvas: atque portant obvia lumina. Nec ſatis eſt nymphæ flere, & lacerare capillos, & dare plangorem; tamen facit omnia hæc: proripit ſeſe, ac veſana errat per Latios agros. Sex noctes, totidem redeuntia lumina Solis viderunt illam, inopem ſomnique cibique, euntem per juga per valles, quà ſors ducebat.

NOTES.

1. *Tarteſſia.*] Weſtern; for *Tarteſus* is a City of further *Spain*.
4. *Lumina.*] Torches.
6. *Dare plangorem.*] To beat her Breaſt.
7. *Proripit ſeſe.*] She flings herſelf out of the Palace.
Veſana.] Diſtracted in a Frenzy.
9. *Lumina ſolis.*] Days.

Tibris ultimus adſpexit feſſum luctûque viâque, & ponentem corpora in gelidâ ripâ. Illîc modulata ipſos dolores cum lacrymis, mœrens fundebat verba cum tenui ſono; ut olim cygnus jam moriens canit exequialia carmina. Extremùm liquefacta tenues medullas luctibus, tabuit; que paulatim evanuit in leves auras. Tamen fama ſignata eſt loco: quem veteres Camœnæ rite dixêre Canentem de nomine Nymphæ. Multa talia narrata & viſa ſunt mihi per longum annum. Reſides & tardi deſuetudine jubemur rurſus inire fretum, rurſus dare vela. Et Titania dixerat ancipiteſque vias & vaſtum iter, & pericula ſævi ponti reſtare. Fateor, pertimui; nactuſque hoc littus adhæſi.

Ultimus adſpexit feſſam luctûque viaque
Tibris, & in gelidâ ponentem corporâ ripa.
Illîc cum lacrymis ipſos modulata dolores.
Verba ſono tenui mœrens fundebat; ut olim
Carmina jam moriens canit exequialia cygnus.
Luctibus extremùm tenues liquefacta medullas
Tabuit; inque leves paulatim evanuit auras.
Fama tamen ſignata loco eſt; quem rite Canentem
Nomine de Nymphæ veteres dixêre Camœnæ.
Talia multa mihi longum narrata per annum,
Viſaque ſunt. Reſides & deſuetudine tardi
Rurſus inire fretum, rurſus dare vela jubemur.
Ancipiteſque vias, & iter Titania vaſtum
Dixerat, & ſævi reſtare pericula ponti.
Pertimui, fateor; nactuſque hoc littus adhæſi,

NOTES.

11. *Ultimus, &c.*] At laſt, fatigued with Grief and going about ſhe came to *Tyber*.

15. *Carmina exequialia.*] Its Elegy. See *Ovid's Triſtia*.

17. *Tabuit.*] She was conſumed by little and little.

19. *Camœnæ.*] For the Muſes are ſaid to have dwelt there formerly.

20. *Talia.*] *Macareus* ſays theſe Things and many others of the Kind, were ſeen by him, and told him for a whole Year together;

20 *Per annum.*] In a Year, while we remained in *Circe's* Habitation.

21. *Reſides.*] Indolent, ſluggiſh, ſlow, ſc. *facti*.

22. *Inire.*] To enter into.

Dare vela.] To ſail.

24. *Sævi.*] Of the raging Main.

FAB. X. The Companions of *Diomedes* into Herons.

Æneas *having deſired Aid of* Evander *againſt the* Rutulians *his Enemies*, Turnus, *their King, ſent alſo* Venulus *his Ambaſſador to* Diomedes, *to deſire his Aſſiſtance: He refuſed to grant it, becauſe* Venus *was on the Side of* Æneas, *and was his Enemy, having been wounded by him in the* Trojan *War. Still the Companions of* Diomedes, *contemning* Venus, *were by that Goddeſs turned into Birds called* Diomedeæ, *or* Herons, *after the Name of their General; which Birds are white like Swans.*

Macareus finierat: que Æneïa nutrix condita marmoreâ urnâ, habebat breve carmen tumulo: Alumnus notæ pietatis cremavit me Caieten hic ereptam Argolico igne, quo debuit.

FInierat Macareus: urnâque Æneïa nutrix
Condita marmoreâ, tumulo breve carmen habebat:
Hîc me Caieten notæ pietatis alumnus
Ereptam Argolico, quo debuit igne, cremavit.

NOTES.

1. *Æneïa.*] The Nurſe of *Æneas*, who being dead and buried gave Name to the Port and City.

3. *Notæ.*] Of ſingular, famous.

Alumnus.] *Æneas*, my Foſter-Son.

4. *Argolico igne.*] *Grecian* Flames.

Solvitur

Solvitur herboſo religatus ab aggere funis :
Et procul inſidias, infamatæque relinquunt
Tecta Deæ: lucoſque petunt, ubi nubilus umbra
In mare cum flavâ prorumpit Tibris arenâ.
Faunigenæque domo potitur natâque Latini;
Non ſinè Marte tamen. Bellum cum gente feroci
Suſcipitur: pactâque furit pro conjuge Turnus.
Concurrit Latio Tyrrhenia tota; diuque
Ardua ſolicitis victoria quæritur armis.
Auget uterque ſuas externo robore vires:
Et multi Rutulos, multi Trojana tuentur
Caſtra. Neque Æneas Evandri ad limina fruſtra,
At Venulus magnam profugi Diomedis ad urbem
Venerat. Ille quidem ſub Iapyge maxima Dauno
Mœnia condiderat: dotaliaque arva tenebat.
Sed Venulus Turni poſtquam mandata peregit,
Auxiliumque petit; vires Ætolius heros
Excuſat. Nec ſe ſoceri committere pugnæ
Velle ſui populos: nec, quos è gente ſuorum
Armet, habere viros, Neve hæc commenta putetis;
(Admonitu quanquam luctus renovantur amaro)
Perpetiar memorare tamen. Poſtquam alta crema-
ta eſt
Ilion; & Danaas paverunt Pergama flammas;
Narytiuſque heros, à Virgine, virgine raptâ.

Funis religatus ſolvitur ab herboſo aggere: & relinquunt procul inſidias, que tecta infamatæ Deæ: que petunt lucos, ubi Tibris nubilus umbrâ prorumpit in mare cum flavâ arenâ. Que potitur domo natâque Faunigenæ Latini; tamen non ſinè Marte. Bellum ſuſcipitur cum feroci gente; que Turnus furit pro pactâ conjuge. Tota Tyrrhenia concurrit Latio; que victoria quæritur diu ardua ſolicitis armis. Uterque auget ſuas vires externo robore: & multi defendunt Rutulos, multi tuentur Trojana caſtra. Neque Æneas venerat fruſtra ad limina Evandri, at Venulus venerat fruſtra *ad magnam urbem profugi Diomedis. Ille quidem condiderat maxima mœnia ſub Dauno Iapyge: que tenebat dotalia arva. Sed poſtquam Venulus peregit mandata Turni, que petit auxilium; Ætolius heros excuſat vires. Nec ſe velle committere populos ſoceri ſui pugnæ, nec, habere viros quos armet è gente ſuorum. Neve putetis hæc commenta; (quanquam luctus renovantur amaro admonitu) tamen perpetiar memorare. Poſtquam alta Ilion cremata eſt; & Pergama paverunt Danaas flammas; Narytiuſque heros, virgine raptâ,*

NOTES.

5. *Funis.*] The Cable.

7. *Tecta.*] The Palace of *Circe*, the infamous Enchantreſs.

Umbra.] ſc. *Arborum.*

8. *Prorumpit.*] Breaks into, enters with a rapid Stream.

9. *Faunigenæque.*] Of *Latinus*, the Son of *Faunus.*

Natâque.] *Lavinia*, the Daughter of *Latinus*, who, though firſt eſpouſed to *Turnus*, the King of the *Rutulians*, was married to *Æneas*. *Virgil* relates the whole Tranſaction at large.

10. *Marte.*] War.

12. *Tota Tyrrhenia.*] All *Tuſcany* engaged on the Side of *Turnus*, againſt the *Latins* and *Trojans.*

14 *Externo robore.*] With foreign, auxiliary Troops.

16. *Fruſtra.*] For *Evander* both ſent his Son *Pallas* to aſſiſt the *Trojans*, and ordered him to apply to the *Tuſcans* for Aſſiſtance.

17. *Venulus.*] One of the Noblemen who was ſent by *Turnus*, Ambaſſador to *Diomedes*, who had built a City in *Apulia*, but did not obtain any Aſſiſtance from him; being told among other Things, that the *Trojans* were too much favoured by the Gods.

Profugi.] Forced to withdraw far from his own Country through the Baſeneſs of his Wife. For *Diomedes*, returning from the *Trojan* War, found his Wife *Ægiale* had been debauched by *Comata*, the Son of *Sthenelus*, and to have plotted Treaſon againſt his Life. He therefore fled to *Apulia*, where *Daunus* gave him his Daughter, and Part of his Kingdom in Dowry; and he there built the City *Argiripa.*

18. *Ille.*] *Diomedes.*

Iapyge.] *Apulian.* For Part of *Apulia* is called *Iapygia.*

Dauno.] A King of *Apulia*, from whom it was called *Daunia.*

21. *Ætolius.*] *Diomedes*, whoſe Father was King of *Ætolia.*

22. *Excuſat.*] He pleads by Way of Excuſe.

Soceri.] Of *Daunus.*

26. *Perpetiar.*] I will undergo the Affliction of repeating.

27. *Ilion.*] The City of *Troy*, which was alſo called *Ilium.*

28. *Narytiuſque.*] *Ajax*, the Son of *Oileus*, born in an ancient Town of the *Locri.*

A virgine.] *Pallas.*

Virgine.] *Caſſandra*, who was raviſhed in the Temple of *Pallas.*

digeſſit pœnam in omnes, quam ſolus meruit, a virgine; ſpargimur: & rapti ventis per inimica æquora, Danaï perpetimur fulmina, noctem, imbres, iram cœlique mariſque, cumulumque Capharea cladis. Neve morer vos *referens triſtes caſus ex ordine; tum Græcia quoque potuit videri flenda Priamo. Tamen cura Minervæ armigeræ eripuit me ſervatum fluctibus. Sed rurſus pellor ab patriis Argis: & alma Venus exigit memores pœnas de antiquo vulnere* à me illato: *que ſuſtinui tantos labores per alta æquora, tantos terreſtribus armis; ut illi ſint ſæpe vocati felices mihi, quos communis Hyems, que Caphareus merſit importunis aquis: vellemque fuiſſem una pars horum. Jam comites paſſi ultima belloque fretoque, deficiunt; que rogant finem erroris. At Agmon fervidus ingenio, tum vero aſper cladibus, dixit, Viri, quid ſupereſt, quod jam veſtra patientia recuſet ferre? Quod habet Cytherea, quod ſaciat ultra (puta velle)? Nam dum pejora timentur, locus eſt in vota: autem ubi ſors rerum peſſima; timor eſt ſub pedibus, que ſumma malorum ſecura. Licet ipſa audiat; licet, ut facit, oderit omnes viros ſub Diomede: tamen omnes ſpernimus odium illius, & magna potentia ſtat nobis magno Pleuronius Agmon in ſtimulat invitam Venerem talibus*

Quam meruit ſolus pœnam, digeſſit in omnes;
Spargimur: & ventis inimica per æquora rapti,
Fulmina, noctem, imbres, iram cœlique mariſque
Perpetimur Danaï, cumulumque Capharea cladis.
Neve morer referens triſtes ex ordine caſus;
Græcia tùm potuit Priamo quoque flenda videri.
Me tamen armiferæ ſervatum cura Minervæ
Fluctibus eripuit. Patriis ſed rurſus ab Argis
Pellor: & antiquo memores de vulnere pœnas
Exigit alma Venus: tantoſque per alta labores
Æquora ſuſtinui, tantos terreſtribus armis;
Ut mihi felices ſint illi ſæpe vocati,
Quos communis Hyems, importuniſque Caphareus
Merſit aquis: vellemque horum pars una fuiſſem.
Ultima jam paſſi comites belloque fretoque,
Deficiunt; finemque rogant erroris. At Agmon
Fervidus ingenio, tum verò et cladibus aſper,
Quid ſupereſt, quod jam patientia veſtra recuſet
Ferre, viri? dixit. Quod habet Cytherea, quod ultrâ
(Velle puta) faciat? Nam dum pejora timentur;
Eſt in vota locus; ſors autem ubi peſſima rerum;
Sub pedibus timor eſt, ſecuraque ſumma malorum.
Audiat ipſa, licet; licet, ut facit, oderit omnes
Sub Diomede viros: odium tamen illius omnes
Spernimus, & magno ſtat magna potentia nobis.
Talibus invitam Venerem Pleuronius Agmon

NOTES.

29. *Digeſſit.*] She diſtributed among all of them. For *Pallas* bent upon revenging the Sacrilege committed by *Ajax*, the Son of *Oileus*, for raviſhing *Caſſandra* in her Temple, extended her Reſentment to all the *Greeks*, and ſunk their Ships in a Storm. So angry *Juno* ſays of her *Diſjecitque rates, &c.* Virg. Æn. I.

30. *Spargimur.*] We are diſperſed.

32. *Capharea.*] *Caphareus* is a Promontory of *Eubœa*, looking towards the *Heleſpont*, at the Bottom of which the *Grecian* Navy was ſhipwrecked, by the Anger of *Minerva*, and Treachery of *Nauplius*, the Son of *Palamedes*, who, to be revenged on the *Grecians* for the Murther of his Son, deprived them of Light, when they were in a Storm by Night.

34. *Flenda*] To be lamented.

35. *Armiſtræ.*] As being the Goddeſs of War.

Cura] ſc. *Minervæ*. So in the firſt Book he had ſaid, *Cura Dei*.

37. *Memores.*] Which ſhe bore in Mind. So *Virgil*, Æn. I. *Memorem ob iram.*

Vulnere.] *Homer*, *Iliad* 5. relates, that in the *Trojan* War, *Diomedes* wounded *Venus* in the Hand, which ſhe reſenting, ſent the Son of *Sthenelus* to debauch his Wife *Ægiale*.

41. *Importuniſque.*] Without any Port, deſtructive.

44. *Deficiunt.*] Leave me; or a great many of them were found to be miſſing.

45. *Fervidus ingenio.*] Of a fierce Diſpoſition.

Aſper.] Rough and hardened by being long in the War.

46. *Recuſet.*] Refuſes to undergo.

47. *Cytherea.*] *Venus*.

49. *Eſt, &c.*] Prayers are ſeaſonable. Men betake themſelves to Supplications, when they are apprehenſive of Dangers.

Sors, &c.] When Things are in their worſt Condition.

50. *Sub pedibus, &c.*] Nothing is feared.

Securaque.] Without further Fear.

52. *Sub, &c.*] Under the Conduct of *Diomedes*.

53. *Magna potentia.*] ſc. Of *Venus*.

54. *Pleuronius.*] A Native of *Pleuron*, a City of *Ætolia*.

Inſtimulat

Inſtimulat verbis: veteremque reſuſcitat iram.
Dicta placent paucis. Numeri majoris amici
Agmona corripimus: cui reſpondere paranti
Vox pariter, vociſque via eſt tenuata: comæque
In plumas abeunt: plumis nova colla teguntur,
Pectoraque, & tergum: majores brachia pennas
Accipiunt: cubitique leves ſinuantur in alas.
Magna pedum digitos pars occupat; oraque cornu
Indurata rigent: finemque in acumine ponunt.
Hunc Lycus, hunc Idas, & cum Rhetenore Nycteus,
Hunc mirantur Abas: & dùm mirantur, eandem
Accipiunt faciem: numeruſque ex agmine major
Subvolat, & remos plauſis circumſonat alis.
Si volucrum quæ ſit ſubitarum forma requiris;
Ut non cygnorum, ſic albis proxima cygnis.
Vix equidem has ſedes, & Iapygis arida Dauni,
Arva gener teneo minimâ cum parte meorum.

verbis: que reſuſcitat veterem iram illius. Hæc *dicta placent paucis. Amici majoris numeri corripimus Agmona: cui paranti reſpondere, pariter vox que via vocis eſt tenuata: comæque abeunt in plumas: nova colla teguntur plumis, pectoraque, & tergum: brachia accipiunt majores pennas: cubitique ſinuantur in leves alas. Magna pars pedum occupat digitos; oraque indurata cornu rigent: que ponunt finem in acumine. Lycus hunc, & Nycteus cum Rhetenore, Abas hunc mirantur: & dùm mirantur, accipiunt eandem faciem, que major numerus ſubvolat ex agmine, & circumſonat remos plauſis alis. Si requiris quæ ſit forma ſubitarum volucrum; ut non cygnorum, ſic proxima albis cygnis. Equidem vix gener teneo has ſedes, & arida arva Dauni Iapygis, cum minimâ parte meorum.*

NOTES.

56. *Majores numeri.*] The greateſt Number of my Friends.
58. *Tenuata.*] Was made ſmall and ſlender.
62. *Magna, &c.*] The greater Part of his Feet is cleft into Claws, inſtead of Toes.
Cornu.] In a Beak.
66. *Ex agmine.*] Of my Companions.
67. *Plauſit alis.*] By clapping their Wings.
68. *Subitarum.*] Newly ſprung up.
69. *Proxima.*] Very like Swans.
72. *Iapygis.*] Of my Father-in-Law. See above at *ver.* 18.

FAB. XI. *Apulus* the Shepherd into a wild Olive Tree.

Pan, *the Son of* Mercury, *is now poſſeſſed of a Cave in the Country of* Lavinia *overſhadowed with Trees, which Cave the Nymphs had formerly Inhabited.* Apulus *the Shepherd, for terrifying them with ſaucy Language, when they were leaving this Retreat, they turned him into a wild Olive Tree. The Fruit of this Tree, by its bitter Juice, reſembles the ruſtick behaviour of Shepherds.*

Hactenus Oënides. Venulus Calydonia regna,
Peucetioſque ſinus, Meſſapiaque arva relinquit.
In quibus antra videt: quæ multâ nubila ſylvâ,

Hactenus Oënides. Venulus relinquit Calydonia regna, Peucetioſque ſinus, Meſſapiaque arva. In quibus videt antra; quæ nubila multâ ſylvâ,

NOTES.

1. *Oënides.*] *Diomedes*, the Grandſon of *Oëneus*.
Calydonia.] *Apulia*, where *Diomedes* had Part of his Kingdom given him by his Father-in-Law *Daunus*, with his Daughter. *Tydeus*, the Father of *Diomedes*, was King of *Ætolia*, a City of *Calydon*.
2. *Peucetioſque.*] *Calabria*, which the Ancients called *Peucetia*, and *Meſſapia*, not far from *Sicily*.
3. *In quibus.*] He relates the Transformation of *Apulus*, a Shepherd, into a wild Olive Tree.
Nubila.] Dark, ſhaded. In this Place it is an Adjective.

Et

& manantia levibus ſtagnis, ſemicaper Pan nunc tenet; at Nymphæ tenuerunt quodam tempore. Apulus paſtor terruit has fugatas illâ regione; & movit primò ſubitâ formidine: mox, ubi mens rediit, & contempsêre ſequentem; duxêre choreas pedibus motis ad numerum. Paſtor improbat has: que imitatus agreſti ſaltu addidit ruſtica convitia obſcœnis dictis. Nec objicuit priùs, quàm arbor condidit guttura, enim licet cognoſcere mores arbore ſuccoque. Quippe oleaſter exhibet notam linguæ amaris baccis. Aſperitas verborum ceſſit in illas,

Et levibus ſtagnis manantia, ſemicaper Pan
Nunc tenet; at quodam tenuerunt tempore Nymphæ.
Apulus has illâ paſtor regione fugatas
Terruit; & primò ſubitâ formidine movit;
Mox, ubi mens rediit, & contempsêre ſequentem;
Ad numerum motis pedibus duxêre choreas.
Improbat has paſtor: ſaltûque imitatus agreſti
Addidit obſcœnis convicia ruſtica dictis.
Nec priùs obticuſt, quàm guttura condidit arbor;
Arbore enim ſuccoque licet cognoſcere mores,
Quippe notam linguæ baccis oleaſter amaris
Exhibit. Aſperitas verborum ceſſit in illas.

NOTES.

4. *Manantia.*] Dropping.
Semicaper.] Pan is the God of Shepherds, who is painted with his hinder Parts like thoſe of a Goat.
7. *Movit.*] Alarmed them.
9. *Ad numerum.*] Accord ng with the Muſic.
Duxêre choreas.] They led up Dances.
10. *Improbat.*] He reviles.
12. *Condidit.*] Buried.
13. *Succoque.*] From the Juice, which is bitter, and rough taſted.
14. *Exhibit notam linguæ.*] Shows the Infamy of his Tongue.
Oleaſter.] A wild Olive.
15. *Ceſſit.*] Paſſed.

FAB. XII. The Ships of *Æneas* into Nymphs.

Turnus *fighting againſt* Æneas *for his Miſtreſs* Lavinia, *and endeavouring to burn the* Trojan *Fleet, the Mother of the Gods requeſted* Jupiter, *to transform them into Nymphs; becauſe they had been built of the Wood of Mount* Ida, *which was dedicated to her. They were ſo accordingly, and by that Means increaſed the Number of the Sea-Nymphs.*

Ubi legati rediêre, ferentes Ætola arma negata ſibi, Rutuli gerunt inſtructa bella ſine illis viribus: & multum cruoris datur ab utrâque parte. Ecce Turnus fert avidas faces in texta pinea: que timent ignes, quibus unda pepercit. Jamque Mulciber urebat picem & ceras, que cætera alimenta flammæ, que ibat ad carbaſa per altum malum;

HINC ubi legati rediêre, negata ferentes
Arma Ætola ſibi, Rutuli ſine viribus illis
Bella inſtructa gerunt: multumque ab utrâque cruoris
Parte datur. Fert ecce avidas in pinea Turnus
Texta faces: igneſque timent, quibus unda pepercit.
Jamque picem, & ceras, alimentaque cætera flammæ
Mulciber urebat, perque altum ad carbaſa malum

NOTES.

1. *Legati.*] The Chief of which was *Verulus.* See above, *Fab.* x. *ver.* 20.
Ferentes, &c.] Declaring that *Diomedes*, King of *Ætolia*, refuſed to ſend them Aid.
2. *Rutuli.*] The People which *Turnus* governed.
5. *Texta pinea.*] Concerning the Ships of *Æneas*, that *Turnus* ſet Fire to, ſee *Virgil*, *Æneid* IX.
7. *Mulciber.*] *Vulcan*, Fire, A Metonymy of the Efficient.

Ibat;

Ibat: & iucurvæ fumabant tranſtra carinæ;
Cùm memor has pinus Idæo vertice cæſas
Sancta Deûm genitrix, tinnitibus aëra pulſi
Æris, & inflati complevit murmure buxi.
Perque leves domitis invecta leonibus auras,
Irrita ſacrilegâ jactas incendia dextrâ,
Tunc ait. Eripiam; nec me patiente cremabit
Ignis edax nemorum partes & membra meorum.
Intonuit dicente Deâ: tonitrumque ſecuti
Cum ſaliente graves ceciderunt grandine nimbi:
Aëraque, & ſubitis tumidum concurſibus æquor
Aſtræi turbant, & eunt in prælia, fratres.
E quibus alma parens unius viribus uſa,
Stuppea prærumpit Phrygiæ retinacula claſſis:
Fertque rates pronas; imoque ſub æquore mergit.
Robore mollito, lignoque in corpora verſo,
In capitum faciem puppes mutantur aduncæ.
In digitos abeunt, & crura natantia remi;
Quodque priùs fuerat, latus eſt: mediiſque carina
Subdita navigiis, ſpinæ mutatur in uſum.
Lina comæ molles, antennæ brachia fiunt;
Cærulus, ut fuerat, color eſt. Quaſque antè timebant,
Illas virgineis exercent luſibus undas
Naïades æquoreæ: duriſque in montibus ortæ
Molle fretum celebrant; nec eas ſua tangit origo.
Non tamen oblitæ, quàm multa pericula ſævo
Pertulerint pelago, jactatis ſæpe carinis
Suppoſuêre manus; niſi ſi qua vehebat Achivos.

& tranſtra incurvæ carinæ fumabant: cùm ſancta genitrix Deûm memor has pinus cæſas Idæo vertice, complevit aëra tinnitibus pulſi æris, & murmure inflati buxi. Que invecta per leves auras domitis leonibus, tunc ait Jactas irrita incendia ſacrilegâ manu. Eripiam; nec edax ignis cremabit partes nemorum & membra meorum, me patiente. Intonuit Deâ dicente: que graves nimbi ceciderunt ſecuti tonitrum cum ſaliente grandine, que Aſtræi fratres turbant aëra, & tumidum æquor, & eunt in prælia ſubitis concurſibus. E quibus alma parens uſa viribus unius prærumpit ſtuppea retinacula Phrygiæ claſſis: fertque rates pronas; que mergit ſub imo æquore. Robore mollito, lignoque verſo in corpora, aduncæ puppes mutantur in faciem capitum. Remi abeunt in digitos, & natantia crura: quodque priùs fuerat, latus eſt: que carina ſubdita mediis navigiis, mutatur in uſum ſpinæ. Lina fiunt molles comæ, antennæ brachia; color eſt cærulus, ut fuerat. Que æquoreæ Naïades exercent illas undas, quas antè timebant, virgineis luſibus: que ortæ in duris montibus celebrant molle fretum; nec ſua origo tangit eas. Tamen non oblitæ, quàm multa pericula pertulerint ſævo pelago, ſæpe ſuppoſuêre manus jactatis carinis ut iis ferrent opem, *niſi ſi qua vehebat Achivos.*

NOTES.

8. *Incurvæ carinæ.*] Of the crooked Ship.

9. *Idæo vertice.*] On the Top of Mount *Ida.*

10. *Sancta Deûm genitrix.*] *Cybele.*

Tinnitibus pulſi æris.] The Tinklings of brazen Veſſels; Cymbals uſed in her ſacred Rites and thoſe of *Bacchus.*

11. *Inflati murmure buxi.*] The Noiſe of Flutes made of Box.

12. *Domitis leonibus.*] The Chariot of *Cybele* was drawn by the Lyons into which *Hippomenes* and *Atalanta* were transformed, as *Ovid* ſays in *Lib.* X. *Fab.* ii.

13. *Irrita.*] Ineffectual.

Sacrilegâ.] *Turnus* committed the Sacrilege.

19. *Aſtræi fratres.*] The *Aſtræan* Brethren; the Winds. For *Heſiod* ſays, that *Aurora* brought forth the Winds by the Giant *Aſtræus.*

20. *Alma parens.*] *Cybele.*

21. *Stuppea.*] The Cables made of Hemp, with which Ships are moored to the Shore. So *Virgil, Æneid* II.

Et ſtuppea vincla collo intendunt.

23. *Robore mollito.*] The Hardneſs being ſoftened.

In corpora.] Into Fleſh.

28. *Lina.*] Ropes.

29. *Cærulus.*] Azure.

32. *Nec, &c.*] Are not deſirous to ſee their native Place. They have no Inclination to return to the Mountains, whence they originated.

34. *Niſi, &c.*] For having formerly been *Trojan* Ships, they mortally hated the *Greeks*, who were Enemies to the *Trojans.*

Achivos.] The *Greeks.*

FAB XIII. *Ulyſſes's* Ship into a Rock.

The Ships of Æneas, *being turned into Sea-Nymphs retain a mortal Hatred to the* Greeks; *and therefore chearfully behold the Wreck of* Ulyſſes's *Ship, floating in the Water, which afterwards was transformed into a Rock.*

Adhùc memores Phrygiæ cladis odêre Pelaſgos; que viderunt fragmina Neritiæ ratis lætis vultibus, & lætæ vidêre puppim Alcinei rigeſcere cautibus; ſaxumque increſcere ligno.

CLADIS adhùc Phrygiæ memores, odêre Pelaſgos:
Neritiæque ratis viderunt fragmina lætis
Vultibus, & lætæ vidêre rigeſcere puppim
Cautibus Alcinoi; ſaxumque increſcere ligno.

NOTES.

1. *Phrygiæ.*] *Trojan.*
Pelaſgos.] The *Grecians.*
2. *Ratis.*] Of the Ship which carried *Ulyſſes*, from him called *Neritius.* See above, *Fab.* v. *ver.* 6. Note.
3. *Puppim.*] *Ulyſſes's* Ship, which was given him by *Alconius*, King of *Corcyra* or *Corfu.*

FAB. XIV. *Ardea* the City of *Turnus*, into a Bird.

Turnus *being ſlain by* Æneas, *his City*, Ardea, *was burnt to Aſhes; a Bird aroſe out of its Aſhes, which was called* Ardea *(a Heron) after its former Name.*

Erat ſpes claſſe animatâ in marinas Nymphas, Rutulum poſſe deſiſtere bello, metu monſtri. Utraque pars perſtat, habetque Deos: quique habent animos inſtar Deorum. Nec jam petunt dotalia regna, nec ſceptrum ſoceri, nec te Lavinia virgo, ſed viciſſe: que gerunt bella pudore deponendi. Tandem Venus vidit victricia arma nati: Turnuſque cadit; Ardea, dicta potens Turno ſoſpite, cadit. Quam poſtquàm barbarus ignis abſtulit, & tecta latuerunt tepidâ favillâ; tum primùm cognita præpes ſubvolat è mediâ congerie:

SPES erat, in Nymphas animatâ claſſe marinas,
Poſſe metu monſtri Rutulum deſiſtere bello.
Perſtat, habetque Deos pars uttaque: quique Deorum
Inſtat habent animos. Nec jam dotalia regna,
Nec ſceptrum ſoceri, nec te, Lavinia virgo,
Sed viciſſe petunt: deponendique pudore
Bella gerunt. Tandemque Venus victricia nati
Arma videt: Turnuſque cadit: cadit Ardea Turno
Soſpite dicta potens: Quam poſtquàm barbarus ignis
Abſtulit, & tepidâ latuerunt tecta favillâ:
Congerie è mediâ tum primùm cognita præpes

NOTES.

1. *Claſſe.*] The Navy being transformed into live Nymphs.
2. *Rutulum.*] *Turnus.*
3. *Habetque Deos.*] *Venus* is on the Side of *Æneas*, and *Juno* of *Turnus.*
4. *Inſtar.*] Like thoſe of the Gods; for their Souls are immortal, as well as thoſe of the Gods.
5. *Soceri.*] Of King *Latinus.*
6. *Viciſſe.*] Victory. Here a Verb is uſed inſtead of a Noun. So *Perſius. Scire tuum nihil eſt.*
Deponendi.] ſc. *Bella.* For they were both of them aſhamed to leave off the War.
8. *Cadit.*] He was ſlain by *Æneas.*
10. *Abſtulit.*] Deſtroyed, demoliſhed.
11. *Mediâ congerie.*] Out of the Middle of the Ruins of the burning City.
Præpes.] A Bird. Great Birds are properly called *Præpetes*, becauſe Obſervations in Augury were made according to their Flight.

Subvolat: & cineres plauſis everberat alis.
Et ſonus, & macies, & pallor, & omnia, captam
Quæ deceant urbem, nomen quoque manſit in illâ
Urbis: & ipſa ſuis deplangitur Ardea pennis.

& everberat cineres plauſis alis. Et ſonus, & macies, & pallor, & omnia, que deceant captam urbem, nomen quoque urbis manſit in illâ: & ipſa Ardea deplangitur ſuis pennis.

NOTES.

12. *Plauſis.*] By the clapping of its Wings.
13. *Sonus.*] A ſmall, ſhrill Voice.
15. *Deplangitur.*] Is ſtruck, clapped.
Suis pennis.] Its own Wings.

FAB. XV. The Apotheſis of *Æneas.*

Venus, *conſidering that her Son* Æneas, *worn out with Toils, was approaching near the End of his Life, intreated her Father* Jupiter *to receive him into Heaven. Her Requeſt was immediately granted. She therefore deſcended to* Laurentum, *and ordered* Numicius *to waſh away her Son's Mortality in his Streams. This being accordingly performed, and his Body perfumed with fragrant Gum, he was exalted to the Skies, and received divine Adoration, in common with other Deities.*

JAMQUE Deos omnes, ipſamque Æneïa virtus
Junonem veteres finire coëgerat iras:
Cùm bene fundatis opibus creſcentis Iüli,
Tempeſtivus erat cœlo Cythereïus heros;
Ambieratque Venus Superos: colloque parentis
Circumfuſa ſui, Nunquam mihi, dixerat, ullo
Tempore dure Pater, nunc ſis mitiſſimus oro;
Æneæque meo, qui te de ſanguine noſtro
Fecit avum, quamvis parvum, des optime, Numen;
Dummodò des aliquod. Satis eſt inamabile regnum
Aſpexiſſe ſemel, Stygios ſemel iſſe per amnes.
Aſſensêre Dei: nec conjux regia vultus
Immotos tenuit; placatoque annuit ore.
Tum Pater, Eſtis, ait, cœleſti munere digni,
Quæque petis, pro quoque petis, cape gnata, quod optas.
Fatus erat. Gaudet; grateſque agit illa parenti:

Jamque Æneïa virtus coëgerat omnes Deos, ipſamque Junonem finire veteres iras: cùm Cythereïus heros erat tempeſtivus cœlo, opibus creſcentis Iüli bene fundatis; que Venus ambierat Superos, que circumfuſa collo ſui parentis, dixerat, Pater nunquam dure mihi ullo tempore, oro ſis mitiſſimus nunc; que optime des Numen, quamvis parvum, meo Æneæ, qui fecit te avum de noſtro ſanguine; dummodò des aliquod. Satis eſt ſemel aſpexiſſe inamabile regnum, ſemel iſſe per Stygios amnes. Dei aſſensêre: nec regia conjux tenuit immotos vultus; que annuit placato ore. Tum Pater ait, Eſtis, digni cœleſti munere, gnata cape quæque petis, quod optas, que pro quo petis. Fatus erat. Illa gaudet; que agit grates parenti:

NOTES.

1. *Ipſamque.*] Who was always his Enemy.
3. *Iüli.*] The Son of *Æneas*, who was alſo called *Aſcanius*, and ſucceeded his Father in the Kingdom of *Latium*. *Æneid, Lib.* I.
At puer Aſcanius, cui nunc cognomen Iülo.
4. *Tempeſtivus.*] Was become ripe to be received into the Number of the Gods.
5. *Ambierat.*] Sollicited the Favour of the Gods.
Colloque, &c.] Embracing her Father *Jupiter*, by throwing her Arms about his Neck.
9. *Quamvis parvum,*] Though of the lower Claſs.
12. *Conjux, &c.*] *Juno* herſelf gave Conſent.
14. *Pater.*] *Jupiter.*
15. *Gnata, &c.*] You both are worthy to have this Petition granted; you *Venus* who beg this Favour for your Son; and your Son *Æneas*, who deſerves it on Account of his filial Love and Duty.

Perque

que invecta per leves auras junctis columbis, adit Laurens littus; ubi Numicius tectus arundine serpit in vicina freta flumineis undis. Jubet hunc abluere Æneæ quæcunque obnoxia morti: & deferre sub æquora tacito cursu. Corniger exsequitur mandata Veneris: que repurgat quicquid fuerat mortale in Æneâ, & respergit suis aquis. Optima pars restitit illi. Genitrix unxit corpus lustratum divino odore, & contigit os ambrosiâ mistâ cum dulci nectare; fecitque Deum: quem turba Quirini nuncupat Indigetem, & recepit templo arisque.

Perque leves auras junctis invecta columbis
Littus adit Laurens; ubi tectus arundine serpit
In freta flumineis vicina Numicius undis.
Hunc jubet Æneæ, quæcunque obnoxia morti,
Abluere; & tacito deferre sub æquora cursu,
Corniger exsequitur Veneris mandata: suisque
Quicquid in Ænea fuerat mortale, repurgat,
Et respergit aquis. Pars optima restitit illi.
Lustratum genitrix divino corpus odore
Unxit, & ambrosiâ cum dulci nectare mistâ
Contigit os; fecitque Deum: quem turba Quirini
Noncupat Indigetem; temploque arisque recepit.

NOTES.

17. *Junctis columbis.*] The Chariot of *Venus* is feigned to be drawn by Doves.

18. *Serpit.*] Gently glides.

19. *Numicius.*] A River of *Latium*, in which *Æneas* perished as he was fighting, and was believed to have passed from thence to Heaven.

20. *Obnoxia morti.*] Subject to Death, mortal.

22. *Corniger.*] The River *Numicius*. All Rivers are represented as horned. See *Lib.* XIII. *Fab.* viii. near the End.

24. *Pars optima.*] The divine Particle.

Restitit.] Remained.

Illi.] To *Æneas*.

25. *Lustratum.*] Purged.

Genitrix.] *Venus.*

26. *Ambrosiâ.*] The Food which the Gods eat.

Nectare.] As *Ambrosia* is supposed to be the Food of the Gods, so *Nectar* is also imagined to be their Drink.

27. *Contigit.*] She touched.

Quirini.] The *Roman* People were so called from *Romulus*, the Founder of their City.

28. *Nuncupat Indigetem.*] Gave him the Title of a God called *Indiges*, *i. e.* who from an *Indigena*, a mere Man, was admitted among the Gods. So *Livy* in his first Book, *Jovem Indigetem appellant*, i. e. *inde genitum.*

FAB. XVI. *Vertumnus* and *Pomona.*

In the Reign of King Aventinus *lived the Nymph* Pomona, *who tilled Gardens, and cultivated Trees. Many of the rural Deities sought her Embraces, but Access was denied to all.* Vertumnus, *smitten with her Charms, used every Method to ingratiate himself in her Favour; but every Method proved ineffectual. Having the Power of transforming his Appearance, he courted in different Shapes, and at last under the Shape of an old Woman obtained the Accomplishment of his Wishes, by relating the tragical Story of* Iphis *and* Anaxarete.

Indè Alba que Latina res fuit sub ditione binominis Ascanii: Sylvius succedit illi.

INDE sub Ascanii ditione binominis, Alba
Resque Latina fuit: succedit Sylvius illi.

NOTES.

1. *Ditione.*] The Government.

Binominis.] Having two Names; for he was called both *Ascanius* and *Iülus*.

Alba.] The City *Alba*, which from its Situation was called Long, was built by *Ascanius*, the Son of *Æneas*, and called *Alba* from a white Sow, which brought forth thirty Pigs there in one Litter.

2. *Resque Latina.*] The *Latin* Government.

Sylvius.] This was a posthumous Son of *Æneas* by *Lavinia*, called so *à Sylvis*; because

Quo ſatus, antiquo tenuit repetita Latinus
Nomina cum ſceptro: clarum ſubit Alba Latinum:
Epitos ex illo eſt. Poſt hunc Capetuſque, Capyſque;
Sed Capys antè fuit. Regnum Tyberinus ab illis
Cepit: & in Tuſci demerſus fluminis undis
Nomina fecit aquæ. De quo remuluſque, feroxque
Acrota ſunt geniti: Remulus maturior annis
Fulmineo periit imitator fulminis ictu.
Fratre ſuo ſceptrum moderatior Acrota forti
Tradit Aventino: qui quo regnârat, eodem
Monte jacet poſitus; tribuitque vocabula monti.
Jamque Palatinæ ſummam Proca gentis habebat.
Rege ſub hôc Pomona fuit: quâ nulla Latinas
Inter Hamadryadas coluit ſolertiùs hortòs,
Nec fuit arborei ſtudioſior altera fœ ûs:
Undè tenet nomen. Non ſylvas illa, nec amnes;
Rus amat, & ramos felicia poma ferentes.
Nec jaculo gravis eſt, ſed aduncâ dextera falce;
Quæ modò luxuriem premit, & ſpatiantia paſſim
Brachia compeſcit, fiſſâ modò cortice virgam

Quo ſatus, Latinus tenuit nomina repetita antiquo ſceptro: Alba ſubit clarum Latinum: Epitos eſt ex illo. Capetuſque, Capyſque, poſt hunc; ſed Capys fuit antè. Tyberinus cepit regnum ab illis: & demerſus in undis Tuſci fluminis fecit nomina aquæ. De quo Remuluſque, feroxque Acrota ſunt geniti: Remulus maturior annis, imitator fulminis periit fulmineo ictu. Acrota moderatior ſuo fratre, tradit ſceptrum forti Aventino: qui jacet poſitus eodem monte, quo regnârat; tribuitque vocabula monti. Jamque Proca habebat ſummam Palatinæ gentis. Pomona fuit ſub hôc rege: quâ nulla inter Hamadryadas coluit ſolertiùs hortos. Nec altera fuit ſtudioſior arborei fœtûs: undè tenet nomen. Illa non amat ſylvas nec amnes; rus amat, & ramos ferentes felicia poma. Nec eſt dextera gravis jaculo, ſed aduncâ falce; quâ modò premit luxuriem arborum, & compeſcit brachia ſpatiantia paſſim, modò inſerit virgam cortice fiſſâ:

NOTES.

he was brought up, together with his Mother, by a *Tyrrhene* Shepherd: Whence *Faſt.* IV.

Venimus ad felix aliquando nomen Iülli.
Unde domus Teucros Julia tangit avos.
Poſthumus hinc, qui quod Sylvis fuit ortus in altis,
Sylvius in Latiâ gente vocatus erat.

Livy, Lib. I. *Sylvius deinde regnat, Aſcanii filius, caſu quodam in Sylvis natus.*

3. *Latinus.*] The Son of *Æneas*.

6. *Capys.*] For *Capys* begat *Capetus*.

Regnum.] So in *Faſt.* IV.

Cumque patris regnum poſt hunc Tyberinus haberet.
Dicitur in Tuſcæ gurgite merſus aquæ.

Ab illis.] After them.

7. *Tuſci fluminis.*] *Tiberinus*, King of *Alba*, by being drowned in the River *Tuſcus*, which was then called *Albula*, changed the Name of the River to that of his own.

9. *Maturior.*] Elder.

10. *Imitator.*] *Remulus* having the Preſumption to imitate *Jupiter's* Thunder, was ſtruck dead with a Thunderbolt by the incenſed God.

11. *Sceptrum.*] The Government.

13. *Poſitus.*] Buried.

Vocabula.] ſc. *Aventinus*; one of the ſeven Hills of *Rome*, ſo called from King *Aventinus*, who was buried there. So in another Place.

Venit Avertinus poſt hos, locus unde vocatur
Mons, quoque poſt illum tradita regna Phocæ.

14. *Summam.*] The Government.

Proca.] The Father of *Amulius* and *Numitor*.

15. *Pomona.*] The Goddeſs of Apples, thence called *Pomona*, from *Pomum*, an Apple.

16. *Hamadryades.*] Nymphs which have their Birth with and die alſo with their Trees. Whence they take their Name of ἅμα, together with, and δενδρον, a Tree.

Solertiùs.] More diligently.

Non ſylvas, &c.] *Pomona* does not delight in the Woods to hunt in them, nor in the Rivers to fiſh in them.

19. *Felicia poma.*] Sweet, delicate Fruit.

20. *Nec jaculo, &c.*] Nor does her Right-Hand carry a Dart but a pruning Knife to lop off the luxuriant Branches.

21. *Luxuriem.*] Too great a Quantity of Wood, in a Tree.

Premit.] She cuts off.

22. *Brachia.*] Branches.

Compeſcit.] She reſtrains.

Fiſſâ, &c.] She ingrafts a Cyon from one Tree into another.

Inſerit:

& præſtat ſuccos alieno alumno. Nec patitur ſentire ſitim: que irrigat recurvas fibras bibuli radicis labentibus undis. Hic amor, hoc ſtudium erat illi: *quoque nulla cupido Veneris. Tamen metuens vim agreſtûm, claudit pomaria intus: & prohibet refugitque viriles acceſſus. Quid non & Satyri juventus apta ſaltatibus, & Panes præcincti cornua pinu fecêre? Sylvanuſque ſemper juvenilior fuis annis, que Deus qui terret fures vel falce vel inguine, ut potirentur eâ? Sed enim Vertumnus ſuperabat quoque hos amando: neque erat felicior illis. O quoties tulit ariſtas corbe habitu duri meſſoris, que fuit imago veri meſſoris! Sæpe gerens tempora religata recenti fœno, poterat videri verſaſſe deſectum gramen. Sæpe portabat ſtimulos rigidâ manu; ut jurares illum modò disjunxiſſe feſſos juvencos. Erat frondator falce datâ, que putator vitis. Induerat ſcalas, putares lecturum poma. Erat miles* cinctus *gladio, piſcator arundine ſumptâ. Denique repperit reditum ſibi ſæpe per multas figuras, ut caperet gaudia ſpectatæ formæ. Etiam ille redimitus tempora pictâ mitrâ, innitens bacculo, aſſimulavit anum canis poſitis ad tempora: que intravit in cultos hortos; que mirata eſt poma; Tantoque, inquit, potentior,*

Inſerit: & ſuccos alieno præſtat alumno.
Nec patitur ſentire ſitim; bibulæ que recurvas
Radicis fibras labentibus irrigat undis.
Hic amor, hoc ſtudium: Veneris quoque nulla cupido.
Vim tamen agreſtûm metuens, pomaria claudit
Intus: & acceſſus prohibet refugitque viriles.
Quid non & Satyri ſaltatibus apta juventus
Fecêre, & pinu præcinctî cornua Panes,
Sylvanuſque ſuis ſemper juvenilior annis;
Quique Deus fures vel falce vel inguine terret,
Ut potirentur eâ? Sed enim ſuperabat amando
Hos quoque Vertumnus: neque erat felicior illis.
O quoties habitu duri meſſoris ariſtas
Corbe tulit, verique fuit meſſoris imago!
Tempora ſæpe gerens fœno religata recenti,
Deſectum poterat gramen verſâſſe videri.
Sæpe manu ſtimulos rigidâ portabat; ut illum
Jurares feſſos modò disjunxiſſe juvencos.
Falce datâ frondator erat, vitiſque putator.
Induerat ſcalas, lecturum poma putares.
Miles erat gladio, piſcator arundine ſumptâ.
Denique per multas aditum ſibi ſæpe figuras.
Repperit, ut caperet ſpectatæ gaudia formæ.
Ille etiam pictâ redimitus tempora mitrâ,
Innitens baculo, poſitis ad tempora canis,
Aſſimulavit anum: cultoſque intravit in hortos:
Pomaque mirata eſt; Tantoque potentior, inquit;

NOTES.

25. *Fibras.*] The Fibres or ſmaller Roots.

27. *Vim agreſtum.*] The Violence of the Ruſticks.

Pomaria.] Her Orchards.

20. *Satyri.*] Satyrs. *Sylvan* Deities who delighted in Dancing.

30. *Pinu.*] With the Leaves of the Pine-Tree.

Panes.] Rural Deities, who wear Horns.

31. *Sylvanuſque.*] A God always numbered among the Deities of the Country, *Virg. Georg.* II.

Fortunatus & ille, Deos qui novit agreſtes.
Panaque, Sylvanumque ſenem.

32. *Quique Deus.*] *Priapus*, the Son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, a Keeper of Gardens, armed with a Sickle.

34. *Vertumnus.*] A rural God, ſo called *à vertendo*, becauſe he turned himſelf into various Shapes. Whence thoſe Sports are called *Vertumnalia*; which are celebrated in Honour of this Deity, in the Month of *October*.

Neque, &c.] He was not more ſucceſsful than they: for *Pomona* ſlighted him too.

35. *Duri meſſoris.*] Of a laborious Mower. The Poet deſcribes the various Transformations of *Vertumnus*, to make *Pomona* his Miſtreſs.

39. *Stimulos.*] Goads.

41. *Frondator.*] A Lopper or Pruner of Trees.

42. *Induerat.*] When he took with him a Ladder, or Steps.

Lecturum] Being about to gather.

76. *Redimitus tempora.*] Binding his Temples.

42. *Tanto.*] ſc *Quanto cultiores habes hortos.* Although there ſeems to be ſomething wanting here to make out the Senſe; yet the two Verſes which are in the common Editions, *viz.*

Omnibus es nymphis, quas continet Albula ripis.
Salve virginei intemerate pudoris,

are not found in the beſt Manuſcrips, and therefore are rejected by the Learned as ſpurious.

Paucaque

Paucaque laudatæ dedit oſcula: qualia nunquam
Vera dediſſet anus: glebâque incurva reſedit,
Suſpiciens pandos Autumni pondere ramos.
Ulmus erat contrà ſpatioſa tumentibus uvis:
Quam ſociâ poſtquam pariter cum vite probavit;
At ſi ſtaret, ait, cælebs ſinè palmite truncus,
Nil præter frondes, quare peteretur, haberet.
Hæc quoque quæ junctâ vitis requieſcit in ulmo,
Si non nupta foret terræ acclinata jaceret.
Tu tamen exemplo non tangeris arboris hujus;
Concubituſque fugis; nec te conjungere curas.
Atque utinam velles! Helene non pluribus eſſet
Sollicitata procis: nec quæ Lapitheïa movit
Prælia, nec conjux timidis audacis Ulyſſei.
Nunc quoque, cùm fugias averſeriſque petentes,
Mille proci cupiunt: & Semideique, Deique,
Et quæcunque tenent Albanos Numina montes.
Sed tu, ſi ſapies, ſi te bene jungere, anumque
Hanc audire voles (quæ te plùs omnibus illis,
Plùs quàm credis, amo) vulgares rejice tædas:
Vertumnumque tori ſocium tibi ſelige: pro quo
Me quoque pignus habe. Neque enim ſibi notior ille eſt
Quàm mihi. Nec toto paſſim vagus errat in orbe.
Hæc loca ſola colit. Nec uti pars magna procorum,
Quam modò vidit, amat. Tu primus & ultimus illi
Ardor eris: ſolique ſuos tibi devovet annos.

que dedit pauca oſcula laudatæ; qualia nunquam vera anus dediſſet: que reſedit incurva glebâ, ſuſpiciens ramos pandos pondere Autumni. Erat ulmus contrà ſpatioſa tumentibus uvis: quam poſtquam probavit pariter cum ſociâ vite, ait, At ſi truncus ſtaret cælebs ſinè palmite, haberet nil præter frondes quare peteretur. Quoque hæc vitis quæ requieſcit in junctâ ulmo, ſi non foret nupta, jaceret acclinata terræ. Tamen tu non tangeris exemplo hujus arboris; que fugis concubitûs; nec curas conjungere te. Atque utinam velles! Helene non eſſet ſollicitata pluribus procis: nec quæ movit Lapithëia prælia, nec conjux Ulyſſei audacis timidis. Nunc quoque cùm fugias, averſeriſque petentes, mille proci cupiunt; & Semideique, Deique & quæcunque Numina tenet Albanos montes. Sed ſi tu ſapies, ſi voles adjungere te bene, que audire hanc anum (quæ amo te, plùs omnibus illis, plùs quàm credis) rejic vulgares tædas: que ſelige Vertumnum ſocium tori tibi: pro quo quoque habe me pignus. Neque enim ille eſt notior ſibi quàm mihi. Nec vagus errat paſſim in toto orbe. Colit hæc loca ſola. Nec amat, uti magna pars procorum, quam modò vidit. Tu eris primus & ultimus ardor illi; que devovet ſuos annos tibi ſoli.

NOTES.

50. *Qualia, &c.*] The Kiſſes of *Vertumnus* were more laſcivious, than could be given by an old Woman.

52. *Pandos.*] Bent.

Autumni.] Apples.

53. *Contrà.*] Oppoſite the Place, where ſhe was ſitting.

54. *Probavit.*] Commended.

55. *At ſi, &c.*] By theſe Similitudes *Vertumnus* infers the Utility of Matrimony; drawing his Arguments even from the inanimate Creation.

Cælebs.] Single. A beautiful and ſtriking Embelm of the Advantages and Happineſs of the matrimonial State. They are called *Cælibes*, who live in a State of Virginity. i. e. *Quaſi cælitum vitam agentes.*

Palmite.] The Vine.

56. *Peteretur.*] Why it ſhould be deſired.

59. *Tangeris.*] Moved, wrought upon.

61. *Helene.*] The Wife of *Menelaus* who was carried away by *Paris*, and was the Cauſe of the deſtructive *Trojan* War.

62. *Sollicitata.*] Courted.

Lapithëia.] *Hippodamia*, whom the Centaurs attempted to raviſh from her Bridegroom *Piritbous* on the Wedding-Day; but were deſtroyed by horrid Slaughter. See *Lib* XII. *Fab.* iv. and v. The *Lapithæ* were a People of *Theſſaly*, ſo called from *Lapithus* the Son of *Periphas.*

63. *Conjux.*] *Penelope*, the Wife of *Ulyſſes*, who was courageous againſt Cowards: This agrees with *Ulyſſes*'s Character, which was that of a deceitful Man. Others would have the Words run thus, *Timidi aut audacis Ulyſſei. Penelope* is reported to have been a very beautiful Woman, and to have been courted by a great many Lovers.

64. *Averſeris.*] Thou ſlighteſt.

66. *Albanos.*] Near *Alba*, which ſee above, *ver.* 1.

68. *Hanc.*] This old Woman. *Vertumnus* puts on an Air of Gravity.

69. *Tædas.*] Marriage. Five Torches made of the Tree called *Tæda*, were borne before a new married Bride.

73. *Nec uti pars magna procorum.*] Nor is *Vertumnus* like a great many of your Woers; faithleſs and inconſtant.

75. *Ardor eris.*] You will be his firſt and his laſt Love.

Adde, quòd eſt juvenis: quòd habet naturale munus decôris; que optè fingetur in omnes formas: & fiet quod erit juſſus (licet jubeas omnia). Quid, quòd amaris item: quod, primus habet poma quæ coluntur tibi; que tenet tua munera lætâ dextrâ? Sed neque jam deſiderat fœtus demptos arbore, nec herbas quas hortus alit, cum mitibus ſuccis; nec quicquam niſi te. Miſerere ardentis amore: *& crede ipſum qui petit, præſentem precari meo ore. Que time Deos ultores, & Idalien peroſam dura pectora, memoremque iram Rhamnuſidis. Quoque timeas magìs, (etenim vetuſtas dedit mihi ſcire multa) referam facta notiſſima totâ Cypro; quibus poſſis facile flecti & miteſcere.*

Adde, quòd eſt juvenis: quòd naturale decôris
Munus habet: formaſque aptè fingetur in omnes:
Et, quod erit juſſus, (jubeas licèt omnia) fiet.
Quid, quòd amaris item: quod, quæ tibi poma coluntur,
Primus habet; lætâque tenet tenua munera dextrâ? 80
Sed neque jam fœtus deſiderat arbore demptos,
Nec quas hortus alit, cum ſuccis mitibus herbas;
Nec quicquam, niſi te. Miſerere ardentis: & ipſum,
Qui petit, ore meo præſentem crede precari.
Ultoreſque Deos, & pectora dura peroſam 85
Idalien, memoremque time Rhamnuſidis iram.
Quoque magìs timeas, (etenim mihi multa vetuſtas
Scire dedit) referam totâ notiſſima Cypro
Facta; quibus flecti facilè & miteſcere poſſis.

NOTES.

75. *Devovet.*] He devotes.
76. *Decôris.*] Of Beauty.
77. *Fingetur.*] Transformed.
80. *Primus.*] The firſt Fruits were offered to *Vertumnus*.
82. *Mitibus.*] Pleaſant.
83. *Miſerere ardentis.*] Pity his Paſſion.
86. *Idalien.*] *Venus*; ſo called from *Idalius*, a Grove of *Cyprus*.
86. *Rhamuſidis.*] Of this Goddeſs, who takes Vengeance on wicked perſons, ſee *Lib.* III. *Fab.* vi. *ver.* 5.
87. *Dedit mihi ſcire multa.*] Has given me Experience of many Things.
Vetuſtas.] Old Age.

FAB. XVII. *Iphis*, and *Anaxerete.*

In the Iſland of Cyprus *dwelt* Anaxarete, *of the Progeny of* Teucer *of* Salamis, *who in Beauty excelled all in* Cyprus, *but rendered herſelf diſreſpected by her ſcornful Behaviour to Men.* Iphis, *who dwelt in the ſame City, fell deeply in Love with her, but not being able to obtain Acceſs to her, was ſo overwhelmed with Grief for his hard Fortune, that one Night he hanged himſelf before her Door, to put an End to his Miſery. As he was carrying out to be buried, attended with a numerous Train of Mourners,* Anaxarete *beheld his Funeral from the Top of the Houſe, without Remorſe.* Venus *therefore for her Cruelty and Hard-heartedneſs turned her into a Stone, in the very Place ſhe ſtood. Upon which Account the People of* Salamis *erected a Temple to* Venus Proſpiciens.

Iphis creatus de humili ſtirpe viderat Anaxareten generoſam, ortam à ſanguine veteris Teucri.

VIderat à veteris generoſam ſanguine Teucri
Iphis Anaxareten, humili de ſtirpe creatus.

NOTES.

1. *Teucri.*] Here *Teucer*, the Son of *Telamon*, is ſuppoſed meant, whom his Father *Telamon* baniſhed *Salamis*, becauſe he did not revenge the Death of his Brother *Ajax*. He therefore built for himſelf a new *Salamis* in the Iſland of *Cyprus*.

Viderat;

Viderat: & totis perceperat oſſibus æſtum
Luctatuſque diu poſtquam ratione furorem
Vincere non potuit, ſupplex ad limina venit.
Et modò nutrici miſerum confeſſus amorem,
Ne ſibi dura foret, per ſpes oravit alumnæ.
Et modò de multis blanditus cuique miniſtris,
Sollicitâ petiit propenſum voce favorem.
Sæpe ferenda dedit blandis ſua verba tabellis:
Interdum madidas lacrymarum rore coronas
Poſtibus intendit; poſuitque in limine duro
Molle latus: triſtique ſeræ convicia fecit.
Surdior illa freto ſurgente cadentibus Hœdis,
Durior & ferro, quod Noricus excoquit ignis,
Et ſaxo, quod adhuc vivum radice tenetur:
Spernit, & irridet; factiſque immitibus addit
Verba ſuperba ferox: & ſpe quoque fraudat amantem.
Non tulit impatiens longi tormenta doloris
Iphis: & ante fores hæc verba noviſſima dixit:
Vincis, Anaxarete: neque erunt tibi tædia tandem
Ulla ferenda mei. Lætos molire triumphos,
Et Pæana voca, nitidâque incingere lauro.
Vincis enim, moriorque libens; age, ferrea, gaude.
Certè aliquid laudare mei cogêris, eritque
Quò tibi ſim gratus: meritumque fatebere noſtrum.
Non tamen antè tui curam ceſſiſſe memento,

Viderat: & perceperat æſtum totis oſſibus. Luctatuſque diu poſtquam non potuit vincere furorem ratione, venit ſupplex ad limina. Et modò confeſſus miſerum amorem nutrici, oravit per ſpes alumnæ, ne foret dura ſibi. Et modò blanditus cuique de multis miniſtris, petit propenſum favorem ſollicitâ voce. Sæpe dedit ſua verba ferenda blandis tabellis: interdum intendit coronas madidas rore lacrymarum poſtibus; poſuitque molle latus in duro limine: que fecit convicia triſti ſeræ. Illa ſurdior freto ſurgente Hœdis cadentibus, & durior ferro, quod Noricus ignis excoquit, & ſaxo, quod adhuc vivum tenetur radice; ſpernit, & irridet; que ferox addit ſuperba verba immitibus factis: & quoque fraudat amantem ſpe. Iphis impatiens non tulit tormenta longi doloris: & dixit hæc noviſſima verba ante fores: Anaxarete, vincis: neque tandem ulla tædia mei erunt ferenda tibi. Molire lætos triumphos, & voca Pæana que incingere nitidâ lauro. Enim vincis, moriorque libens: ferrea, age, gaude. Certè cogêris laudare aliquid mei, eritque quò ſim gratus tibi: que fatebere noſtrum meritum. Tamen memento curam tui non ceſſiſſe antè

NOTES.

6. *Miſerum amorem.*] His unhappy Flame.

9. *Sollicitâ.*] With a very anxious and urgent Entreaty.

Propenſum favorem.] Their kindly Favour.

12. *Intendit.*] He hung up. For Lovers when they had not Admiſſion to their Miſtreſſes, uſed to hang up the Garlands which they wore on their Heads, on their Door-Poſts.

Poſuitque, &c.] *Iphis* often lay at the Door of *Anaxarete*. The Poet ſhews that a ſincere Lover does not ſcruple to undergo the greateſt Hardſhips to obtain the Object of his Deſires. So in another Place;

Dura ſuper tota limina nocte jacet.

13. *Triſtiſque ſeræ.*] The cruel, ill-natured Lock, that kept the Door faſt.

Convicia fecit.] He reproached.

14. *Freto.*] Than the Sea, when it ſwells in a Storm.

Cadentibus.] Setting.

Hœdis.] Stars, which at their Riſing, but more eſpecially at their Setting, raiſe Storms.

15. *Noricus.*] The *Norici* were a People inhabiting the Environs of the *Alps*, who had great Store of Iron, and were remarkable for tempering it well for Swords, &c.

16. *Quod, &c.*] Which, as not yet digged out of the Earth, were called *viva*, live Stones.

17. *Spernit.*] *Anaxarete* deſpiſing the humble Demeanour of *Iphis*, laughed at his Complaints.

Immitibus Factis.] To her barbarous Behaviour. For perhaps ſhe had driven him away from the Door.

18. *Spe, &c.*] And deprives the unhappy Lover even of Hope.

22. *Lætos triumphos.*] A joyful Triumph.

23. *Pæana voca.*] Invoke the God *Pæan*. Sing merrily, as they do, who expreſs their Joy on having obtained what they deſired.

Incingere.] Crown yourſelf with green Laurel, as triumphant Perſons are wont to do.

24. *Ferrea.*] Hard-hearted and cruel.

25. *Certe, &c.*] Something in me at leaſt you ſhall be compelled to commend, viz. That I have hanged myſelf to oblige you.

27. *Curam.*] The Love that I bear towards you.

Ceſſiſſe.] ſc. *à me*, I did not ceaſe loving you

quàm vitam; que earendum mibi ſimul geminâ luce. Nec Fama nuncia mei letbi eſt ventura tibi; ego ipſe adero, ne dubites, præſonſque videbor; ut paſcas crudelia lumina exanimi corpore. Tamen, ô Superi, ſi videtis mortalia facta, eſte memores mei; lingua ſuſtinet precari nibil ultra; & facite ut memoremur in longo ævo: &, data famæ tempora quæ dempſiſtis vitæ Dixit, & tendens humentes oculos & pallida brachia ad poſtes ſæpe ornatos coronis, cùm religaret vinculà ſummi laquei foribus; dixit Crudelis & impia, ſerta hæc placent tibi. Inſeruitque caput, ſed cum quoque verſus ad illam: atque pependit infelix onus eliſâ fauce. Janua icta motu trepidantum pedum, viſa eſt dediſſe ſonum gementem multa, adapertaque prodidit factum; famuli exclament, que referunt levatum fruſtra ad limina matris (nam pater occiderat). Illa accipit ſinu, complexaque frigida membra ſui nati, poſtquam edidit verba miſerarum parentum; & peregit facta miſerarum matrum; ducebat lacrymoſa funera per mediam urbem; que portabat lurida membra feretro arſuro. Fortè domus fuit vicina viæ, quà flebilis pompa ibat: que ſonus duri plangoris venit ad aures Anaxaretes: quam jam Deus ultor agebat. Tamen mota ait, Videamus miſerabile funus: & iniit ſublime tectum patulis feneſtris. Vixque bene proſpexerat Iphin impoſitum lecto; oculi diriguēre: caliduſque ſanguis fugit e corpore pallore inducto. Conataque ferre pedes retro, hæſit: conata avertere vultus, quoque non potuit hoc: paulatimque ſaxum, quod fuit jampridem in duro pectore, occupat artus. Neve putes ea ficta; Salamis adhuc ſervat ſignum dominæ ſub imagine:

Quàm vitam; geminâque ſimul mihi luce carendum.
Nec tibi Fama mei ventura eſt nuncia lethi;
Ipſe ego, ne dubies, adero: præſenſque videbor;
Corpore ut exanimi crudelia lumina paſcas.
Si tamen, ô Superi, mortalia fata videtis,
Eſte mei memores; nihil ultra lingua precari
Suſtinet; & longo facite ut memoremur in ævo:
Et, quæ dempſiſtis vitæ, date tempora famæ.
Dixit: & ad poſtes ornatos ſæpe coronis
Humentes oculos & pallida brachia tendens,
Cùm foribus laquei religaret vincula ſummi;
Hæc tibi ſerta placent, crudelis & impia, dixit.
Inſeruitque caput, ſed tum quoq; verſus ad illam:
Atque onus infelix eliſâ fauce pependit.
Icta pedum motu trepidantûm ut multa gementem
Viſa dediſſe ſonum eſt, adapertaque janua factum
Prodidit; exclamant famuli: fruſtraque levatum
(Nam pater occiderat) referunt ad limina matris.
Accipit illa ſinu, complexaque frigida nati
Membra ſui, poſtquàm miſerarum verba parentum
Edidit; & matrum miſerarum facta peregit;
Funera ducebat mediam lacrymoſa per urbem;
Luridaque arſuro portabat membra feretro.
Fortè viæ vicina domus, quà flebilis ibat
Pompa, fuit; durique ſonus plangoris ad aures
Venit Anaxaretes: quam jam Deus ultor agebat.
Mota tamen, Videamus, ait, miſerabile funus:
Et patulis iniit tectum ſublime feneſtris.
Vixque bene impoſitum lecto proſpexerat Iphin;
Diriguêre oculi: caliduſque è corpore ſanguis
Inducto pallore fugit. Conataque retro
Ferre pedes, hæſit; conata avertere vultus,
Hoc quoq; non potuit: paulatimq; occupat artus,
Quod fuit in duro jampridem pectore, ſaxum.
Neve ea ficta putes; dominæ ſub imagine ſignum

NOTES.

28. *Geminâ luce.*] Of my Life, and of thee who art my Light.

37. *Humentes.*] Weeping.

39. *Hæc, &c.*] Such a Garland at this Halter is, will pleaſe you. A *Sarcaſm.*

40. *Inſeruitque.*] ſc. *Laqueo.*

41. *Eliſâ.*] His Neck bone diſlocated.

42. *Icta.*] Struck.

44. *Famuli.*] The Servants of *Anaxarete.*

Fruſtra.] Lift up in vain, for he was now dead.

45. *Pater.*] The Father of *Iphis.*

49. *Funera, &c.*] She took Care to have him decently buried.

50. *Luridaque membra.*] His Limbs that had contracted a Sort of livid Colour by his Mode of Death.

Arſuro, &c.] The Coffin that was to be burned with the Corpſe.

Portabat.] She took Care to have it carried.

53. *Quam.*] Whom now the avenging Deity *Nemeſis* perſecutes.

55. *Iniit.*] She goes to the Top of the Houſe.

56. *Lecto.*] The Bier.

50. *Hæſit*] She ſtuck faſt.

61. *Saxum.*] The Hardneſs of a Stone, which but a little before was in her Heart.

62. *Dominæ.*] The Statue of *Anaxarete*, ſtill remaining at *Salamis.*

Servat

Servat adhuc Salamis: Veneris quoque nomine templum
Proſpicientis habet. Quorum memor, ô mea, lentos
Pone, precor, faſtus, & amanti jungere, Nymphe.
Sic tibi nec vernum naſcentia frigus adurat
Poma; nec excutiant rapidi florentia venti.
Hæc ubi nequicquam formas Deus aptus in omnes
Edidit; in juvenem rediit: & anilia demit
Inſtrumenta ſibi. Taliſque apparuit illi,
Qualis ubi oppoſitas nitidiſſima Solis imago
Evicit nubes, nullâque obſtante reluxit.
Vimque parat: ſed vi non eſt opus; inque figurâ
Capta Dei Nymphe eſt; & mutua vulnera ſentit.

quoque habet templum nomine Veneris proſpicientis. Quorum memor, ô mea Nymphe, precor, pone lentos faſtus, & jungere amanti. Sic nec vernum frigus adurat naſcentia poma tibi; nec rapidi venti excutiant florentia. Ubi Deus aptus in omnes formas nequicquam edidit hæc; rediit in juvenem: & demit anilia inſtrumenta ſibi. Que apparuit talis illi, qualis ubi nitidiſſima imago Solis evicit oppoſitas nubes, que reluxit nulla obſtante. Que parat vim: ſed non eſt opus vi; que Nymphe eſt capta in figurâ Dei, & ſentit mutua vulnera.

NOTES.

64. *Veneris proſpicientis.*] And there is a Temple dedicated to *Venus proſpiciens*, i. e. *Venus the Beholder*, ſo called on Account of *Anaxaret*, who might have beheld with an unconcerned Eye the Funeral of her Lover.

Lentos faſtus.] Your inflexible Diſdain.

65. *Jungere.*] Be married.

66. *Sic.*] An Adverb of wiſhing.

Adurat.] The Verb *Uro*, is uſed either to cold or hot Things, parching or blaſting them.

68. *Deus.*] *Vertumnus*, who could turn himſelf into any Shape.

69. *Juvenem.*] His youthful Form.

Anilia.] The Emblems of old Age, *viz.* his Coif, Staff, grey Hairs, and other Implements before mentioned at the 46th Verſe.

71. *Qualis.*] How charming *Vertumnus* was when he had laid aſide his old Woman's Habit, the Poet ſhews by a very proper Similitude.

73. *Sed vi.*] *Pomona* was captivated with the Beauty of *Vertumnus*, and therefore eaſily condeſcended to his Deſire.

74. *Mutua vulnera.*] A mutual Flame.

FAB. XVIII, XIX. The Deification of *Romulus*.

After the Downfall of the Kingdom of Alba, Romulus *took upon him the Government of* Rome; *but a War enſuing on Account of the Capture of the* Sabine *Virgins, the new built City was beſieged and in great Danger. The Gates being ſhut, one of them was treacherouſly opened in the Night by the Virgin* Tarpeia; *which* Venus *perceiving, ſhe entreated the Nymphs that were neareſt the Temple of* Janus *to aſſiſt the* Romans. *A Fountain near the Gate were the* Sabines *were going to make an Irruption by, immediately unlock'd its Springs, and changed its Quality from cold to hot. The fiery Exhalation of the Stream effectually prevented the Entrance of the Enemy, 'till the gallant* Romans *had Time to put on their Armour. The War being ended, and Matters brought to an Accomodation,* Romulus *reigned many Years; but whilſt he was haranguing his People on the Top of Mount* Palatine, *and giving them Laws for their Security and Peace, he was received into Heaven, and called by the Name of* Quirinus.

PRoximus Auſonias injuſti miles Amuli
Rexit opes: Numitorque ſenex amiſſa nepotum

Miles injuſti Amuli proximus rexit Auſonias opes: que ſenex Numitor capit amiſſa

NOTES.

1. *Auſonias.*] The Poet, in what follows, adverts to ſome of the moſt remarkable Occurrences of the Roman Affairs.

2. *Auſonias opes.*] The *Italian* State.

regna munere nepotum: que mœnia urbis conduntur feſtis Palilibus. Tatiuſque, que Sabini patres gerunt bella: que viâ arcis reclusâ, Tarpeia exuit animam dignâ pœnâ armis congeſtis. Indè ſati Curibus, premunt voces ore, more taciturorum luporum; & invadunt corpora victa ſopore: que petunt portas; quas Iliades clauſerat firmâ objice. Tamen ipſa Saturnia recludit unam, nec fecit ſtrepitum cardine verſo. Sola Venus ſenſit repagula portæ cecidiſſe: & fuit clauſura; niſi quòd nunquam licet Dîs reſcindere acta aliorum Deûm, Auſoniæ Naïdes tenebant loca juncta Jano rorantia gelido fonte; rogat has auxilium. Nec Nymphæ ſuſtinuere Deam petentem juſta: que elicuêre venas & flumina ſui fontis. Tamen nondum ora patentis Jani erant inviа, neque unda præcluſerat iter. Supponunt lurida ſulfura fœcundo fonti, incenduntque cavas venas fumante bitumine. Vapor penetravit ad ima fontis his aliiſque viribus: & aquæ, quæ modò audebatis certare Alpino rigore, non ceditis ipſis ignibus. Gemini poſtes fumant flammiferâ aſpergine: portaque nequicquam permiſſa rigidis Sabinis, fuit præſtructa novo fonte; dùm Martius miles indueret arma. Quæ poſtquam Romulus ultrò obtulit; & Romana tellus eſt ſtrata Sabinis

Munere regna capit; feſtiſque Palilibus urbis
Mœnia conduntur. Tatiuſque, patreſque Sabini
Bella gerunt; arciſque viâ Tarpeia recluſa
Dignâ animam pœnâ congeſtis exuit armis.
Indè ſati Curibus, tacitorum more luporum,
Ore premunt voces; & corpora victa ſopore
Invadunt: portaſque petunt; quas objice firmâ
Clauſerat Iliades Unam tamen ipſa recludit,
Nec ſtrepitum verſo Saturnia cardine fecit.
Sola Venus portæ cecidiſſe repagula ſenſit:
Et clauſura fuit; niſi quòd reſcindere nunquam
Dîs licet acta Deûm. Jano loca juncta tenebant
Naïdes Auſoniæ gelido rorantia fronte;
Has rogat auxilium. Nec Nymphæ juſta petentem
Suſtinuêre Deam: venaſque & flumina fontis
Elicuêre ſui. Nondum tamen invia Jani
Ora patentis erant, neque iter præcluſerat unda.
Lurida ſupponunt fœcunda ſulfura fonti,
Incenduntque cavas fumante bitumine venas,
Viribus his aliiſque vapor penetravit ad ima
Fontis: & Alpino modò quæ certare rigore
Audebatis aquæ, non ceditis ignibus ipſis.
Flammiferâ gemini fumant aſpergine poſtes:
Portaque, nequicquam rigidis permiſſa Sabinis,
Fonte fuit præſtructa novo; dum Martius arma
Indueret miles. Quæ poſtquam Romulus ultrò
Obtulit: & ſtrata eſt tellus Romana Sabinis

NOTES.

2. *Numitorque*] *Romulus* and *Remus*, reſtored the Kingdom to their Grandfather *Numitor*, having ſtruck off the Head of their Uncle *Amulius* who dethroned him.

3. *Palilibus.*] This Feſtival *Palilia*, (whether ſo called of *Pales*, a Goddeſs of Shepherds, or *Parilia*, from *partus*, the bringing forth of Cattle) was celebrated on the Day the Foundation of the City was laid, as our Poet ſhews at large in the 4th *Faſt*. *Plutarch* alſo mentions this Feſtival in the Life of *Romulus*. And *Propertius*, in *Lib.* IV. *Eleg* 4.

Urbi feſtus erat, dixêre Palilia Patres,
Hic cœpit primus mœnibus eſſe dies.

5. *Tarpeia.*] A veſtal Virgin, the Daughter of *Tarpeius*, Governor of the Capital, who bargained with the Enemy to deliver up the Capitol to them, if they would give her the fine Things which they wore on their left Arms, meaning their Bracelets. When the *Sabines* entered the City, deteſting the Treachery of this Damſel, they cruſhed her to death between their Shields. Hence the Mountain, which was before called *Saturnius*, received the Name of *Tarpeius*.

7. *Sati Curibus.*] The *Sabines*, whoſe chief City was called *Cures*.

8. *Premunt voces.*] Are ſilent.

Victa ſopore.] The *Romans* being faſt aſleep.

10. *Iliades.*] *Romulus*, the Son of *Ilia*.

11. *Saturnia.*] *Juno* the Daughter of *Saturn*.

14. *Jano.*] Near the Temple of *Janus*.

18. *Nondum.*] For the Nymph had not yet rendered the Gates of *Janus* unpaſſable by their Waters; therefore they put Sulphur, Pitch, and other Combuſtibles into their Waters.

19. *Patentis.*] Open.

21. *Fumante bitumine.*] With ſmoaking Pitch.

23. *Certare.*] May vie with the Cold of the *Alps*, which is very ſharp.

26. *Rigidis.*] Hardy, warlike.

27. *Præſtructa.*] Obſtructed, guarded.

28. *Martius miles.*] The *Romans* who had their Origin from *Mars*.

29. *Strata.*] Strewed.

Corporibus

Corporibus, ſtrataque ſuis; generique cruorem
Sanguine cum ſoceri permiſcuit impius enſis:
Pace tamen ſiſti bellum, nec in ultima ferro
Decertare, placet; Tatiumque accedere regno.
Occiderat Tatius, populiſque æquata duobus,
Romule, jura dabas: poſitâ cùm caſſide Mavors
Talibus adfatur Divûmque hominumque parentem:
Tempus adeſt, genitor, (quoniam fundamine magno
Res Romana valet, nec præſide pendet ab uno)
Præmia quæ promiſſa mihi, dignoque nepoti
Solvere, & ablatum terris imponere cœlo.
Tu mihi concilio quondam præſente Deorum,
(Nam memoro, memorique animo pia verba notavi)
Unus erit, quem tu tolles in cærula cœli:
Dixiſti. Rata ſit verborum ſumma tuorum.
Annuit Omnipotens: & nubibus aëra cæcis
Occuluit, tonitrûque & fulgure terruit urbem.
Quæ ſibi promiſſæ ſenſit data ſigna rapinæ,
Innixuſque haſtæ, preſſos temone cruento
Impavidus conſcendit equos Gradivus, & ictu
Verberis increpuit: pronumque per aëra lapſus

corporibus, ſtrataque ſuis; que impius enſis permiſcuit cruorem generi cum ſanguine ſoceri: tamen placet bellum ſiſti pace, nec decertare ferro in ultima, Tatiumque accedere regno. Tatius occiderat, que Romule dabas jura æquata duobus populis: cùm Mavors caſſide poſitâ adfatur parentem Divûmque hominumque talibus: Genitor, tempus adeſt (quoniam Romana res valet magno fundamine nec pendet ab uno præſide) ſolvere præmia quæ promiſſa mihi dignoque nepoti, & imponere ablatum terris cœlo. Tu quondam dixiſti mihi, concilio Deorum præſente (nam memoro, que notavi pia verba memori animo) erit unus, quem tu tolles in cærula cœli. Sit ſumma tuorum verborum rata. Omnipotens annuit; & occuluit aëra cæcis nubibus, que terruit urbem tonitru & fulgure. Quæ ſigna Gradivus ſenſit data rapinæ promiſſæ ſibi, innixuſque haſtæ, impavidus conſcendit equos preſſos cruento temone, & intrepuit ictu verberis: que lapſus per pronum aëra,

NOTES.

30. *Generique.*] For the *Romans* had carried off the Daughters of the *Sabines* for their Wives. The Story, as related by *Florus*, is this *Romulus* being perplexed about finding Wives for his Men, a Set of Banditti, and the Refuſe and Outcaſt of almoſt every Nation, had recourſe to Stratagem. He invited the *Sabines*, a neighbouring People, to a Horſe-Race, and while they were attentive upon the Spot, each of his Soldiers, who had Arms under their Garments, ſeized upon the Woman he fancied, and carried her off to *Rome*. This Outrage ſo contrary to the Law of Nations, occaſioned a deſperate War, which had well nigh ruined this infant Commonwealth.

32. *Ultima.*] To the utter Deſtruction of both.

33. *Tatiumque.*] For among the other Conditions of Peace it was agreed, that *Tatius* and *Romulus* ſhould jointly reign with equal Power and Honour.

34. *Occiderat.*] Had died. The Poet goes on with a Sketch of the *Roman* Affairs.

Æquata.] Of equal Service to both People or which both might indiſcriminately obſerve.

35. *Romule.*] An Apoſtrophe to *Romulus*.

36. *Talibus.*] A Speech of *Mars* to *Jupiter*, in which he entreats him to take his Son *Romulus* into the Number of the Gods, putting him in mind that he had before partly promiſed the ſame.

37. *Magno fundamine.*] On a firm Foundation.

38. *Res Romana.*] The *Roman* State.

Præſide.] *q. d.* Nor can it be ſufficiently protected and defended by the Providential Care of one Deity.

39. *Nepoti.*] To *Romulus*, of whom I *Mars*, your Son, am the Father.

40. *Solvere præmia.*] To confer.

Imponere cælo.] To take him into the Number of the Gods.

42. *Memoro.*] I remember. In other Places *memorare* is to relate.

43. *Unus.*] Theſe are the Words of *Jupiter* to *Mars*.

Nubibus.] We have an Account of the Ἀποθεώσις, or Deification of *Romulus* in *Florus*. As he was making a Speech between the City and the Lake *Caprea*, he ſuddenly diſappeared. Some of the Senators were thought to have torn him in Pieces becauſe of his cruel Diſpoſition: But a Tempeſt ariſing, and an Eclipſe of the Sun happening at that Time, made a Sort of Shew of Conſecration: And ſoon after *Julius Proculus* affirming that he ſaw *Romulus* in a more venerable Form than uſual, and that he had commanded them to deem him as a God, and further ſaying that he was called *Quirinus*, the People believed the Story, and worſhipped him accordingly.

47. *Senſit.*] Perceived.

Signa.] The Tokens by which he might take up his Son *Romulus* from Earth into Heaven.

49. *Gradivus.*] *Mars*.

50. *Verberis.*] Of a Whip.

conſtitit in ſummo colle nemoroſi Palati: que abſtulit Iliaden jam reddentem regia jura ſuo Quiriti. Mortale corpus dilapſum per tenues auras; ceu plumbea glans miſſa latâ fundâ ſolet intabeſcere medio cœlo. Pulchra facies ſubit, & dignior altis pulvinaribus & qualis forma trabeati Quirini, Conjux flebat, ut amiſſum; cùm regia Juno imperat Irin deſendere ad Herſiliam curvo limine: & ſic referre ſua mandata vacuæ.

Conſtitit in ſummo nemoroſi colle Palati:
Reddentemque ſuo jam regia jura Quiriti
Abſtulit Iliaden. Corpus mortale per auras
Dilapſum tenues: ceu latâ plumbea fundâ
Miſſa ſolet medio glans intabeſcere cœlo.
Pulchra ſubit facies, & pulvinaribus altis
Dignior, & qualis trabeati forma Quirini.
Flebat, ut amiſſum, conjux; cùm regia juno
Irin ad Herſiliam deſcendere limite curvo
Imperat: & vacuæ ſua ſic mandata referre.

NOTES.

51. *Nemoroſi Palati.*] Mount *Palatine* is one of the Hills of *Rome*, afterwards famous for being the Seat of the Emperors.

53. *Iliaden.*] *Romulus*, the Son of *Ilia*.

55. *Intabeſcere.*] To melt away.

56. *Pulvinaribus altis dignior.*] Suited to the lofty Manſions of the Gods. *Pulvinaria* are a Sort of Couches, which the *Romans* erected for the Gods in their Temples.

57. *Trabeati.*] The *Trabea* was a Coat or Garment party-coloured of purple and white in Stripes.

50. *Herſiliam.*] The Wife of *Romulus*, the Tranſlation of whom the Poet relates in the next Fable.

Limite.] He means the Rainbow, by which *Iris* is ſaid to deſcend. Concerning *Iris*, ſee *Lib.* I. *Fab.* vii. *ver.* 32. And *Lib.* IV. *Fab.* xiii. *ver.* 65.

FAB. XX. *Herſilia* into the Goddeſs *Ora.*

Herſilia, *the Wife of* Romulus, *lamenting the loſs of her Huſband, was by* Juno *admitted into Heaven, and named the Goddeſs* Ora, *to whom the* Roman *People erected Temples on the* Quirinal *Mount.*

O matrona præcipuum decus & de Latiâ, & de Sabinâ gente; digniſſima antè fuiſſe conjux viri tanti, nunc eſſe Quirini; ſiſte tuos fletus & ſi cura eſt tibi videndi conjugis, pete lucum colle Quirino me duce, qui viret, & obumbrat templum Romani regis. Paret: & Iris delapſa in terram per pictos arcus, compellat Herſiliam juſſis vocibus. Illa vix tollens lumina verecundo vultu, O Dea, (namque nec eſt promptum mihi, dicere quæ ſis; & liquet eſſe Deam) inquit: duc, ô duc: & offer ora conjugis mihi. Quæ ſi fata modò dederint poſſe videri ſemel; fatebora ſpectâſſe cœlum.

OEt de Latiâ, ô & de gente Sabinâ
Præcipuum matrona decus; digniſſima tanti
Antè fuiſſe viri, conjux nunc eſſe Quirini;
Siſte tuos fletus: &, ſi tibi cura videndi
Conjugis eſt, duce me, lucum pete colle Quirino;
Qui viret, & templum Romani regis obumbrat.
Paret: & in terram pictos delapſa per arcus,
Herſiliam juſſis compellat vocibus Iris.
Illa verecundo vix tollens lumina vultu,
O Dea, (namque mihi, nec quæ ſis dicere promptum eſt;
Et liquet eſſe Deam) duc, ô duc, inquit: & offer
Conjugis ora mihi. Quæ ſi modò poſſe videri
Fata ſemel dederint; cœlum aſpectâſſe fatebor.

NOTES.

3. *Nunc eſſe Quirini.*] And now worthy to be the Spouſe of the God *Romulus*.

4. *Siſte tuos fletus.*] Leave off weeping.

5. *Pete lucum.*] Go to the Grove.

6. *Romani regis.*] Of *Romulus*, who after his Death was called *Quirinus*.

7. *Pictos.*] Striped with various Colours.

11. *Liquet.*] It is clear or manifeſt.

Offer.] Shew me.

12. *Ora.*] The Face, the Form.

Nec mora: Romuleos cum virgine Thaumanteâ
Ingreditur colles. Ibi ſidus ab æthere lapſum
Decidit in terras: a cujus lumine flagrans
Herſiliæ crinis cum ſidere ceſſit in auras.
Hanc manibus notis Romanæ conditor urbis
Excipit: & priſcum pariter cum corpore nomen
Mutat; Oramque vocat: quæ nunc Dea juncta
Quirino eſt.

Nec mora; ingreditur Romuleos colles cum Thaumanteâ virgine. Ibi ſidus lapſum ab æthere decidit in terras: a lumine cujus, crinis Herſiliæ flagrans ceſſit in auras cum ſidere. Conditor Romanæ urbis excipit illam notis manibus: & mutat priſcum nomen pariter cum corpore; que vocat Oram: quæ nunc eſt Dea juncta Quirino.

NOTES.

14. *Romuleos colles.*] The *Quirinal* Hill.
Virgine.] With *Iris* the Daughter of *Thaumas.*
17. *Ceſſit.*] Paſſed into.
In auras.] The Air.
18. *Notis.*] Which ſhe well knew.
18. *Conditor. Romulus.*
19. *Priſcum nomen.*] For her Body was made immortal; and inſtead of *Herſilia* ſhe was called *Ora.*
20. *Juncta Quirino.*] *Ora* was worſhipped in the ſame Temple with *Romulus.*

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEΩN LIBER XV.

FAB. I. The miraculous Deliverance of *Myſcelos*.

The ARGUMENT.

Myſcelos, *the Son of* Alemon *of* Argos, *ſaw* Hercules *in a Dream, who admoniſhed him to forſake his Country, and ſettle near the River* Æſaris. *This Injunction being contrary to the Laws of the Place,* Myſcelos *was afraid to obey it, 'till commanded a ſecond Time by the ſame God, who threatened to puniſh him, in caſe he diſobeyed. The Son of* Alemon *prepared therefore inſtantly for the Journey. But the Report of his Departure being rumoured about the City, he was ſummoned by the Magiſtrates to anſwer to his Charge, as it was Death for any Perſon to depart the Country without Leave. It was an ancient Cuſtom to decide, in criminal Caſes, with black and white Stones thrown into an Urn by the People. The black condemned the Accuſed, the white declared him innocent. In this manner, Sentence was thus paſſed, and the Stones thrown into the Urn, as he ſtood ſelf-convicted, were all Black.* Myſcelos, *in the utmoſt Conſternation, entreated the Aid of* Hercules, *who had brought him into that Danger. His Prayers were not in vain; for the Stones being poured from the Urn, their Colour was miraculouſly changed from black to white. Being thus happily delivered, he ſailed through the* Ionian *Sea, and arriving at the River* Æſaris *in* Italy, *ſet about building a City as he had been commanded, and called it* Croton *from a Tomb that ſtood near it, in which* Croto, *who had hoſpitably entertained* Hercules, *lay interred.*

Quæritur

QUæritur interea, quî tantæ pondera molis
Suſtineat, tantoque queat ſuccedere regi.
Deſtinat imperio clarum prænuntia veri
Fama Numam. Non ille ſatis cognôſſe Sabinæ
Gentis habet ritus: animo majora capaci
Concipit: &, quæ ſit rerum natura requirit.
Hujus amor curæ, patriâ Curibuſque relictis,
Fecit, ut Herculei penetraret ad hoſpitis urbem.
Graia quis Italicis auctor poſuiſſet in oris
Mœnia quærenti, ſic e ſenioribus unus
Rettulit indigenis, veteris non inſcius ævi;
Dives ab Oceano bubus Jove natus Iberis
Littora felici tenuiſſe Lacinia curſu
Fertur: &, armento teneras errante per herbas,
Ipſe domum magni nec inhoſpita tecta Crotonis
Intrâſſe; & requie longum relevaſſe laborem;
Atque ita diſcedens ævo, dixiſſe, nepotum
Hîc locus urbis erit; promiſſaque vera fuerunt.
Nam fuit Argolico generatus Alemone quidam
Myſcelos, illius Dîs acceptiſſimus ævi.
Hunc ſuper incumbens preſſum gravitate ſoporis
Claviger alloquitur: Patrias, age, deſere ſedes:
I, pete diverſi lapidoſas Æſaris undas.
Et, niſi paruerit, multa ac metuenda minatur.
Poſt ea diſcedunt pariter, Somnuſque Deuſque.
Surgit Alemonides; tacitaque recentia mente
Viſa refert; pugnatque diu ſenten tia ſecum.
Numen abire jubet: prohibent diſcedere leges:
Pœnaque mors poſita eſt patriam mutare volenti.

Interea quæritur qui ſuſtineat pondera tantæ molis, que queat ſuccedere tanto regi. Fama præ-nuntia veri deſtinat clarum Numam imperio. Ille non habet ſatis cognôſſe ritus Sabinæ gentis, concipit majora capaci animo: & requirit quæ ſit natura rerum. Amor hujus curæ, patriâ Curibuſque relictis, fecit, ut penetraret ad urbem Herculei hoſpitis. Unus e ſenioribus indigenis, non inſcius hiſtoriarum *veteris ævi, ſic rettulit quærenti, quis auctor poſuiſſet Graia mœnia in Italicis oris? Natus Jove, dives Iberis bubus, fertur tenuiſſe Lacinia littora felici curſu ab Oceano: & ipſe intrâſſe domum, nec inhoſpita tecta magni Crotonis, errante armento per teneras herbas; & relevâſſe longum laborem* itineris *requie; atque diſcedens, dixiſſe ita, Hîc erit locus urbis ævo nepotum; promiſſaque fuerunt vera. Nam fuit quidam Myſcelos generatus Argolico Alemone, acceptus Dîs* ex hominibus *illius ævi. Claviger incumbens ſuper hunc alloquitur preſſum gravitate ſoporis: Age deſere patrias ſedes: i, pete lapidoſas undas diverſi Æſaris. Et minatur multa metuenda, niſi paruerit. Poſt ea Somnuſque Deuſque diſcedunt pariter. Alemonides ſurgit; que refert recentia viſa tacitâ mente: que ſententia pugnat diu ſecum. Que mors eſt poſita pœna volenti mutare patriam.*

NOTES.

1. *Tantæ molis.*] Of ſo great and important a Concern.

2. *Tantoque regi.*] So great a King as *Romulus* was.

3. *Clarum.*] Noble, illuſtrious for his Juſtice and Integrity.

5. *Ritus.*] The Manners or Cuſtoms.

6. *Requirit.*] He enquires into, ſearches after.

7. *Hujus curæ*] The Deſire of Learning,

Curibuſque.] *Cures* was a very rich City of the *Sabines*; whence were the Kings, *T. Tatius*, and *Numa Pompilius*.

8. *Penetraret.*] He travelled.

Herculei hoſpitis.] Of *Croto*, who had entertained *Hercules*, returning from *Spain*, with the Heros of *Geryon*, and learned from him that ſome time or other, a City ſhould be built in that Place, which was afterwards accompliſhed in the Perſon of *Myſcelos*.

11. *Non inſcius.*] Well ſkilled in ancient Story.

12. *Jove natus.*] *Hercules.*

Iberis.] *Spaniſh.* So called from the River *Iberus*.

13. *Littora Lacinia.*] *Lacinium* is a Promontory in the furtheſt part of *Italy*, dividing the *Ionian* Sea from the *Adriatic*, between *Petilia* and *Croton*, ſo called from *Lacinius*, whom *Hercules* is ſaid to have ſlain.

16. *Longum laborem.*] The Fatigue of a long Journey.

19. *Argolico.*] Born at *Argos*.

20. *Acceptiſſimus.*] Much favoured by.

21. *Hunc.*] An Anaſtrophe.

Preſſum, &c.] In a ſound Sleep.

22. *Claviger.*] *Hercules*, armed with a Club.

23. *Pete.*] Go to.

Diverſi.] A great Way from thence, *ſc.* from *Argos*, in a different Part of the World.

Æſaris.] A River near *Croton*.

25. *Deuſque.*] *Hercules.*

26. *Recentia viſa.*] The late Viſion.

27. *Pugnatque.*] Wavers.

Candidus Sol abdiderat nitidum caput Oceano, & denſiſſima Nox extulerat ſidereum caput: idem Deus viſus eſt adeſſe, que monere eadem: & minari plura & graviora, niſi paruerit. Pertimuit; que ſimul parabat transferre patrium penetrale in novas ſedes: murmur ſit in urbe: que agitur reus ſpretarum legum. Utque prior cauſa eſt peracta, crimenque patet probatum ſinè teſte, reus ſqualidus, tollens ora manuſque ad ſuperos, inquit, O tu cui bis ſex labores fecêre jus cæli, precor fer opem: nam tu auctor hujus *criminis mihi. Erat mos antiquus damnare niveis atriſque lapillis, reos his, abſolvere culpæ illis. Nunc quoque triſtis ſententia eſt ſic lata: & omnis ater calculus demittitur in immitem urnam. Quæ ſimul verſa effudit lapillos numerandos; color eſt mutâtus e nigro in album omnibus: que ſententia facta candida Herculeo munere ſolvit Alemoniden. Ille agit grates parenti Amphitryoniadæ: que navigat Ionium æquor faventibus ventis: que præterit Lacedæmonium Tarentum, & Sybarin, Salentinumque Neæthum, Thurinoſque ſinus, Temeſenque, & arva Iapygis. Quæ terris quæ ſpectant littora vix pererratis, invenit fatalia ora Æſarei fluminis: nec procul hinc tumulum, ſub quo humus tegebat ſacrata oſſa Crotonis: que ibi condidit mœnia juſſâ terrâ;*

Candidus Oceano nitidum caput abdiderat Sol,
Et caput extulerat denſiſſima ſidereum Nox:
Viſus adeſſe idem Deus eſt, eademque monere;
Et, niſi paruerit, plura & graviora minari.
Pertimuit; patriumque ſimul transferre parabat
In ſedes penetrale novas: fit murmur in urbe:
Spretarumque agitur legum reus. Utque peracta eſt
Cauſa prior, crimenque patet ſinè teſte probatum,
Squalidus ad Superos tollens reus ora manuſque,
O cui jus cœli bis ſex fecêre labores,
Fer precor, inquit, opem: nam tu mihi criminis auctor.
Mos erat antiquus, niveis atriſque lapillis,
His damnare reos, illis abſolvere culpæ.
Nunc quoque ſic lata eſt ſententia triſtis: & omnis
Calculus immitem demittitur ater in urnam.
Quæ ſimul effudit numerandos verſa lapillos;
Omnibus e nigro color eſt mutatus in album;
Candidaque Herculeo ſententia munere facta
Solvit Alemoniden. Grates agit ille parenti
Amphitryoniadæ: ventiſque faventibus æquor
Navigat Ionium: Lacedæmoniumque Tarentum
Præterit, & Sybarin, Salentinumque Neæthum,
Thurinoſque ſinus, Temeſenque, & Iapygis arva.
Vixque pererratis quæ ſpectant littora terris,
Invenit Æſarei fatalia fluminis ora:
Nec procul hinc tumulum, ſub quo ſacrata Crotonis
Oſſa tegebat humus: juſſâque ibi mœnia terrâ

NOTES.

30. *Candidus.*] A Deſcription of the Night.
Denſiſſima nox.] Gloomy Night.
32. *Idem.*] ſc. cùm.
34. *Patriumque, &c.*] His whole Family with Houſehold Gods, and all its Furniture.
36. *Spretarum legum.*] For Contempt of the Laws.
Agitur reus.] He is accuſed. *Reum peragere*, is to condemn.
37. *Sinè teſte.*] For he confeſſed that he deſigned to travel.
39. *Bis ſex, &c.*] The Labours of *Hercules*. See above, *Lib.* IX.
Fecêre jus.] Have advanced.
40. *Nam tu, &c.*] For you urged me to remove my Habitation.
42. *His.*] With black Stones.
Illis.] With white Stones.
43. *Lata ſententia.*] The heavy Sentence. *Sententia ferri*, is properly Sentence paſſed by the Judges.
44. *Urnam.*] A Veſſel in which the *Ballots* of the Judges were collected. An *Urn* is alſo a Veſſel in which Water is drawn out of a Well. And in *Urns* the Aſhes of dead Bodies were kept.
47. *Candida.*] Alluding to the *Ballots*.
50. *Lacedæmoniumque.*] Built by the *Lacedæmonians*. *Tarentum* is a City of *Calabria*.
51. *Sybarin.*] A Town of the *Sybarites* a People remarkable for their effeminate and voluptuous diſpoſition.
Neæthum.] A River of *Salentum*.
52. *Thurinos.*] *Thurium* a City of *Calabria*.
Temeſenque.] A Town famous for Mines of Braſs.
Iapygis.] The Promontory of *Iapyx*.
54. *Æſarei.*] See before, *ver.* 23.
Fatalia ora.] The Ports deſtined by Fate for his ſettling on the adjacent Lands.
55. *Tumulum.*] A Sepulchre.
56. *Juſſaque.*] Commanded by *Hercules*.

Condidit

Condidit: & nomen tumulati traxit in urbem.
Talia Conſtabat certâ primordia famâ.
Eſſe loci, poſitæque Italis in finibus urbis.

& traxit nomen tumulati in urbem. Conſtabat certâ famâ primordia loci eſſe talia, quæ urbis poſitæ in Italis finibus.

NOTES.

57. *Nomen.*] *Croton* received it's Name from *Croton* the Hero, whence the People were called *Crotoniani*.

59. *Urbis.*] ſc. *Croton.*

FAB. II. The Oration of *Pythagoras*, againſt animal Food.

Pythagoras, *flying from the Tyranny of his native Country* Samos, *came into* Italy, *and there publiſhed what he had learned of the Nature of Things, and of the World. He teaches that the Earth produced all Things neceſſary for Food, and that it was a Crime to deſtroy living Creatures; becauſe probably they contained the Souls of our departed Relations and Friends, which had migrated into them. Then he ſhews how the Cuſtom of eating the Fleſh of Animals firſt happened; that, indeed, Beaſts of a ravenous and miſchievous Nature delighted in the gorging of Fleſh and Blood; but it was highly culpable in Human Beings to pamper the Body in ſo forbidden a manner, as the Men of thoſe Times were accuſtomed to do. He cloſes the whole with a Kind of Rhapſody on the Pleaſures and Advantages of Knowledge and Literature.*

VIR fuit hìc ortu Samius: ſed fugerat unà
Et Samon & dominos; odioque tyrannidis exul
Sponte erat. Iſque, licèt cœli regione remotos,
Mente Deos adiit: &, quæ Natura negabat
Viſibus humanis, oculis ea pectoris hauſit.
Cumque animo, & vigili perſpexerat omnia curâ;
In medium diſcenda habat: cœtumque ſilentûm,
Dictate mirantûm, magni primordia mundi,
Et rerum cauſas, & quid Natura, docebat;
Quid Deus: unde nives, quæ fulminis eſſet origo:

Hic fuit vir Samius ortu: ſed fugerat unà & Samon & dominos; & erat exul ſponte odio tyrannidis. Iſque adiit Deos mente, licèt remotos regione cœli: & hauſit ea oculis pectoris, quæ Natura negabat humanis viſibus. Cumque perſpexerat omnia animo, & vigili cura; dabat diſcenda in medium; que docebat cœtum ſilentum que mirantum dicta & primordia magni mundi, & cauſas rerum & quid Natura; quid Deus eſſet, unde nives, quæ eſſet origo fulminis:

NOTES.

1. *Hic.*] There, that is at *Croton*, whither *Numa Pompilius* went to hear *Pythagoras*.

Ortu.] By Deſcent.

2. *Dominos.*] The Tyrants or Kings.

4. *Mente.*] By the Strength of his Mind.

Adiit Deos.] He ſearched out heavenly and divine Things.

5. *Oculis pectoris.*] With the Sharpneſs of his intellectual Faculties.

Hauſit.] He inveſtigated.

6. *Vigili.*] With diligent Study.

7. *Dabat diſcenda in medium.*] Communicated his Diſcoveries to his Followers.

8. *Dictaque.*] His Sayings. It is reported, that *Pythagoras* was of ſo great Authority, that his Scholars gave implicit Credit to whatever he ſaid; ſo that if they were aſked the Reaſon of any Thing they affirmed, the Reply was Αὐτὸς ἔφα, *Ipſe dixit*, i. e. *He ſaid ſo*, meaning *Pythagoras*; looking upon it as evident and indiſputable.

Primordia.] The Origin; concerning which, the Opinion of Philoſophers are various.

9. *Et quid Natura.*] And the Courſe of Nature.

10. *Quod Deus.*] What God is.

Unde.] From what Cauſes Snow and Thunder proceed.

Jupiter,

Jupiter, an venti tonarent nube diſcuſsâ: quid quateret terras: quâ lege ſidera mearent; & quodcunque latet cæteros homines. *Primuſque arcuit animalia imponi menſis: primus quoque quidem ſolvit docta ora, talibus verbis, ſed non & credita. Mortales parcite, temerare corpora nefandis dapibus. Sunt fruges: ſunt poma deducentia ramos ſuo pondere, tumidæque uvæ in vitibus: ſunt dulces herbæ: ſunt, quæ queant miteſcere flammâ mollirique. Nec lacteus humor eripitur vobis, nec mella redolentia florem thymi. Prodiga tellus ſuggerit divitias alimentaque mitia: atque præbet epulas ſinè cæde & ſanguine. Feræ ſedant jejunia carne: tamen nec omnes. Quippe equus, & pecudes, armentaque vivunt gramine. At quibus eſt immanſuetumque ferumque ingenium, Armeniæ tigres, iracundique leones, que urſi cum lupis, gaudent dapibus cum ſanguine. Heu quantum ſcelus eſt, viſcera condi in viſcera, que avidum corpus pingueſcere corpore congeſto; que animantem vivere letho alterius animantis! Scilicet in tantis opibus, quas terra optima matrum parit, nil juvat te mandere niſi triſtia vulnera animalium ſævo dente, que referre ritûs Cyclopum? Nec, poteris placare jejunia voracis & malè morati ventris, niſi perdideris alium? At illa vetus ætas, cui fecimus nomen Aurea, fuit fortunata arboreis fœtibus, & herbis, quas humus educat: nec polluit ora cruore. Tunc & aves tutas movêre per aëra pennas;*

Jupiter, an venti, diſcuſsâ nube tonarent:
Quid quateret terras; quâ ſidera lege mearent;
Et quodcunque latet. Primuſque animalia menſis
Arcuit imponi: primus quoque talibus ora
Docta quidem ſolvit, ſed non & credita, verbis.
Parcite, mortales, dapibus temerare nefandis
Corpora. Sunt fruges: ſunt deducentia ramos
Pondere poma ſuo, tumidæque in vitibus uvæ:
Sunt herbæ dulces; ſunt, quæ miteſcere flammâ,
Mollirique queant. Nec vobis lacteus humor
Eripitur, nec mella thymi redolentia florem.
Prodiga divitias alimentaque mitia tellus
Suggerit; atque epulas ſinè cæde & ſanguine præbet.
Carne feræ ſedant jejunia; nec tamen omnes.
Quippe equus, & pecudes, armentaque gramine vivunt.
At, quibus ingenium eſt immanſuetumq; ferumq;
Armeniæ tigres, iracundique leones,
Cumque lupis urſi, dapibus cum ſanguine gaudent.
Heu quantum ſcelus eſt, in viſcera, viſcera condi,
Congeſtoque avidum pingueſcere corpore corpus;
Alteriuſque animantem animantis vivere letho!
Scilicet in tantis opibus, quas optima matrum
Terra parit, nil te niſi triſtia mandere ſævo.
Vulnera dente juvat, ritûſque referre Cyclopum?
Nec, niſi perdideris alium, placare voracis,
Et malè morati poteris jejunia ventris?
At vetus illa ætas, cui fecimus Aurea nomen,
Fœtibus arboreis, &, quas humus educat, herbis
Fortunata fuit: nec polluit ora cruore.
Tunc & aves tutas movêre per aëre pennas;

NOTES.

11. *Jupiter, an venti.*] For ſome ſay, that Thunder is a vehement craſhing of the Air; others think it to be an Eruption of gathered Wind in the Clouds. The truer Opinion is that it proceeds from the Colliſion of Fire and Water in the Atmoſphere, as ſome Clouds conſiſt of inflammable Vapour, and others are quite aqueous. Earthquakes are accountable for in the ſame Manner

12. *Quid quateret terras.*] What was the Cauſe of Earthquakes.

Quâ lege.] For ſome Stars are ſaid to move with the World, and others in an oppoſite Direction.

13. *Et quodcunque.*] *Pythagoras* taught Men all the Myſteries of Nature.

14. *Arcuit.*] He forbade.

16. *Parcite violare.*] Don't violate, don't pollute.

17. *Deducentia.*] Bending, weighing down.

18. *Tumidæque.*] Swelling with Juice.

20. *Mollirique.*] Made ſoft by boiling.

Lacteus humor.] Milk.

21. *Thymi.*] Thyme; from which Honey is ſipped.

22. *Prodiga tellus.*] The laviſh Earth.

23. *Suggerit.*] Affords.

25. *Pecudes.*] Sheep.

Armentaque.] Oxen.

26. *Ingenium ferum.*] A fierce Nature.

29. *Viſcera in viſcera condi.*] To bury Bowels in Bowels.

34. *Ritúſque.*] The Manners of the *Cyclops*, who eat human Fleſh raw. As if he had ſaid, it is a baſe Thing for a Man to imitate their beaſtly and cruel Manner.

36. *Malè morati.*] Accuſtomed to evil Indulgence.

37. *Aurea.*] See *Lib.* I *Fab*, iii.

38. *Fœtibus arboreis.*] The Fruits of Trees.

39. *Fortunata.*] Happy, bleſſed.

Polluit.] Defiled.

40. *Tutas.*] Secure, out of Danger. For then Nets were not ſpread to catch them.

Et

Et lepus impavidus mediis erravit in agris:
Nec ſua credulitas piſcem ſuſpenderat hamo:
Cuncta finè inſidiis, nullamque timentia fraudem,
Plenaque pacis erant. Poſtquam non utilis auctor
Victibus invidit, (quiſquis fuit ille virorum)
Corporeaſque dapes avidam demerſit in alvum,
Fecit iter ſceleri: primâque e cæde ferarum
Incaluiſſe putem maculatum ſanguine ferrum:
Idque ſatìs fuerat: noſtrumque petentia lethum
Corpora miſſa neci ſalvâ pietate fatemur:
Sed quàm danda neci, tam non epulanda fuerunt.
Longiùs indè nefas abiit: & prima putatur
Hoſtia ſus meruiſſe mori: quia ſemina pando
Eruerit roſtro ſpemque interceperit anni.
Vite caper morsâ Bacchi mactandus ad aras
Ducitur ultoris. Nocuit ſua culpa duobus.
Quid meruiſtis, oves, placidum pecus, inque tuendos
Natum homines, pleno quæ fertis in ubere nectar?
Mollia quæ nobis veſtras velamina lanas
Præbetis: vitâque magìs, quàm morte juvatis.
Quid meruere boves, animal ſinè fraude doliſque
Innocuum, ſimplex, natum tolerare labores?
Immemor eſt demum, nec frugum munere dignus,
Qui potuit curvi dempto modò pondere aratri
Ruricolum mactare ſuum: qui trita labore
Illa quibus toties durum renovaverat arvum,
Tot dederat meſſes, percuſſit colla ſecuri.
Nec ſatìs eſt, quòd tale nefas committitur: ipſos
Inſcripsêre Deos ſceleri: Numenque Supernum
Cæde laboriferi credunt gaudere juvenci.
Victima labe carens, & præſtantiſſima formâ,

& lepus erravit impavidus in mediis agris; nec ſua credulitas ſuſpenderat piſcem hamo, cuncta erant ſinè inſidiis, plenaque pacis, que timentia nullam fraudem. Poſtquam non utilis auctor invidit victibus, (quiſquis virorum ille fuit) que demerſit corporeas dapes in avidam alvum; fecit iter ſceleri: que putem ferrum maculatum ſanguine incaluiſſe e primâ cæde ferarum; idque fuerat ſatìs: que fatemur corpora petentia noſtrum lethum miſſa neci pietate ſalvâ; ſed non fuerunt tam epulanda, quàm danda neci. Indè nefas abiit longiùs: & ſus putatur meruiſſe mori prima hoſtia: quia eruerit ſemina pando roſtro, que interceperit ſpem anni. Caper morsâ vite ducitur mactandus ad aras Bacchi ultoris. Sua culpa nocuit duobus. Oves, quid meruiſtis, placidum pecus, que natum in tuendos homines, quæ fertis nectar in pleno ubere? Quæ præbetis veſtras lanas mollia velamina nobis; que juvatis magìs vitâ quàm morte. Quid boves meruêre, innocuum, ſimplex animal, ſinè fraude doliſque, natum tolerare labores? Demum eſt immemor nec dignus munere frugum, qui potuit mactare ſuum ruricolam pondere curvi aratri modò dempto: qui percuſſit ſecuri, illa colla trita labore, quibus toties renovaverat arvum, dederat tot meſſes. Nec eſt ſatìs, quòd tale nefas committitur: inſcripsêre Deos ipſos ſceleri: que credunt Supernum Numen gaudere cæde laboriferi juvenci. Victima carens labe, & præſtantiſſima formâ,

NOTES.

41. *Impavidus.*] Intrepid, without Fear.

45. *Victibus invidit.*] Envied us the ſimple Food.

Quiſquis, &c.] For he knows not who it was. The Poets impute it to *Jupiter*.

46. *Corporeas dapes.*] Animal Food.

47. *Fecit iter ſceleri.*] Made an Open to Slaughter and Murder.

49. *Idque.*] ſc. To kill Beaſts.

Noſtrumque lethum.] *Pythagoras* ſays, that although hurtful Beaſts may be deſtroyed, their Fleſh ſhould not be eaten.

52. *Indè.*] From killing wild Beaſts, Men proceeded to kill thoſe that were tame, and afterwards to the Murther of Men.

53. *Pando roſtro.*] With her round Snout.

54. *Eruerit.*] Rooted up. It was cuſtomary to ſacrifice a Sow to *Ceres*, as it was alſo a Goat to *Bacchus*.

54. *Spem anni.*] The ſtanding Corn, &c.

55. *Morsâ vite.*] For having gnawed the Vine.

56. *Duobus.*] Both the Sow and the Goat, *Pythagoras* grants, may have deſerved to be killed; but that Sheep and Oxen never did any Harm, but were rather beneficial to Mankind, and for that reaſon ought not to be killed.

58. *Nectar.*] Milk.

62. *Tolerare.*] To bear, to undergo Labour.

63. *Immemor.*] Ungrateful.

65. *Ruricolam.*] The Ox, that tills the Land.

Trita.] Worn.

69. *Inſcripsêre.*] They make the Gods Authors of their Wickedneſs.

Numenque.] *Jupiter*, to whom they ſacrificed a young Bull.

71. *Labe carens.*] Without Blemiſh.

(Nam

(nam nocet placuiſſe) præſignis vittis & auro, ſiſtitur ante aras; que ignara audit precantem: que videt fruges, quas coluit, imponi inter cornua ſuæ fronti: percuſſaque inficit cultros ſanguine, forſitan prævisos in liquidâ undâ. Protinus inſpiciunt fibrat ereptas viventi, menteſque Deûm ſcrutantur in illis. Unde tanta fames vetitorum cibôrum homini? O mortale genus, audetis veſci carnibus? Quod, oro, ne facite: & advertite animos noſtris monitis. Cumque dabitis membra cæſorum boum palato; ſcite & ſentite vos manere veſtros colonos. Et quoniam Deus movet ora; ſequar rite Deum mo-ventem ora; que recludam meos Delphos, ipſumque æthera; & reſerabo oracula auguſtæ mentis. Canam magna, nec inveſtigata ingeniis priorum, quæque latuêre diu. Juvat ire per alta aſtra: juvat vehi nube, terris & inerti ſede relictis; que inſiſtere humeris validi Atlantis: que deſpectare procul animos palantes paſſim, ac egentes rationis, que ſit exhortari trepidos que timentes obitum; qui convolvere ſic ſeriem fati.

Nam placuiſſe nocet) vittis præſignis & auro,
Siſtitur ante aras: auditque ignara precantem:
Imponique ſuæ videt inter cornua fronti,
Quas coluit fruges: percuſſaque ſanguine cultros
Inficit in liquidâ præviſos forſitan undâ.
Protinus ereptas viventi pectore fibras
Inſpiciunt: menteſque Deûm ſcrutantur in illis.
Unde fames homini vetitorum tanta ciborum?
Audetis veſci, genus ô mortale? Quod, oro,
Ne facite: & monitis animos advertite noſtris.
Cumque boum dabitis cæſorum membra palato;
Mandere vos veſtros ſcite & ſentite colonos.
Et quoniam Deus ora movet; ſequar ora moventem
Rite Deum; Delphoſq; meos ipſumq; recludam
Æthera; & auguſtæ reſerabo oracula mentis.
Magna nec ingeniis eveſtigata priorum,
Quæque diu latuêre, canam. Juvat ire per alto
Aſtra: juvat, terris & inerti ſede relictis,
Nube vehi; validique humeris inſiſtere Alantis:
Palanteſque animos paſſim, ac rationis egentes
Deſpectare procul, trepidoſque obitumque timentes
Sic exhortari; ſeriemque evolvere fati.

NOTES.

72. *Nam, &c.*] As ſuch excelling qualities prove to be its Ruin.

78. *Inſpiciunt.*] Thence they are called *Haruſpices* from *aras inſpiciendo*, vel *ſacrificiis inſpiciendis*, i. e. from inſpecting the Sacrifices.

Scrutantur.] They examine, ſearch after.

79. *Vetitorum cyborum.*] Of forbidden Food.

83. *Veſtros colonos.*] The Tillers of your Ground.

84. *Movet.*] Inſpires me.

85. *Delphoſque.*] My Opinion, which is as true as the Oracle of *Delphos*, which I pay due Regard to.

86. *Auguſtæ.*] Of a Divine.

88. *Juvat ire, &c.*] I am pleaſed to ſearch after heavenly Things.

89. *Inerti ſede.*] This immoveable Earth.

90. *Atlantis.*] Of *Atlas*, who is feigned to bear up the Heavens on his Shoulders. See *Lib.* IV.

91. *Palantes.*] Wandering.

92. *Deſpectare.*] To look down upon from above.

Fab. III. The Mutation of all Things.

Pithagoras *ſhews how all Things change with Time. The Year itſelf has its Viciſſitudes, of* Spring, Summer, Autumn, *and* Winter. *And as to Things produced, they are at firſt very ſmall and tender, afterwards grow ſtrong, and next become old, and decay. To confirm his Doctrine he affirms that he remembered himſelf to have exiſted in the Time of the* Trojan *War, in the Perſon of* Euphorbus, *the Son of* Pantheus, *and after he was ſlain by* Menelaus, *his Soul was transfuſed into the Body he then had: as well knowing the Shield he uſed in that War, which was then hanging up in the Temple of* Juno *at* Argos.

O Genus

O Genus attonitum gelidæ formidine mortis,
Quid Styga, quid tenebras, quid nomina vana timetis,
Materiem vatum, falsique piacula mundi?
Corpora sive rogus flammâ, seu tabe vetustas
Abstulerit, male posse pati non ulla putetis.
Morte carent animæ: semperque, priore relictâ
Sede, novis domibus habitant vivuntque receptæ.
Ipse ego (nam memini) Trojani tempore belli
Panthoïdes Euphorbus eram: cui pectore quondam
Sedit in adverso gravis hasta minoris Atridæ.
Agnovi clypeum lævæ gestamina nostræ
Nuper Abantæis, templo Junonis, in Argis.
Omnia mutantur; nihil interit. Errat, & illinc
Hùc venit, hinc illùc, & quoslibet occupat artus
Spiritus: è que feris humana in corpora transit,
Inque feras noster; nec tempore deperit ullo.
Utque novis fragilis signatur cera figuris,
Nec manet ut fuerat, nec formas servat easdem;
Sed tamen ipsa eadem est: animam sic semper eandem
Esse, sed in varias doceo migrare figuras.
Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cupidine ventris.
Parcite (vaticinor) cognatas cæde nefandâ
Exturbare animas: nec sanguine alatur.
Et quoniam magno feror æquore, plenaque ventis
Vela dedi; nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe.
Cuncta fluunt: omnisque vagans formatur imago.

O genus attonitum formidine gelidæ mortis, quid timetis Styga, quid tenebros, quid vana nomina, materiem vatum, que piacula falsi mundi? Sive rogus abstulerit corpora flammâ, seu vetustas tabe, non putetis posse pati ulla mala. Animæ carent morte: semperque, priore sede relictâ, receptæ novis domibus habitant vivuntque. Ego ipse (nam memini) eram Euphorbus Panthoïdes tempore Trojani belli: cui quondam gravis hasta minoris Atridæ sedit in adverso pectore. Agnovi clypeum gestamina nostræ lævæ nuper templo Junonis in Abantæis Argis. Omnia mutantur: nihil interit. Spiritus errat illinc, & venit hùc, illàc hinc, & occupat quoslibet artus: que transit in humana corpora è feris, que noster vicissim in feras: nec deperit ullo tempore. Utque fragilis cera signatur novis figuris, nec manet ut fuerat, nec servat easdem formas; sed tamen ipsa est eadem: sic doceo animam esse semper eandem, sed migrare in varias figuras. Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cupidine ventris, (vaticinor) parcite exturbare cognatas animas vestrorum *nefandâ cæde: nec sanguis alatur sanguine. Et quoniam feror magno æquore, que dedi plena vela ventis; nihil est, quod perstet in toto orbe. Cuncta fluunt: omnisque imago formatur vagans.*

NOTES.

1. *Gelidæ.*] So in another Place,
Stulte, quid est somnus gelidæ nisi mortis imago?

3. *Materiem vatum.*] The Dreams of Poets.
Falsique mundi.] Of an imaginary World.

4. *Tabe.*] With Disease, by Corruption or Consumption.

5. *Non ulla.*] None.

6. *Morte carent animæ.*] Our Souls are not subject to Death.

7. *Domibus.*] Bodies their new Mansions. This is *Pythagoras's* μετεμψυχωσις, *i. e.* the passing of the Soul out of one Body into another.

8. *Ipse ego.*] *Pythagoras* shows from what he experienced himself the Transmigration of Souls.

9. *Panthoïdes.*] The Son of *Panthous.*

10. *Sedit.*] Was lodged, stuck.
Atridæ.] Of *Menelaus*, who slew *Euphorbus.*

12. *Abantæis Argis.*] *Agros* was a famous City of *Peloponesus*, in which *Abas* reigned, on which Account the *Argives* were called *Abantei.*

13. *Nihil interit.*] These Things are spoken according to the Opinion of most of the ancient Philosophers, who thought all Things were to be resolved into the four Elements, or first Matter, but could not be annihilated.

17. *Utque, &c.*] *Pythagoras* by this Similitude infers, that Substances do indeed assume various Shapes; but never perish.

19. *Sed tamen, &c.*] That Substance, as Substance, may receive various Forms; yet is, as to itself, never changed,

21. *Ergo.*] Therefore do not sacrifice Piety which is love for your fellow Creatures to Appetite; do not drive kindred Souls out of Bodies by killing them.

22. *Parcite.*] Forbear.
Cognatas.] The Souls of your Kindred or Relations.

24. *Et quoniam, &c.*] And since I have launched out into an ample Sea. A Metaphor.

25. *Perstet.*] Can remain as it is, and be free from Mutation.

26. *Vagans.*] Changeable,

Quoque tempora ipſa labuntur aſſiduo motu, non ſecus ac flumen. Neque enim flumen, nec levis hora poteſt conſiſtere: ſed ut unda impellitur undâ, que prior urgetur venienti, urgetque priorem; ſic tempora pariter fugiunt, pariterque ſequuntur: & ſunt ſemper nova. Nam quòd fuit antè, eſt relictum: fitque, quod haud fuerat: que cuncta momenta novantur. Et cernis noctes emerſas tendere in lucem: & hoc nitidum jubar ſuccedere nigræ nocti. Nec idem color eſt cœlo, cùm cuncta jacent laſſa mediâ quiete; cùmque clarus Lucifer exit albo equo: rurſumque alius, cùm Pallantias prævia luci inficit orbem tradendum Phœbo. Ipſe clypeus Dei, cùm tollitur imâ terrâ manè rubet: que rubet, cùm conditur imâ terrâ: eſt candidus in ſummo. Quòd natura ætheris eſt melior illîc, que vitat procul contagia vitæ. Nec forma nocturnæ Dianæ poteſt unquam eſſe eadem aut par: ſemperque hodierna; ſi creſcit, eſt minor ſequente; major, ſi contrahit orbem. Quid? Non aſpicis annum ſuccedere in quatuor ſpecies, peragentem imitamina noſtræ ætatis? Nam eſt tener, & lactens, que ſimillimus ævo pueri novo vere. Tunc herba nitens & expers roboris turget, & inſolida eſt; & delectat agreſtem ſpe. Tum omnia florent; que almus ager ridet coloribus florum;

Ipſa quoque aſſiduo labuntur tempora motu,
Non ſecus ac flumen. Neque enim conſiſtere flumen,
Nec levis hora poteſt: ſed ut unda impellitur undâ,
Urgeturque prior venienti, urgetque priorem;
Tempora ſic fugiunt pariter pariterque ſequuntur:
Et nova ſunt ſemper. Nam quod fuit antè, relictum eſt:
Fitque, quod haud fuerat: momentaque cuncta novantur.
Cernis & emerſas in lucem tendere noctes:
Et jubar hoc nitidum nigræ ſuccedere nocti.
Nec color eſt idem cœlo, cùm laſſa quiete
Cuncta jacent mediâ; cùmque albo Lucifer exit
Clarus equo: rurſumque alius, cum prævia luci
Tradendum Phœbo Pallantias inficit orbem.
Ipſe Dei clypeus, terrâ cùm tollitur imâ,
Manè rubet: terrâque rubet, cùm conditur imâ:
Candidus in ſummo eſt. Melior natura quòd illîc
Æthereis eſt, terræque procul contagia vitat.
Nec par aut eadem nocturnæ forma Dianæ
Eſſe poteſt unquam: ſemperq; hodierna ſequente,
Si creſcit, minor eſt; major, ſi contrahit orbem.
Quid? Non in ſpecies ſuccedere quatuor annum
Aſpices ætatis peragentem imitamina noſtræ?
Nam tener, & lactens, puerique ſimillimus ævo
Vere novo eſt. Tunc herba nitens, & roboris expers
Turget, & inſolida eſt; & ſpe delectat agreſtem.
Omnia tum florent; florumque coloribus almus

Ridet

NOTES.

27. *Ipſa tempora.*] *Pythagoras* infers from the Example of Time, that all Things are in a continual Fluctuation.

35. *Jubar.*] The Brightneſs of the Sun.

36. *Mediâ quiete.*] By Night. He ſays the Sky is of one Colour at Midnight, and of another at Twilight, when *Lucifer* has left off ſhining.

38. *Alius.*] ſc. *Color eſt cœlo.*

39. *Pallantias.*] *Aurora*, the Daughter of *Pallas*. See *Lib.* IX. *Fab.* xi.

Inficit] Tinges with a red Colour.

40. *Clypeus.*] The Orb of the Sun. He calls it *Clypeus* a *Shield*, probably becauſe the Sun appears to us in a round Form like a Shield.

42. *In ſummo.*] In the higheſt Heaven.

44. *Nocturnæ Dianæ.*] Of the Moon, which is always either increaſing or decreaſing, and never remains in the ſame State.

46. *Si contrahit.*] The Moon is bigger To-day, than it will be To-morrow, when it is in the Decreaſe and leſſens it Orb; and ſo *vice verſâ*.

47. *In quatuor ſpecies.*] In four Parts, *Spring*, *Summer*, *Autumn*, and *Winter*, which give Place to one other.

48. *Ætatis.*] The Year repreſents the Ages of Mankind; for as there are four Parts of the Year, ſo according to the Opinion of *Pythagoras*, *Childhood* continues 20 Years, *Youth* 20, *Manhood* 20, and *old Age* 20. *Childhood* reſembles the *Spring*; *Youth*, *Summer*; *Manhood*, *Autumn*; and *old Age*, *Winter*.

50. *Roboris expers.*] Wants Strength.

51. *Turget.*] Swells with Plenty of Sap. So *Virgil*, *Georg.* II. *Vere tument terræ.*

Inſolida.] Without due Conſiſtence.

52. *Almus ager.*] So called of *alendo*, becauſe it nouriſhes and feeds all Creatures with its Fruits.

Ridet ager: neque adhuc virtus in frondibus ulla eſt.
Tranſit in Æſtatem, poſt Ver, robuſtior Annus:
Fitque valens juvenis. Neque enim robuſtior ætas
Ulla, nec, uberior; nec, quæ magis æſtuet, ulla eſt.
Excipit Autumnus, poſito fervore juventæ,
Maturus mitiſque inter juvenemque, ſenemque
Temperie medius, ſparſis per tempora canis.
Indè ſenilis Hyems tremulo venit horrida paſſu; 60
Aut ſpoliata ſuos, aut, quos habet, alba capillos.
Noſtra quoque ipſorum ſemper, requieque ſinè ullâ,
Corpora vertuntur: nec quod fuimuſve, ſumuſve
Cras erimus. Fuit illa dies, quâ ſemina tantùm,
Speſq; hominum primæ maternâ habitavimus alvo 65
Artifices Natura manus admovit: & angi.
Corpora viſceribus diſtentæ condita matris
Noluit; è què domo vacuas emiſit in auras.
Editus in lucem jacuit ſinè viribus infans:
Mox quadrupes, rituque tulit ſua membra ferarum: 70
Paulatimque tremens, & nondum poplite firmo
Conſtitit, adjutis aliquo conamine nervis.
Indè valens veloxque fuit: ſpatiumque juventæ
Tranſit: &, emeritis medii quoque temporis annis.
Labitur occiduæ per iter declive ſenectæ. 75

neque adhuc eſt ulla virtus in frondibus. Annus robuſtior poſt Ver, tranſit in Æſtatem: ſitque valens juvenis. Neque enim ulla ætas robuſtior, nec uberior: nec, ulla eſt quæ æſtuet magis. Autumnus excipit, ſervore juventæ poſito, maturus, mitiſque inter juvenemque, ſenemque, medius temperie, canis ſparſis per tempora. Indè ſenilis Hyems venit horrida tremulo paſſu; aut ſpoliata ſuos capillos, aut alba quos habet. Noſtra quoque corpora ipſorum vertuntur ſemper, que ſinè ullâ requie: nec erimus cras, quod fuimuſve, ſumuſve. Illa fuit dies, quâ tantùm ſemina, que primæ ſpes hominum habitavimus maternâ alvo. Natura admovit artifices manus: & noluit corpora condita viſceribus diſtentæ matris angi; que emiſit è domo in vacuas auras. Infans editus in lucem jacuit ſinè viribus: mox quadrupes, que tulit ſua membra ritu ferarum: paulatimque tremens, & nondum conſtitit firmo poplite, nervis adjutis aliquo conamine. Indè valens veloxque fuit, ſpatiumque juventæ tranſit, &, emerites quoque annis medii temporis, labitur per declive iter occiduæ ſenectæ.

NOTES.

53. *Ridet.*] Seems to ſmile. A Metaphor often uſed by the Sacred Writers.

Neque, &c.] For Leaves are very tender in the Spring, as the Bodies of Children are, without Strength and Firmneſs.

54. *Tranſit.*] Summer ſucceeds the Spring. *Pythagoras* enumerates the Viciſſitudes that happen throughout the Year, and deſcribes the four Seaſons of the Year; which in another Place are thus expreſſed.

Vere priùs flores, æſtu numerabis ariſtas,
Poma per autumnum, frigoribuſque nives.

Robuſtior.] The more adult Part of the Year.

55. *Fitque valens juvencis.*] And becomes a robuſt young Man.

Uberior.] More fruitful.

Æſtuat.] Is warm. A Metaphor taken from Men, whoſe Paſſions, in the Heat of Youth, are for the moſt Part ſo ſtrong and powerful, that they may, not improperly, be ſaid *æſtuare.*

57. *Excipit Autumnus.*] Autumn ſucceeds the Summer, which ſeems to repreſent a verging towards old Age.

59. *Sparſis canis.*] Having his Temples ſtrewed with grey Hairs; for the Temples firſt begin to grow grey.

60. *Senilis Hyems.*] Old Age is like Winter.

61. *Alba.*] Having grey Hairs.

62. *Noſtra.*] *Pythagoras* infers, that our Bodies are in a continual Mutation.

64 *Fuit illa dies.*] There was a Time when we were only Seeds.

65. *Spes.*] The Hope of Men.

Alvo.] In the Womb.

66. *Angi.*] To be confined, ſtraitened.

67. *Diſtentæ.*] Big bellied, ſtanding out.

68. *E que domo.*] Out of the Womb.

70 *Quadrupes.*] The Infant, which at firſt creeps on all fours like a Brute.

72. *Conamine.*] Some Support to lean upon.

74. *Emeritis annis.*] As being exhauſted, paſt the prime of Life and proper Vigour for Exertions of moſt Kinds. Hence thoſe are called *Milites emeriti*, who have ſerved a ſufficient Time in War, and ſo are diſcharged from further Service.

75. *Declive iter.*] The downward Path.

Senectæ.] Of old Age, which is the laſt Stage of Man's Life.

Hæc ſubruit, que demolitur robora prioris ævi: que ſenior Milon flet, cùm ſpectat illos lacertos inanes, pendere fluidos, qui fuerant ſimiles Herculeis, mole ſolidorum tororum. Que que Tyndaris flet, ut aſpexit aniles rugas in ſpeculo; & requirit ſecum, cur ſit bis rapta. Tempus edax rerum, tuque invidioſa vetuſtas, deſtruitis omnia: que conſumitis paulatim omnia vitiata dentibus ævi lentâ morte. Hæc quoque quæ vocamus elementa, non perſtant; que docebo, quas vices peragant (adhibete animos).

Subruit hæc ævi demoliturque prioris
Robora: fletque Milon ſenior, cùm ſpectat inanes
Illos, que fuerant ſolidorum mole tororum
Herculeis ſimiles, fluidos pendere lacertos.
Flet quoque, ut in ſpeculo rugas aſpexit aniles, 80
Tyndaris: & ſecum, cur ſit bis rapta, requirit.
Tempus edax rerum, tuque invidioſa vetuſtas,
Omnia deſtruitis: vitiataque dentibus ævi
Paulatim lentâ conſumitis omnia morte.
Hæc quoque non perſtant, quæ nos elementa vocamus:
Quaſque vices peragant, (animos adhibete) docebo.

NOTES.

76. *Subruit.*] Undermines.
Demoliturque.] Deſtroys.

77. *Milon.*] A Wreſtler of *Croton* of ſo great Strength, that he is reported to have killed a Bull with one Blow of his Fiſt, afterwards to have carried him a great way on his Shoulders without being weary, and laſt of all, to have eaten him quite up himſelf at one Meal. *Cicero* relates, that this Man being grown old, and ſeeing his Arms hang flabby, wept.

78. *Solidorum.*] Of ſtrong muſcular elaſticity.

79. *Fluidos.*] Flabby, looſe, feeble.

81. *Tyndaris.*] *Helen*, who was thought to be the Daughter of *Tyndarus*, but was really the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*. She was for her Beauty ſtolen away by *Theſeus*; but being reſtored, was married to *Menelaus*, and afterwards caried off by *Paris*.

81. *Requirit.*] *Helen* becoming deformed by old Age, might very well wonder, why ſhe was twice run away with.

82. *Tempus.*] An Apoſtrophe to Time.

83. *Dentibus ævi.*] Years are called the Teeth of Time, by which all Things may be ſaid to be devoured. He alludes to the Teeth of Wheels, by which the Hours are meaſured in Clocks.

84. *Lentia.*] Coming on ſlowly.

86. *Quas vices peragant.*] What Viciſſitudes they undergo. He ſhows that the Elements themſelves abide not in the ſame State. Theſe he makes four; two of which, *Earth* and *Water*, are heavy; and two, *Air* and *Fire*, are light.

FAB. IV. The Changes of the Elements, Water into Earth, Mountains into Vallies, and *vice verſa*.

The four Elements, from which all Things are generated, undergo a Tranſformation. For the Earth being diluted turns into Water, and again into Air. Fire being condenſed, is converted into Air, or Vapour, and that into Water, which paſſes into the Earth. Other Things are likewiſe altered much after the like Manner, which Time or Nature, after a Courſe of Mutation, compels to receive the ſame Forms they at firſt had.

Æternus mundus continet quatuor genitalia corpora. Duo ex illis, tellus atque unda ſunt onerosa, que feruntur in inferius ſua pondere: & totidem, aër, atque ignis purior aëre, carent gravitate:

QUatuor æternus genitalia corpora mundus
Continet. Ex illis duo ſunt onerosa, ſuoque
Pondere in inferius, tellus atque unda feruntur:
Et totidem gravitate carent: nulloque premente

NOTES.

1. *Quatuor genitalia corpora.*] Theſe are the Things which they call Elements or the four ſimple Bodies, as *Ariſtotle* would have it.

2. *Onerosa.*] Heavy.

4. *Totidem.*] Two.
Gravitate carent.] Are light.
Nulloque.] And of themſelves, notwithſtanding any Effort to the contrary, verſe, &c

Alta

Alta petunt, aër, atque aëre purior ignis.
Quæ quanquam ſpatio diſtant; tamen omnia fiunt
Ex ipſis; & in ipſa cadunt, reſolutaque tellus
In liquidas roreſcit aquas: tenuatas in auras
Aëraque humor abit: dempto quoque pondere rurſus
In ſuperos aër tenuiſſimus emicat ignes.
Indè retro redeunt: idemque retexitur ordo.
Ignis enim denſum ſpiſſatus in aëra tranſit;
Hic in aquas: tellus glomeratâ cogitur undâ.
Nec ſpecies ſua cuique manet: rerumque novatrix
Ex aliis alias reparat Natura figuras.
Nec perit in tanto quicquam (mihi credite) mundo;
Sed variat, faciemque novat: naſcique vocatur,
Incipere eſſe aliud, quàm quod fuit antè; morique,
Definere illud idem. Cùm ſint huc forſitan illa,
Hæc tranſlata illuc; ſummâ tamen omnia conſtant.
Nil equidem durare diu ſub imagine eâdem
Crediderim. Sic ad ferrum veniſtis ab auro
Secula. Sic toties verſa es, Fortuna locorum.
Vidi ego, quod fuerat quondam ſolidiſſima tellus,
Eſſe fretum. Vidi factas ex æquore terras:
Et procul à pelago conchæ jacuêre marinæ;
Et vetus inventa eſt in montibus anchora ſummis.
Quodque fuit campus, vallem decurſus aquarum
Fecit: & eluvie mons eſt deductus in æquor:
Eque paludosâ ſiccis humus aret arenis:
Quæque ſitim tulerant, ſtagnata paludibus hument
Hìc fontes Natura novos emiſit, at illic
Clauſit: & antiquis concuſſa tremoribus orbis
Flumina proſiliunt; aut excæcata reſidunt.

que petunt alta nullo premente, Quæ quanquam diſtant ſpatio; tamen omnia fiunt ex ipſis; & cadunt in ipſa, que tellus reſoluta roreſcit in liquidas aquas: humor tenuatus abit in auras aëraque quoque rurſus aër tenuiſſimus emicat in ſuperos ignes pondere dempto. Indè redeunt retro: idemque ordo retexitur. Ignis enim ſpiſſatus tranſit in denſum aëra; hic in aquas: tellus cogitur glomeratâ undâ. Nec ſua ſpecies manet cuique; que Natura novatrix rerum reparat alias figuras ex aliis. Nec quicquam perit in tanto mundo (credite mihi); ſed variat, que novat faciem: que vocatur naſci, incipere eſſe aliud, quàm quod fuiſſet ante; morique, illud idem definere, Cùm forſitan illa ſint tranſlata huc, hæc illuc; tamen omnia conſtant ſummâ. Equidem crediderim nil durare diu ſub eâdem imagine. Sic veniſtis ſecula ad ferrum ab auro. Sic Fortuna locorum toties es verſa. Ego vidi, quod fuerat quondam ſolidiſſima tellus, eſſe fretum. Vidi terras factas ex æquore: & marinæ conchæ jacuêre procul à pelago; & vetus anchora eſt inventa in ſummis montibus. Quæ decurſus aquarum fecit vallem, quod fuit campus, & mons eſt deductus in æquor eluvie: que humus aret ſiccis arenis è paludosâ: quæque tulerant ſitim, hument ſtagnata paludibus. Hìc natura emiſit novos fontes, at illìc clauſit: & flumina proſiliunt concuſſa antiquis tremoribus orbis: aut excæcata reſidunt.

NOTES.

6. *Fiunt.*] Are generated.

7. *Ex ipſis.*] The four Elements.

In ipſa cadunt.] Are reſolved into them again.

Reſolutaque.] The Poet endeavours to prove, that one Element paſſes into another. For the Earth is turned into Water, the Water into Air, the Air into Fire; and *vice verſâ*, Fire into Air, and Air into Water, and Water into Earth.

10. *In ſuperos ignes.*] Into the Æther, which ſtands higher up than any of the Elements.

Tenuiſſimus aër.] The thin Air.

11. *Retexitur.*] Again inverted.

13. *Hic.*] The Air.

Glomerata unda.] Water condenſed.

16. *Nec petit.*] For thoſe Things that ſeem to periſh, are turned again into one or other of the four Elements.

17. *Naſcique.*] The Poet elegantly deſcribes what it is to be born, and what is to die; for any Thing is ſaid to be born *(naſci)* when it begins to be ſomething that it was not before. And to die, *(mori)* when it ceaſes to be what it was before.

17. *Huc.*] Into this Body.

20. *Illuc.*] Into that Body.

21. *Imagine.*] Form, Figure, Shape.

22. *Ad ferrum.*] To the Iron Age.

Ab auro.] From the Golden Age. An Apoſtrophe to the Ages, concerning which, ſee *Lib.* I.

23. *Verſa.*] Changed.

24. *Vidi eſſe fretum.*] For where the *Sicilian* Sea is now, there was formerly Land.

26. *Conchæ, &c.*] From whence it is inferted, that it was once Sea.

29. *Eluvie.*] By a Deluge.

31. *Quæque.*] ſc. *Terra.*

Stagnata, &c.] Thoſe which were dry Places are now Marſhes, being made ſtanding Waters.

Hument.] Grow moiſt.

33. *Concuſſa tremoribus orbis.*] Shaken by Earthquakes.

FAB. V.

Pythagoras *shows that a River of* Lycia *was sometimes seen, and at other times not seen.*

Sic ubi Lycus est epotus terreno hiatu: exsistit procul hinc, que renascitur alio ore.

SIC ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu;
Existuit procul hinc, alioque renascitur ore.

NOTES.

1. *Sic, &c.*] He proves by various Examples, that many Rivers sometimes flow visibly, and sometimes disappear.

1. *Lycus.*] A River of *Asia.*
2. *Ore.*] The common reading is *Orbe*; which indeed is a very ancient one.

FAB. VI.

Erasinus *that was seen to flow in* Arcadia, *sometimes lies hid, being absorbed by the Earth.* Juno *however restored it again at* Argos.

Sic ingens Erasinus modò combibitur; modò lapsus gurgite redditur in Argolicis arvis.

SIC modò combibitur; tecto modò gurgite lapsus
Redditur Argolicis ingens Erasinus in arvis.

NOTE.

2. *Erasinus.*] A River of *Arcadia.*

FAB. VII.

Caicus, *a River of* Mysia, *flows now between other Banks than it did at first.*

Et ferunt Mysum Caïcum pœnituisse sui capitis que prioris ripæ nunc ire aliâ ripâ.

ET Mysum capitisque sui ripæque prioris
Pœnituisse ferunt, aliâ nunc ire, Caïcum.

NOTE.

1. *Mysum.*] A River of *Mysia*, which from being swallowed by the Earth, and the Course and Name thereby changed, was called *Caïcus.*

FAB. VIII.

Amenanus, *a River of* Sicily, *sometimes flows, and sometimes is dried up.*

Nec non Amenanus volvens Sicanias arenas, nunc fluit; interdùm aret fontibus suppressis.

NEC non Sicanias volvens Amenanus arenas
Nunc fluit; interdum suppressis fontibus aret.

NOTE.

1. *Amenanus.*] Is a River that washes *Catania.* It is mentioned by *Strabo.*]

FAB

FAB. IX.

The River Anigros *afforded a very agreeable Water to those who were thirsty; but after the Centaurs, who were wounded by the Arrows of* Hercules, *had washed their Blood in it, it became poisonous and offensive.*

ANTE bibebatur; nunc quas contingere nolis
Fundit Anigros aquas: postquam (nisi vatibus omnis
Eripienda fides) illic lavêre Bimembres
Vulnera, clavigeri quæ fecerat Herculis arcus.

Anigros antè bibebatur; nunc fundit aquas, quas nolis contingere: postquam (nisi omnis fides eripienda vatibus) Bimembres lavêre illic vulnera, quæ arcus clavigeri Herculis fecerat.

NOTES.

2. *Anigros.*] A River of *Peloponnesus.*
4. *Bimembres.*] The Centaurs, which were half Men and half Beasts.

FAB. X.

Hypanis, *a River of* Scythia, *contracted a saline Taste, though it was at first very sweet, from a Fountain of the same Country flowing into it.*

QUID? Non & Scythicis Hypanis de montibus ortus,
Qui fuerat dulcis, salibus vitiatur amaris?

Quid? Non & Hypanis ortus de Scythicis montibus, qui fuerat dulcis, vitiatur amaris salibus?

FAB. XI.

Antissa, Pharos, *and* Tyros, *were Islands of* Phœnica; *but are now joined to the Continent.*

FLuctibus ambitæ fuerant Antissa, Pharosque,
Et Phœnissa Tyros; quarum nunc insula nulla est.

Antissa, Pharosque, & Phœnissa Tyros fuerant ambitæ fluctibus; nulla quarum est nunc insula.

NOTES.

1. *Fluctibus.*] *Pythagoras* infers, that the continent proceeds from Islands, and Islands from the Continent. For *Antissa* was once an Island, *Pharos* an Island in *Egypt*, and *Tyros* was joined to *Phœnicia.*
1. *Ambitæ.*] Encompassed round.

FAB. XII.

The Leucades *were three Islands in the Sea, which formerly were forsaken by the Waves.* Zancle *also was once joined to* Italy, *but now is separated by the Sea.*

Veteres coloni habuêre Leucada continuam: nunc freta circuëunt. Zancle quoque dicitur fuisse juncta Italiæ: donec pontus abstulit confinia; & reppulit tellurem mediâ undâ.

LEucada continuam veteres habuêre coloni:
Nunc Freta circuëunt. Zancle quoque juncta fuisse
Dicitur Italiæ: donec confinia pontus
Abstulit; & mediâ tellurem reppulit undâ,

NOTES.

1. *Leucada.*] This was separated from the Continent by mere Labour.

2. *Zancle.*] This now is called *Messana.* See above, *Lib.* XIV, *ver.* 5.

FAB. XIII.

Helice *and* Buris, *Cities of* Achaia, *swallowed up by the Sea.*

Si quæras Helicen & Burin, Achaïdas urbes, invenies sub aquis: & nautæ solent ostendere oppida inclinata cum mœnibus mersis.

SI quæras Helicen, & Burin, Achaïdes urbes,
Invenies sub aquis: & adhuc ostendere nautæ
Inclinata solent cum mœnibus oppida mersis.

FAB. XIV.

A Mountain raised near the City Trœzena, *by the Eruption of Wind from the Earth.*

Est tumulus prope Pittheân Trœzena, arduus sinè ullis arboribus, quondam planissima area campi, nunc tumulus: nam (res horrenda relatu) fera vis ventorum, inclusa cæcis cavernis, cupiens exspirare aliquâ, luctataque diu frustra frui liberiore cœlo, cum nulla rima foret toto carcere, nec esset pervia flatibus, tumefecit extentam humum; seu spiritus oris solet tendere vesiculam, aut terga direpta bicorni capro. Ille tumor permansit loco; & habet speciem alti collis; quæ induruit longo ævo.

EST prope Pitthêan tumulus Trœzena, sinè ullis
Arduus arboribus, quondam planissima campi
Area, nunc tumulus: nam (res horrenda relatu)
Vis fera ventorum, cæcis inclusa cavernis,
Exspirare aliquà cupiens, luctataque frustra
Liberiore frui cœlo, cùm carcere rima
Nulla foret toto, nec pervia flatibus esset,
Extentam tumefecit humum: seu spiritus oris
Tendere vesiculum solet, aut direpta bicorni
Terga capro. Tumor ille loco permansit; & alti
Collis habet speciem: longoque induruit ævo.

NOTES.

1. *Pittheân.*] The Country of *Pittheus*, the Father of *Æthra*. *Trœzen* is a City of *Peloponnesus*.

3. *Horrenda.*] Wonderous.

4. *Vis fera.*] The dreadful Violence.
Cæcis.] Dark.

5. *Aliquà.*] By some way.
Luctata.] Having struggled hard.

7. *Flatibus.*] To the blowing out of the Wind.

8. *Cœu.*] As.

9. *Direpta.*] A Periphrasis of the Skin of a Goat.

FAB.

FAB. XV.

Ammon, *a Fountain in* Africa, *grows hot at the rising and setting of the Sun; but soon after becomes cold like other Water.*

PLurima cùm subeant, audita aut cognita vobis,
Pauca super referam. Quid? Non & lympha figuras
Datque capitque novas? Medio tua, corniger Ammon,
Unda die gelida est: ortûque obitûque calescit.

Cùm plurima subeant in mentem *audita aut cognita vobis, referam pauca super. Quid? Non & lympha datque capitque novas figuras? Corniger Ammon, tua unda est gelida medio die; que calescit ortu obitûque.*

NOTES.

1. *Subeant.*] Come into my Mind.

3. *Corniger.*] *Jupiter* in the Shape of a Ram is worshipped in *Libya* for this Reason, because when *Bacchus* led his Army through the Deserts of *Libya*, and wanting Water for his Men to quench their Thirst, he called upon his Father for Help. A Ram immediately met him, which he followed, and was conducted by it to a very clear Fountain of Water. Therefore, in Memory of so great a Benefit, he built a very magnificent Temple, where *Jupiter* was worshipped under the Form of a Ram. This Fountain being cold in the Day-time, grows hot in the Night. Of this Fountain, besides *Curtius*, *Lucretius* speaks, *Lib* VI.

Esse apud Hammonis fanum, fons luce diurnâ
Frigidus: & calidus nocturno tempore fertur.

FAB. XVI.

When the Moon is in the Decrease, Wood being sprinkled with the Waters of Athamanis, *a Fountain of* Thessaly, *is kindled by it.*

ADmotis Athamanis aquis accendere lignum
Narratur; minimos cùm Luna recessit in orbes.

Athamanis narratur accendere lignum aquis admotis; cùm Luna recessit in minimos orbes.

FAB. XVII.

There is a River near Ciconæ, *of which whoever drinks, is turned into a Stone.*

FLumen habent Cicones, quod potum saxea reddit
Viscera: quod tactis inducit marmora rebus.

Cicones habent flumen, quod potum reddit viscera saxea, quod inducit marmora rebus tactis.

NOTE.

1. *Cicones.*] A People of *Thrace*.

FAB. XVIII.

Crathis *and* Sybaris, *Rivers of* Greece, *turn Hair of a Golden Colour.*

CRathis, & huic Sybaris, nostris conterminus arvis,
Electro similes faciunt auroque capillos.

Crathis & Sybaris conterminus huic nostris arvis, faciunt capillos similes electro auroque.

FAB.

FAB. XIX.

Salmacis, *a Fountain in* Caria, *by the uſe of its Water, internally or externally, changes both Bodies and Minds.*

Quodque eſt magìs mirum, ſunt liquores qui valent mutare non corpora tantùm verùm animos. Cui non eſt auditæ Salmacis obſcœnæ unda?

QUodque magìs mirum eſt, ſunt qui non corpora tantum,
Verum animos etiam valeant mutare, liquores.
Cui non audita eſt obſcœnæ Salamacis unda?

NOTES.

3. *Salmacis.*] Of the wonderful Efficacy of this Fountain, ſee *Lib.* IV. *Fab.* ii.

FAB. XX.

There is a Lake in* Æthiopia, *the Water of which either makes Men mad, or throws them into a hard ſleep.

Æthiopeſque lacus? quos ſi quis hauſit faucibus, aut furit; aut patitur ſoporem mirum gravitate.

ÆThiopeſque lacus? quos ſi quis faucibus hauſit,
Aut furit; aut mirum patitur gravitate ſoporem.

FAB. XXI.

Clitorius, *a Fountain in* Arcadia, *cauſes a loathing of Wine, into which* Melampus *the Son of* Amithaon, *having cured the* Prœtides *of Madneſs, is reported at laſt to have thrown the Medicines he had uſed for that Purpoſe.*

Quicunque levârit ſitim de Clitorio fonte fugit vina; que abſtemius gaudet meris undis: ſeu eſt vis in aquâ, contraria callido vino: ſive quod indigenæ memorant, natus Amithaone, poſtquam eripit attonitas Prœtides furiis per carmen & herbas; miſit purgamina mentis in illas aquas: odiumque meri permanſit in undis.

CLitorio quicunque ſitim de fonte levârit
Vina fugit: gaudetque meris abſtemius undis;
Seu vis eſt in aquâ calido contraria vino:
Sive, quod indigenæ memorant, Amithaone natus,
Prœtidas attonitas poſtquam per carmen & herbas
Eripuit furiis; purgamina mentis in illas
Miſit aquas: odiumque meri permanſit in undis.

NOTES.

2. *Abſtemius.*] Sober, abſtaining from Wine. The Ancients called Wine *Temetum*, thence comes *Temulentus*, a drunken Perſon, and the Preposition *abs* being prefixed, makes *Abſtemius.*

4. *Indigenæ.*] The Natives.

4. *Amithaone natus.*] *Melampus* the Phyſician, the Son of *Amithaon*, reſtored the Daughters of *Prœtus*, who were mad, to their Senſes. And, as our Poet will have it, threw afterwards his Medicines into the Fountain *Clitoria*, which gave them that Quality.

FAB. XXII.

Lynceſtius, *a River of* Thrace, *has a contrary Effect; for they who taſte of its Waters become intoxicated, as if made drunk with Wine.*

Amnis Lynceſtius fluit diſpar huic effectu, quem quicunque traxit gutture parum moderato: titubat haud aliter quàm ſi bibiſſet mera vina.

HUIC fluit effectu diſpar Lynceſtius amnis,
Quem quicunq; parùm moderato gutture traxit:
Haud aliter titubat, quàm ſi mera vina bibiſſet.

FAB.

FAB. XXIII.

It is reported that there are Waters in Arcadia, *near the City* Pheneos *which being drank in the Night are hurtful; but are harmleſs in the Day-Time.*

EST locus Arcadiæ (Pheneon dixêre priores)
Ambiguis ſuſpectus aquis, quas nocte timeto:
Nocte nocent potæ. Sinè noxâ luce bibuntur.

Eſt locus Arcadiæ (prieres dixêre Pheneon) ſuſpectus ambiguis aquis, quas timeto nocte: potæ nocte nocent, Bibuntur ſinè noxâ luce.

FAB. XXIV.

The Iſland Ortygia *was formerly moveable. The Rocks* Symplegades, *that run out into the Sea, were alſo moved by the Wind; but are now firmly fixed on ſolid Foundations.*

SIC alias aliaſque lacus & flumina vires
Concipiunt. Tempuſque fuit, quo navit in undis,
Nunc ſedet Ortygie. Timuit concurſibus Argo
Undarum ſparſas Symplegadas eliſarum;
Quæ nunc immotæ perſtant, ventiſque reſiſtunt.

Sic lacus & flumina concipiunt alias aliaſque vires. Que tempus fuit quo Ortygie navit in undis, nunc ſedet. Argo timuit Symplegadas ſparſas concurſibus undarum eliſarum, quæ nunc perſtant immotæ, que reſiſtunt ventis.

NOTES.

2. *Quo navit.*] The Iſland *Ortygia*, which is alſo called *Delos*, uſed to float.

3. *Argo.*] The Ship in which *Jaſon* with his *Argonauts* ſailed to *Colchos*, to fetch away the golden Fleece. See *Lib.* VII. *ver.* 1.

3. *Symplegadas.*] Called alſo *Cyaneæ*. Theſe are Iſlands or Rocks at the Entrance of the *Euxine* Sea, that ſeem to daſh one againſt another. So called from συμπλήττω to hit or daſh againſt.

FAB. XXV.

Ætna, a burning Mountain of Sicily, *formerly was frozen.*

NEC, quæ ſulfureis ardet fornacibus, Ætna
Ignea ſemper erit: neque enim fuit ignea ſemper.
Nam ſive eſt animal tellus, & vivit, habetque
Spiramenta locis flammam exhalantia multis:
Spirandi mutare vias, quotieſque movetur,
Has finire poteſt, illas apperire cavernas:
Sive leves imis venti cohibentur in antris;
Saxaque cum ſaxis, & habentem ſemina flammæ
Materiem jactant, ea concipit ictibus ignem.
Antra relinquentur ſedatis frigida ventis:
Sive bitumineæ rapiunt incendia vires,
Luteave exiguis areſcunt ſulfura fumis;

Nec Ætna, quæ ardet ſulfuries fornacibus, ſemper erit ignea: neque enim fuit ſemper ignea: Nam ſive tellus eſt animal, & vivit, habetque ſpiramina exhalantia flammam multis locis; poteſt mutare vias ſpirandi, quotieſque movetur, poteſt finire has, aperire illas cavernas: ſive leves venti cohibentur in imis antris; que jactant ſaxa cum ſaxis & materiem habentem ſemina flammæ, ea concipit ignem ictibus. Antra relinquentur frigida ventis ſedatis: ſive bitumineæ vires rapiunt incendia, luteave ſulfura areſcunt exiguis fumis;

Nempè

nempè ubi terra non dabit cibos, que pinguia alimenta flammæ, viribus abſumptis per longum ævum, que ſuum nutrimen deerit edaci naturæ; illa non feret famem: deſertaque deſeret ignes.

Nempè ubi terra cibos alimentaque pinguia flammæ
Non dabit, abſumptis per longum viribus ævum,
Naturæque ſuum nutrimen deerit edaci;
Non feret illa famem: deſertaque deſeret ignes.

FAB. XXVI.

In Pallene, *a northern Country, Men are reported to be turned into Birds, on being nine Times plunged into the* Tritonian *Lake.*

Fama eſt viros eſſe in Hyperboreâ Pallene: qui ſoleant velari corpora levibus plumis, cùm ſubiêre Tritoniacam paludem novies.

ESSE viros fama eſt in Hyperboreâ Pallente:
Qui ſoleant levibus velari corpora plumis;
Cùm Tritoniacam novies ſubiêre paludem.

NOTES.

3. *Hyperboreâ.*] Northern. *Pallene.*] A City of *Thrace.*

3. *Tritoniacam.*] A Marſh, from whence *Pallas* is called *Tritonia.*

FAB. XXVII.

The Women of Scythia, *ſprinkling their Bodies with Poiſons, transform themſelves into Birds.*

Equidem haud credo; quoque Scythides memorantur, ſparſæ membra veneno, exercere eoſdem artes.

HAUD equidem credo: ſparſæ quoque membra veneno
Exercere artes Scythides memorantur eaſdem

FAB. XXVII.

Bees are bred out of the putrid Bowels of Calves, which Ariſtæus *is reported to have diſcovered by Experience.*

Tamen ſi qua fides eſt adhibenda probatis rebus; nonne vides, quæcunque corpora tabuerint morâ fluidove calore, verti in parva animalia? I quoque, obrue delectos mactatos tauros; res eſt cognita uſu: florilegæ apes naſcuntur de putri viſcere: quæ colunt rura more parentum: que favent operi; que laborant in ſpem.

SI qua fides rebus tamen eſt adhibenda probatis
Nonne vides, quæcunque mora fluidove calore
Corpora tabuerint, in parva animalia verti?
I quoque, delectos mactatos obrue tauros;
Cognita res uſu: de putri viſcere paſſim
Florilegæ naſcuntur apes: quæ more parentum
Rura colunt: operique favent; in ſpemque laborant,

NOTES.

1. *Probatis rebus.*] Undoubted Experience.

3. *Tabuerint.*] Become corrupted.

4. *Obrue, &c.*] Cover ſlain Oxen with Earth: For from them, as *Virgil* writes in his IVth *Georg.* Bees are produced. This Method *Proteus* teaches *Ariſtæus, Faſt.* I.

Obrue mactati corpus tellure juvenci.
Quod potis à nobis obrutus ille dabit.
Juſſo facit paſtor, fervent examina putri.
De bove; mille animas una necata dedit.

5. *Uſu.*] By Experience.

De putri viſcere.] From corrupted Fleſh.

7. *Rura colunt.*] Inhabit the Fields, being employed in gathering Dew from Flowers.

In ſpem.] In Hopes of enjoying the future Honey of the new Hive.

FAB.

FAB. XXIX.

It is reported, that Hornets are bred from the putrid Flesh of Horses.

PRessus humo bellator equus crabronis origo est.

Bellator equus pressus humo est origo crabronis.

FAB. XXX.

The Claws of a Crab-Fish, when set in the Earth, will produce Scorpions.

COncava littoreo si demas brachia cancro;
Cætera supponas terræ; de parte sepultâ
Scorpius exibit: caudâque minabitur uncâ.

Si demas concava brachia littoreo cancro; supponas cætera terræ; scorpius exibit de sepultâ parte: que minabitur uncâ caudâ.

NOTE.

Our Poet has here, and in some preceding Fables, introduced the second Part of the *Pythagorean* Philosophy, which endeavours to account for those surprising Phænomena and Revolutions that happen in the Course of Nature.—Some, indeed, are true; many of them are founded on Mistake, or false Report, though agreeable to the Philosophy of that Time; but most of them are the Invention of Fancy, and the Offspring of poetic Fiction. Of this latter Sort is the Fable of the River of *Thrace* turning Men into Birds; of Fountains kindling Wood, and changing the Colour of Hair; and the ridiculous Transformation of the Women of *Scythia* by Poison.——But that Bees spring from the putrefied Bowels of Calves, that Serpents arise from human Marrow, and that the *Phœnix* is produced from her own Ashes, a better Experience, and more reasonable Philosophy have proved these Particulars to be without Foundation.

FAB. XXXI.

Silk-Worms, which spin their Threads upon Leaves, are turned into Butterflies.

QUæque solent canis frondes intexere filis
Agrestes tineæ, (res observata colonis)
Ferali mutant cum papilione figuram.

Que agrestes tineæ, quæ solent intexere frondes canis filis, (res observata colonis) mutant figuram cum ferali papilione.

NOTES.

2. *Tineæ.*] Butterflies appear in a threefold Form, before they are come to their full Perfection: When the Spring is approaching, a little Worm is produced from the Egg, which is called *Eruca* (a Canker-Worm), this sticks to the Leaves of Trees or Herbs, and feeds upon them; one Species of these are called Silk-Worms, and feed only on the Leaves of the Mulberry-Tree. These Caterpillars afterwards turn into *Aurelias* or *Chrysalides*; being covered with a Skin of a golden Colour, until they have got Wings, Feet, and other Members of a just Proportion; after which this Covering or Skin breaks, and out comes a winged Caterpillar fit for Generation. For as long as it continues under the Form of a Canker-Worm, or of an *Aurelia*, it is imperfect, as a *Fœtus* is in the Womb of Animals.

2. *Observata.*] That has been observed, taken Notice of.

FAB. XXXII.

Frogs are produced from Mud without Feet, which soon after grow by swimming.

Limus habet semina generantia virides ranas: & generat truncas pedibus: mox dat crura apta natando. Utque eadem sint apta longis saltibus; posterior mensura superat priores partes.

SEmina limus habet virides generantia ranas:
Et generat truncas pedibus: mox apta natando
Crura dat. Utque eadem sint longis saltibus apta,
Posterior partes superat mensura priores.

FAB. XXXIII.

Bears bring forth a Lump of Flesh, and by licking reduce it to a proper Shape.

Nec catulus, quem ursa reddidit recenti partu est aliquid sed caro malè viva; mater fingit in artus lambendo, & reducit in formam quantam ipsa capit.

NEC catulus partu, quem reddidit ursa recenti
Sed malè viva caro est: lambendo mater in artus
Fingit, & in formam, quantam capit ipsa, reducit.

FAB. XXXIV.

Bees, at first, like Worms, are mere Bodies, but afterwards receive their Feet and Wings.

Nonne vides fœtus melliferarum apium, quos sexangula cera tegit, nasci corpora sine membris, & assumere seroſque pedes seraſque pennas?

NOnne vides, quos cera tegit sexangula, fœtus
Melliferarum apium sinè membris corpora nasci,
Et seroſque pedes, seraſque assumere pennas?

FAB. XXXV.

Peacocks, which are under the Tutelage of Juno; *the Eagle of* Jupiter; *the Doves of* Venus; *and all other Birds are produced from the middle Part of the Egg, called the Yolk.*

Quis putaret posse, ni sciret fieri, volucrem Junonis, quæ portat sidera cauda, armigerumque Jovis, Cythereïadasque columbas, & omne genus avium fieri è mediis partibus ovi:

JUnonis volucrem, quæ caudâ sidera portat,
Armigerumque Jovis, Cythereïadasque columbas,
Et genus omne avium, mediis è partibus ovi
Ni sciret fieri, fieri quis posse putaret?

NOTES.

1. *Volucrem Junonis.*] A Peacock.
2. *Armigerumque Jovis.*] An Eagle.
Cythereïadasque.] Doves dedicated to *Venus*.
3. *Mediis, &c.*] Of the Yolk, rather Sperm, adhering to the Yolk.

FAB. XXXVI.

Snakes are produced from human Marrow in Sepulchres.

SUnt qui cùm clauſo putrefacta eſt ſpina ſepulchro,
Mutari credant humanas angue medullas.
Hæc tamen ex aliis ducunt primordia rebus.

Sunt qui credant humanas medullas mutari argue, cùm ſpina eſt putrefacta clauſo ſepulchro. Tamen ducunt hæc primordia ex aliis rebus.

NOTE.

3. *Primordia.*] Their Origin.

FAB. XXXVII.

The Phœnix *in* Aſſyria, *when grown old makes up its Neſt of Perfumes, and expires in the aromatic Bed. Another riſes from its Aſhes, which having acquired Strength, carries the Parent Neſt to the Temple of the Sun, and buries it in the ſacred Porch.*

UNA eſt, quæ reparet, ſeque ipſa reſeminet ales.
Aſſyrii Phœnica vocant. Nec fruge, neque herbis,
Sed thuris lachrymis, & ſucco vivit amomi.
Hæc ubi quinque ſuæ complevit ſecula vitæ,
Ilicis in ramis, tremulæve cacumine palmæ,
Unguibus & pando nidum ſibi conſtruit ore.
Quò ſimul ac caſias, & nardi lenis ariſtas,
Quaſſaque cum fulvâ ſubſtravit cinnama myrrhâ;
Se ſupèr imponit: finitque in odoribus ævum.
Indè ferunt, totidem qui vivere debeat annos
Corpore de patrio parvum Phœnica renaſci.
Cùm dedit huic ætas vires; onerique ferendo eſt,
[Ponderibus nidi ramos levat arboris altæ:]
Fertque pius cunaſque ſuas, patriumque ſepulchrum;
Perque leves auras Hyperionis urbe potitus
Ante fores ſacras Hyperionis æde reponit.

Una ales eſt, quæ reparet, quæ ipſa reſeminet ſe. Aſſyrii vocant Phœnica. Nec vivit fruge, neque herbis, ſed lachrymis thuris, & ſucco amomi. Ubi hæc complevit quinque ſecula ſuæ vitæ, conſtruit nidum ſibi unguibus & pando ore, in ramis ilicis, ve cacumine tremulæ palmæ. Quò ſimul ac ſubſtravit caſias & ariſtas lenis nardi, quaſſaque cinnama cum fulvâ myrrhâ; imponit ſe ſupèr: finitque ævum in odoribus. Indè ferunt parvum Phœnica renaſci de patrio corpore, qui debeat vivere totidem annos. Cùm ætas dedit vires huic, quæ eſt ferendo ceteri, (levat ramos altæ arboris ponderibus nidi:) quæ pius ferat ſuas cunas, patriumque ſepulchrum; quæ potitus urbe Hyperionis per leves auras, reponit ante ſacras fores æde Hyperionis.

NOTES.

2. *Phœnica.*] It ſeems to have been called *Phœnix* from its purple Colour.

4. *Hæc, &c.*] It lives 500 Years. Concerning its Age *Auſonius* ſays,

Hos (homines) *novies ſuperat vivendo garrula cornix,*
Et quater egreditur cornicis ſæcula cervus:
Alipedem cervum ter vincit corvus, & illum
Multiplicat novies Phœnix reparabilis ales.

But whatſoever either Orators of the beſt Characters, or Poets have written of the wonderful Reſurrection of the *Phœnix* is nothing but mere Fable.

7. *Caſias.*] *Caſſia*, and *Spikenard* are ſweet ſmelling Shrubs growing in *Arabia*.

9. *Ævum.*] The Life.

13. *Levat.*] She lightens, eaſes. *Heinſius* leaves out this Verſe.

15. *Hyperionis, &c.*] *Heliopolis*, a City in *Egypt*. The former Line, and the three Lines following, have perhaps been interpolated by ſome ſtrange Hand. *Heinſius* concludes the Hiſtory of the *Phœnix* in twelve Lines, he rejects the Verſe included within the Crotchets and the following. But with due Deference to ſo great a Man, I think the Hiſtory would be lame without theſe four Verſes. For it is a common Thing with *Ovid*, to relate all Things that relate to any Deity, and may any Way conduce to illuſtrate his Fable, which theſe Verſes, that ſet forth the Piety of the *Phœnix*, evidently do.

FAB.

FAB. XXXVIII.

The Hyæna *of a Female becomes a Male.*

Tamen ſi aliquid miræ novitatis eſt in iſtis; miremur Hyænam alternare vices, & fœmina quæ modò paſſa eſt marem tergo, nunc eſſe marem.

SI tamen eſt aliquid miræ novitatis in iſtis;
Alternare vices, & quæ modò fœmina tergo
Paſſa marem eſt, nunc eſſe marem miremur Hyænam.

NOTE.

2. *Alternare vices.*] To change every other Year; that is, one Time to be a Male, and another to be a Female. But this is a ridiculous Story.

FAB. XXXIX.

The Cameleon *is fed with the Air and Wind, and makes whatſoever he comes in contact with of his own Colour.*

Id quoque animal quod nutritur ventis & aurâ, protinus aſſimulat tactu quoſcunque colores.

ID quoque, quod ventis animal nutritur & aurâ,
Protinus aſſimulat tactu quoſcunque colores.

NOTE.

1. *Id animal.*] The *Cameleon.*

FAB. XL.

Lynxes, *which are under the Patronage of* Bacchus, *turn their Urine into Gems.*

India victa racemifero Baccho dedit Lyncas; è quibus (ut memorant) quicquid veſica remiſit vertitur in lapides; & congelat aëre tacto.

VICTA racemifero Lyncas dedit India Baccho:
E quibus (ut memorant) quicquid veſica remiſit
Vertitur in lapides; & congelat aëre tacto.

NOTE.

2. *Quicquid, &c.*] The Urine of the *Lynxes.*

FAB. XLI.

Coral, which is a Stone, is ſoft while under the Water, but when out of it, grows hard.

Sic & coralium, quo tempore primùm contigit auras, dureſcit: fuit tamen mollis herba ſub undis.

SIC & Coralium, quo primùm contigit auras
Tempore dureſcit: mollis fuit herba ſub undis.

FAB. XLII.

Nations and Empires undergo their Viciſſitudes by the Will of the Gods.

Dies deſeret, & Phœbus tinget anhelos equos in alto, æquore ante quàm conſequar dictis omnia

DEſeret antè dies, & in alto Phœbus anhelos
Æquore tinget equos, quàm conſequar omnia dictis

NOTE.

2. *Quam, &c.*] Than I ſhall be able to recite the many Objects in Nature, ſubject to Changes.

In

In ſpecies tranſlata novas. Sic tempora verti
Cernimus, atque illas aſſumere robora gentes;
Concidere has. Sic magna fuit cenſûque viriſque
Perque decem potuit tantum dare ſanguinis annos,
Nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas,
Et pro divitiis tumulos oſtendit avorum.
[Clara fuit Sparte: magnæ viguêre Mycenæ;
Necnon Cecropiæ; necnon Amphionis arces.
Vile ſolum Sparte eſt: altæ cecidêre Mycenæ.
Oedipodioniæ quid ſunt niſi fabula Thebæ?
Quid Pandioniæ reſtant niſi nomen Athenæ?]

tranſlata in novas ſpecies. Sic cernimus tempora verti, atque illas gentes aſſumere robora; has concidere. Sic Troja fuit magna cenſûque viriſque, que potuit dare tantum ſanguinis per decem annos, nunc tantummodo humilis oſtendit veteres ruinas, & tumulos avorum pro divitiis. [Sparte fuit clara e magnæ Mycenæ viguêre: necnon Cecropiæ; necnon Arces Amphionis. Sparte eſt vile ſolum: altæ Mycenæ cecidêre. Quid ſunt Oedipodoniæ Thebæ niſi fabula? Quid Pandioniæ Athenæ reſtant niſi nomen?]

NOTES.

5. *Cenſûque viriſque.*] In Wealth and Inhabitants.

9. *Sparte.*] Called alſo *Lacedæmon*, a City of *Peloponneſus*.

Mycenæ.] A City of *Peloponneſus*.

10. *Cecropiæ.*] *Athens*, the Founder of which was *Cecrops*.

Arces.] *Thebes* built by *Amphion*.

12. *Oedipodioniæ.*] Where *Oedipus* reigned.

13. *Pandioniæ.*] Where *Pandion* reigned. *Heinſius* leaves out theſe five Verſes; and with good Reaſon, for they interrupt the Argument, by which the Poet is about to prove, that *Rome* was raiſed out of the Ruins of *Troy*. And beſides, it is an Error to have *Sparta* mentioned twice, and that *Athens* flouriſhed in the Time of *Pythagoras*.

FAB. XLIII. The Foundation of *Rome* from the Ruin of *Troy*.

Helenus *the Son of* Priam, *foretold* Æneas, *doubtful of his future Fate, that a City ſhould riſe from the Ruins of* Troy, *which in Time would become the Miſtreſs of the World; and that a continual Succeſſion of Heroes ſhould ſpring from his Loins, which would dignify his Race, and do Honour to his Name.* Pythagoras *draws an Argument from hence, in favour of his Doctrine, and exhorts his Hearers to Abſtinence from animal Food.*

NUNC quoque Dardaniam fama eſt conſurgere Romam:
Appenninigenæ quæ proxima Tybridis undis
Mole ſub ingenti rerum fundamina ponit.
Hæc igitur formam creſcendo mutat; & olim
Immenſi caput orbus erit. Sic dicere vates
Faticinaſque ferunt ſortes; quantùmque recordor

Nunc quoque fama eſt Dardaniam Romam conſurgere: quæ proxima undis Apenninigenæ Tybridis ponit fundamina rerum ſub ingenti mole. Hæc igitur mutat formam creſcendo; & olim erit caput immenſi orbis. Ferunt vates faticinaſque ſortes dicere ſic: quantùmque recordor,

NOTES.

1. *Nunc.*] *Pythagoras* purſues his Argument, that all Things are in continual Motion and ſubject to Viciſſitude, by the Example of the City of *Rome*, which then was mightily on the Increaſe.

Dardaniam.] *Rome* built by *Romulus*, which derived its Deſcent from the *Dardans* or *Trojans*, once called the Queen of Cities, and Head, not only of all *Italy*, but of the whole known World.

2. *Appenninigenæ.*] *Apennine*, a Mountain in the Eaſt of *Italy*.

5. *Vates.*] The Sibyls.

6. *Faticinaſque ſortes.*] Fate predicting Oracles.

Quantùmque.] *Pythagoras* affirms, that he remembers very well what happened in the Time of the *Trojan* War, when he was *Euphorbus*.

Helenus Priamides dixerat Æneæ flenti, dubioque ſalutis, cùm Trojana res labaret; Nate Dea, ſi habes præſagia noſtræ mentis ſatis nota; Troja non cadet tota te ſoſpite. Flamma ferrumque dabunt iter tibi. Ibis; & feres rapta Pergama unà: donec externum arvum amicius patrio contingat Trojæque, tibique. Et jam cerno Phrygios nepotes debere urbem; quanta nec eſt, nec erit, nec viſa prioribus annis. Alii proceres efficient *hanc potentem per longa ſecula, ſed natus de ſanguine Iüli efficiet dominam rerum. Quo, cùm tellus erit uſa, Æthereæ ſedes fruentur: cœlumque erit exitus illi. Memor mente refero Helenum eciniſſe hæc Penatigero Æneæ: que lætor cognata mœnia creſcere, & Pelaſgos viciſſe utiliter Phrygibus. Tamen ne exſpatiemur longè, equis oblitis tendere ad metam; cœlum, & quodcunque eſt ſub illo, immutat formas, telluſque, & quicquid in illâ. Nos quoque, pars mundi (quoniam non ſumus ſolùm corpora, verùm etiam volucres animæ, que poſſumus ire in ferinas domos, que condi in pectora pecudum) ſinamus corpora; quæ poſſint habuiſſe animas parentum, aut fratrum, aut junctorum nobis aliquo fœdere, aut certè hominum, eſſe tuta & honeſta: neve cumulemur viſcera Thyeſteis menſis.*

Priamides Helenus flenti, dubioque ſalutis,
Dixerat Æneæ, cùm res Trojana labaret;
Nate Deâ, ſi nota ſatis præſagia noſtræ
Mentis habes; non tota cadet te ſoſpite Troja.
Flamma tibi ferrumque dabunt iter. Ibis; & unà
Pergama rapta feres: donec Trojæque, tibique
Externum patrio contingat amicius arvum.
Urbem, & jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes;
Quanta nec eſt, nec erit, nec viſa prioribus annis.
Hanc alii proceres per ſecula longa potentem,
Sed dominam rerum de ſanguine natus Iüli
Efficiet. Quo, cùm tellus erit uſa, fruentur
Æthereæ ſedes: cœlumque erit exitus illi.
Hæc Helenum ceciniſſe Penatigero Æneæ.
Mente memor refero: cognataque mœnia lætor
Creſcere; & utiliter Phrygibus viciſſe Pelaſgos.
Ne tamen oblitis ad metam tendere longè
Exſpatiemur equis; cœlum, & quodcunque ſub illo eſt,
Immutat formas, telluſque, & quicquid in illâ eſt,
Nos quoque pars mundi, (quoniam non corpora ſolùm,
Verùm etiam volucres animæ ſumus, inque ferinas
Poſſumus ire domos, pecudumque in pectora condi)
Corpora, quæ poſſint animas habuiſſe parentum,
Aut fratrum, aut aliquo junctorum fœdere nobis,
Aut hominum certè, tuta eſſe, & honeſta ſinamus:
Neve Thyeſteis cumulemur viſcera menſis.

NOTES.

7. *Priamides.*] *Helenus*, the Son of *Priam*, who was a great Prophet.

8. *Res Trojana.*] The *Trojan* Empire tottered, and was in Danger of falling.

14. *Debere.*] Owe. They were under an Obligation to build a City; the Fates having ſo decreed.

16. *Alii proceres.*] Various illuſtrious Men. firſt Kings, then Conſuls, &c. by whom *Rome* was governed.

Per ſecula.] For 700 Years.

19. *Natus Iüli.*] The Poet paſſes a Compliment on *Cæſar Octavius Auguſtus*, who was the Son of *Julius Cæſar* by Adoption; and he traces back his Mother's Deſcent to *Aſcanius*, the Son of *Æneas*, who was ſir-named *Iulus*.

20. *Penatigero.*] Carrying the *Penates*. *Dardanus* carried the *Penates* from *Samothracia* into *Phrygia*; *Æneas* carried them out of *Phrygia* into *Italy*.

22. *Utiliter.*] The Meaning is, that the *Greeks* overcame the *Trojans*, to their great utility; ſo that the Loſs of the City of *Troy* turned to the Advantage of the *Trojans*, as *Rome* roſe out of its Aſhes.

23. *Ad metam.*] To the Goal. A Metaphor taken from a Race.

24. *Exſpatiemur longè.*] That I may not expatiate too far.

27. *Volucres.*] Light and ſwift. There is nothing ſwifter than the Mind.

Inque domos ferinas.] Into the Bodies of wild Beaſts.

32. *Thyeſteis.*] *Atreus* and *Thyeſtes* were the Sons of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*. They received the Kingdom from their Father, on the Condition of reigning by Turns, one one Year, and the other the other Year. But they diſagreed, and made War on each other. *Thyeſtes*, that he might get into his Power the golden *Fleece*, in which the Fate of the Kingdom conſiſted, ſeduced *Ærope*, the Wife of *Atreus*, and had children by her; which when *Atreus* heard, having overcome him in War, he baniſhed him to *Mycene*. But not content with that, he recalled him, pretending to be reconciled;

Quàm malè conſueſcit, quàm ſe parat ille cruori
Impius humano; vituli qui guttura cultro
Rumpit; & immotas præbet mugitibus aures;
Aut qui vagitus ſimiles puerilibus hœdum
Edentem jugulare poteſt; aut alite veſci,
Cui dedit ipſe cibos! Quantùm eſt, quod deſit in iſtis
Ad plenum facinus! Quò tranſitus indè paratur!
Bos aret; aut mortem ſenioribus imputet annis:
Horriferum contra Borean ovis arma miniſtret,
Ubera dent ſaturæ manibus preſſanda capellæ.
Retia cum pedices, laqueoſque, arteſque doloſas
Tollite: nec volucrem viſcatâ falliite virgâ;
Nec formidatis cervos eludite pinnis:
Nec celate cibis uncos fallacibus hamos.
Perdite, ſi qua nocent. Verùm hæc quoque perdite tantùm.
Ora vacent epulis: alimentaque congrua carpant.

Quàm malè conſueſcit, quàm impius ille parat ſe humano cruori; qui rumpit vituli guttura cultro; & præbet immotas aures mugitibus! Aut qui poteſt jugulare hœdum edentem vagitus ſimiles puerilibus; aut veſci alite, cui ipſe dedit cybos! Quantùm eſt, quod deſit in iſtis, ad plenum facinus! Quò tranſitus indè paratur! Bos aret; aut imputet mortem ſenioribus annis: ovis miniſtret arma contra horriferam Borean, ſaturæ capellæ dent ubera preſſanda manibus. Tollite retia cum pedicis, laqueos, que doloſas artes: nec fallite volucrem viſcatâ virgâ: nec eludite cervos formidatis pinnis: nec celate uncos hamos fallacibus cibis. Si qua animalia *nocent, perdite* ea. *Verùm quoque tantùm perdite hæc. Ora vacent epulis, que carpant congrua alimenta.*

NOTES.

reconciled; and having killed and cooked his three Children, ſet them before him to eat, and gave him their Blood to drink. The Sun, that he might not behold the abominable Sight, is reported to have turned his Rays another Way. Hence came *Menſæ Thyeſteæ*, to be uſed to expreſs *Unnatural Feaſts*.

32. *Cumulemur.*] That we may load.
Viſcera.] Our Bowels.

33. *Quàm male, &c.*] *Pythagoras* ſays, that he who can endure to kill a Calf, a Kid, or a Bird, will very eaſily, by Cuſtom, be brought to kill Men.

Humano cruori.] To ſhed human Blood.

35. *Immotas.*] Unmoved with Pity.

36. *Hœdum.*] A Kid.

37. *Veſci alite.*] To eat a Bird.

38. *Quantum eſt.*] How little.

39. *Facinus plenum.*] To Murther.
Indè.] From the killing of Beaſts.

41. *Horriferum Borean.*] The Northern Cold.
Arma.] Garments, a Shelter.

42. *Preſſanda.*] To be milked.

43. *Pedices.*] Springes. *Pedicæ* are Shackles for the Feet, as *Manicæ* are for the Hands.

44. *Tollite.*] Throw away, baniſh.
Viſcatâ.] Daubed with Bird Lime.

46. *Celate.*] Hide, conceal.

47. *Perdite ſi qua.*] Kill hurtful Animals if they are injurious to you; but don't eat their Fleſh.

48. *Ora vacent epulis.*] Let us abſtain from ſuch Banquets.
Congrua.] Fit for Mankind.

FAB. XLIV. The proſperous Reign of King *Numa*.

Numa Pompilius *accepted the* Latin *Scepter with much Importunity. He civilized the People, and taught them the Rites of Religion, inculcating theſe very Doctrines of* Pythagoras. *He was happy in having the Muſes for his Friends, and the Goddeſs* Egeria *for his Spouſe, who after the Death of her Huſband, betook herſelf to the Valley of* Aricina, *and there devoted herſelf to Grief.*

Ferunt Numam *remeâſſe in patriam, pectore inſtructo talibus atque aliis dictis; ultròque petitum accepiſſe habenas Latialis populi. Qui felix Nymphâ conjuge, que Camænis ducibus, docuit ſacrificos ritus: que traduxit gentem aſſuetam feroci bello ad artes pacis. Quem, poſtquam ſenior peregit regnumque ævumque, Latiæ nurus, Populuſque, Patreſque deflevêre Numam extinctum. Nam conjux, urbe relictâ, latet abdita denſis ſylvis vallis Aricinæ: que impedit ſacra Oreſtêæ Dianæ gemitû queſtûque. Ah quoties Nymphæ nemoriſque lucûſque monuêre ne faceret; & dixêre conſolantia verba! Ah quoties Theſeïus heros dixit flenti, Siſte modum: neque enim tua fortuna ſola eſt querenda. Reſpice ſimiles caſus aliorum; feres iſta mitius. Utinamque non mea exempla poſſent relevare te dolentem! Sed & mea poſſunt* relevare.

TAlibus atque aliis inſtructo pectore dictis
In patriam remeâſſe ferunt; ultròque petitum
Accepiſſe Numam populi Latialis habenas.
Conjuge qui felix Nymphâ, ducibuſque Camænis,
Sacrificos docuit ritus; gentemque feroci
Aſſuetam bello pacis traduxit ad artes.
Quem poſtquam ſenior regnumque ævumque peregit,
Extinctum Latiæque nurus, Populuſque, Patreſque
Deflevêre Numam. Nam conjux, urbe relictâ,
Vallis Aricinæ denſis latet abdita ſylvis:
Sacraque Oreſtêæ gemitù queſtûque Dianæ
Impedit. Ah quoties Nymphæ nemoriſque lucûſque
Ne faceret, monuêre; & conſolantia verba
Dixêre! Ah quoties flenti Theſeïus heros,
Siſte modum, dixit: neque enim fortuna querenda
Sola tua eſt. *Similes aliorum reſpite caſus;*
Mitiùs iſta feres. Utinamque exempla dolentem,
Non mea te poſſent relevare! Sed & mea poſſunt

NOTES.

1. *Pectore inſtructo.*] His Mind furniſhed with a Multiplicity of ſuch Inſtruction.

Dictis] With the Doctrines of *Pythagoras*; for *Ovid* is of their Opinion, who ſuppoſe that *Numa* was inſtructed by *Pythagoras*.

2. *Remeâſſe.*] To have returned.

Ultròque petitum.] Sought for, and invited by the *Romans* of their own accord.

3. *Latialis.*] Of the *Latin* and *Roman* People, for *Rome* was the Head of *Latium*.

4. *Nymphâ conjuge.*] The Nymph *Egeria* was the Wife of *Pompilius Numa*, who after the Death of her Huſband, leaving the City betook herſelf to the Woods, and was by the Gods turned into a Fountain. *Numa* pretended his having had Conference with that Nymph, touching the Laws and Ceremonies he inſtituted for the *Roman* People.

Camænis.] The Muſes.

5. *Sacrificos ritus.*] Sacrifices. For he inſtituted ſacred Ceremonies and Prieſts for every God.

6. *Ad artes.*] To be religious towards the Gods, and to obſerve Rites, Laws, and Ordinances. For *Numa* thus new modelled the City of *Rome*, which was rough and barbarous before his Time.

7. *Quem.*] *Numa* died, having reigned forty-three Years.

Peregit.] He finiſhed, he completed.

9. *Conjux.*] His Wife *Egeria*.

10. *Aricinæ.*] *Aricia* is a City of *Latium*, not far diſtant from the City of *Rome*.

11. *Sacraque, &c.*] By her Sighing and Complaints the interrupted the worſhip of *Diana*, whoſe Image *Oreſtes* had brought from the *Tauric Cherſoneſe* into *Italy*, and had it ſet up in the City of *Aricia*.

13. *Ne faceret.*] That ſhe would not ſo mourn.

14. *Theſeïus.*] *Hippolytus*, the Son of *Theſeus*, who was dragged to Pieces by his Horſes, made furious. Afterwards, at the Entreaty of *Diana*, and by the Help of *Æſculapius*, he was reſtored to Life, and made Preſident of the Temple of that Goddeſs in the Wood *Aricina*. See the following Fable.

14. *Siſte.*] Stop. Put an End to your Mourning.

18. *Relevare te dolentem.*] Aſſuage your Grief.

FAB. XLV. *Hippolytus* into *Virbius*.

Hippolytus *being forced to forſake his Country, on account of his Mother-in-law's Treachery to him, fled towards* Trœzena; *but his Horſes taking Fright, broke the Wheel of his Chariot, and he was killed on the Spot.*

Æſculapius,

Æſculapius, at the Deſire of Diana, *whoſe Favourite he was, brought him to Life again, put him into the Number of the inferior Gods, and placed him in the Grove of* Aricina; *where, his Name being changed, he was called* Virbius, *and received into the Train of* Diana.

FAndo aliquem Hippolytum, veſtras (puto) contigit aures,
Credulitate patris, ſceleratæ fraude novercæ
Occubuiſſe neci. Mirabere, vixque probabo:
Sed tamen ille ego ſum. Me paſiphaëia quondam
Tentatum fruſtra, Patrium temerâſſe cubile,
[Quod voluit, finxit voluiſſe: & crimine verſo,
Indicii ne metù magìs, offensâne repulſæ,]
Arguit. Immeritumque pater projecit ab urbe;
Hoſtilique caput prece deteſtatur euntis.
Pitthean profugo curru Trœzena petebam;
Jamque Corinthiaci carpebam littora ponti,
Cùm mare ſurrexit: cumuluſque immanis aquarum
In montis ſpeciem curvari, & creſcere viſus;
Et dare mugitus, ſummoque cacumine findi.
Corniger hinc taurus ruptis expellitur undis,
Pectoribuſque tenùs molles erectus in auras,
Naribus & patulo partem maris evomit ore.
Corda pavent comitum. Mihi mens interrita manſit,
Exiliis contenta ſuis. Cùm colla feroces
Ad freta convertunt, arrectiſque auribus horrent

(Puto) contigit veſtras aures fando, aliquem Hippolytum occubuiſſe neci credulitate patris, fraude ſceleratæ novercæ. Mirabere, vixque probabo: ſed tamen ego ſum ille. Paſiphaëia arguit me fruſtra tentatum temerâſſe patrium cubile (finxit me voluiſſe quod ipſa voluit: & crimine verſo, ne metù magìs indicii, offensâne repulſæ). Que pater projecit immeritum ab urbe; & deteſtatur caput euntis hoſtili prece. Petebam Pitthean Trœzena profugo curſu; jamque carpebam littora Corinthiaci ponti, cùm mare ſurrexit: que immanis cumulus aquarum, curvari in ſpeciem montis, & viſus creſcere; & dare mugibus, que findi ſummo cacumine. Hinc corniger taurus expellitur undis ruptis, que erectus in molles auras tenùs pectoribus, evomit partem maris naribus & patulo ore. Corda comitum pavent. Mens remanet interrita mihi, contenta ſuis exiliis. Cùm feroces convertunt colla ad freta, que horrent arrectis auribus; que turbantur metu monſtri; &

NOTES.

1. *Fando.*] By Talk. So *Virg. Æneid* II. *Fando aliquid, ſi forte tuas pervenit ad aures.*

Aliquem.] A certain Perſon.

2. *Patris.*] Of *Theſeus*, who too eaſily gave Credit to his Wife *Phædra*, accuſing her Son-in-Law.

Novercæ.] Of *Phædra.*

3. *Vixque.*] And I ſhall have a hard Matter to perſuade you.

5. *Tentatum fruſtra.*] In vain attempted me to inceſtuous and adulterous Embraces. *Paſiphaëia* is *Phædra*, the Daughter of *Minos* by *Paſiphae.*

Temerâſſe.] To have polluted, violated.

6. *Crimine verſo.*] ſc. *In me.*

7. *Indicii ne.*] *Hippolitus* ſays, he was accuſed by *Phædra* for one of thoſe two Cauſes, either becauſe ſhe was afraid that he would accuſe her, or becauſe he denied her, or ſlighted her.

8. *Arguit.*] Accuſed.

Projecit.] He baniſhed him.

9. *Hoſtilique prece.*] Imprecations more like an Enemy than a Father. For *Theſeus* prayed to *Neptune*, that his Son *Hippolytus* might be dragged to Pieces by his Horſes.

Euntis.] Going into Baniſhment.

10. *Pitthean.*] *Trœzena* is a City of *Peloponneſus*, where *Hippolytus* was brought up by King *Pittheus*, the Son of *Pelops*, and the Father of *Æthra*, the Mother of *Theſeus.*

12. *Surrexit.*] Swelled, became turgid.

13. *In montis.*] *Hippolytus*, by way of Emphaſis, ſhews how large that Sea-Calf was, which made the Sea riſe up like a Mountain.

14. *Dare mugitus.*] To bellow. For Sea-Calves low or bellow like Oxen.

15. *Corniger, &c.*] After the Sea Calf burſt the Waves aſunder he came forth.

Expellitur.] He breaks out, burſts forth.

19. *Exiliis contenta,*] Being taken up with other Thoughts.

Colla.] Their Heads.

Feroces.] The fierce Horſes, by which the Chariot of *Hippolytus* was drawn.

20. *Ad freta.*] To the Sea, by reaſon of the Noiſe made by the Sea-Calf.

Arrectiſque auribus.] This is properly ſpoken of Cattle. And ſo metaphorically, *Terence* in *Andria: Arrige aures, Pampbile.* And *Virg. Æn.* II. *Atque arrectis auribus aaſto.* In Engliſh, *Prick up your Ears.*

Horrent.] They are affrightened.

præcipitant currum altis ſcopulis. Ego luctor ducere fræna vanâ manu, oblita albentibus ſpumis; & reſupinus tendo lentas habenas retrò. Nec tamen rabies equorum ſuperâſſet has vires; nî rota, quâ circumvertitur perpetuum axem, fuiſſet fracta ac disjecta occurſu ſtipitis. Excutior curru; loriſque tenentibus artus, videres viſcera trahi viva, nervoſque teneri in ſtirpe, membra partim rapi, partim relinqui reprenſa, oſſa fracta dare gravem ſonum, que feſſum animam exhalari; nullaſque partes in corpore, quas poſſes noſcere: que omnia erat unum vulnus. Nympha num potes aut audes componere tuam noſtræ cladi? Vidi quoque regna carentia luce & fovi lacerum corpus in Phlegethontide undâ. Nec vita foret reddita, niſi valido medicamine Apollineæ prolis. Quam poſtquam recepi fortibus herbis & Pæoniâ ope, Dite indignante; tum Cynthia objecit mihi denſas nubes, ne præſens augerem invidiam hujus muneris: utque forem tutus; poſſemque videri impune; addidit ætatem: nec reliquit mihi ora cognoſcenda. Que dubitavit diu traderet Creten habendam, an Delon.

Quadrupedes; monſtrique metu turbantur; & altis
Præcipitant currum ſcopulis. Ego ducere vanâ
Frœna manu, ſpumis albentibus oblita luctor:
Et retrò lentas tendo reſupinus habenas.
Nec vires tamen has rabies ſuperâſſet equorum;
Nî rota, perpetuum quâ circumvertitur axem,
Stipitis occurſu fracta ac disjecta fuiſſet.
Excutior curru: loriſque tenentibus artus,
Viſcera viva trahi, nervoſque in ſtirpe teneri,
Membra rapi partim, partim reprenſa relinqui,
Oſſa gravem dare fracta ſonum, feſſamque videres
Exhalari animam; nullaſque in corpore partes,
Noſcere quas poſſes: unumque erat omnia vulnus,
Nùm potes, aut audes cladi componere noſtræ,
Nympha, tuam? Vidi quoque luce carentia regna,
Et lacerum fovi Phlegethontide corpus in undâ.
Nec, niſi Apollineæ valido medicamine prolis,
Reddita vita foret. Quam poſtquam fortibus herbis
Atque ope Pæoniâ, Dite indignante, recepi;
Tum mihi, ne præſens augerem muneris hujus
Invidiam, denſas objecit Cynthia nubes:
Utque forem tutus: poſſemque impune videri;
Addidit ætatem: nec cognoſcenda reliquit
Ora mihi. Cretenque diu dubitavit habendam
Traderet, an Delon. Delô Cretâque relictis

Poſuit hìc, Delô Cretâque relictis;

NOTE.

21. *Monſtrique metu.*] Fear of the Sea Calf.

Altis ſcopulis.] Over high Rocks.

22. *Præcipitant.*] They hurry.

Ego, &c.] I in vain endeavoured to keep tight the Reins bedewed with Foam.

24. *Et retrò.*] ſc. *Ducere*, to draw back.

Lentas habenas.] The pliable Reins.

Tendo reſupinus.] I bend, lean backwards, pull with my whole Might.

Rabies.] The Fierceneſs.

28. *Excutior curru.*] I am toſſed out of the Chariot.

Loriſque tenentibus.] Entangled in the Harneſs.

30. *Reprenſa.*] Caught hold of by the Roots and Stumps of the Trees.

31. *Gravem ſonum.*] A great Craſh.

Videres.] You might ſee.

32. *Exhalari.*] To breathe out. ſc. *me.*

34. *Nam potes.*] *Hippolytus* ſays, his Calamity was greater than *Egeria's.*

Componere.] Compare.

35. *Vidi, &c.*] I went down to the infernal Shades.

36. *Et lacerum, &c.*] I bathed my torn Body in the hot Water of *Phlegeton*, one of the Rivers of Hell.

37. *Apollineæ.*] Of *Æſculapius*, the Son of *Apollo.*

38. *Fortibus herbis.*] With powerful, efficacious Herbs.

39. *Ope Pæoniâ.*] *i. e.* By the Art of Phyſick, either becauſe *Apollo*, the Inventor of Phyſick, is called *Pæan*, or of *Pæan* a ſkilful Phyſician, whom *Homer* mentions to have cured *Pluto*, having been wounded by *Hercules.*

Dite indignante.] *Pluto* reſenting, I was reſtored to Life.

40. *Ne, &c.*] That I might not live in *Greece*, and ſo raiſe the Envy of the *Athenians* againſt me I was ſecreted by *Diana.*

41. *Cynthia.*] *Diana*, ſo called from *Cynthus*, a Mountain of *Delos.*

42. *Impune.*] That might with Safety.

43. *Addidit ætatem.*] Made me older than when I was torn to Pieces by the Horſes.

44. *Ora cognoſcenda.*] My Face by which I might be known. *Hippolytus* intimates that he received a new Face to prevent his being known by any one.

Creten habendam.] Whether I ſhould live in *Crete*,

Hìc

Hìc poſuit: nomenque ſimul, quod poſſit equorum
Admoniſſe, jubet deponere: Quique fuiſti
Hippolytus, dixit, nunc idem Virbius eſto.
Hoc nemus inde colo. De Dîſque minoribus unus
Numine ſub Dominæ lateo; atque accenſeor illi.

que ſimul jubet *deponere nomen, quod poſſit admoniſſe equorum: que dixit, Qui fuiſti Hippolytus, nunc idem eſto Virbius. Incè colo hoc nemus. Que unus de minoribus Dis, lateo ſub numine Dominæ: atque accenſeor illi.*

NOTES.

46. *Hìc.*] In *Latium*, near *Aricia*.
Nomenque.] His Name *Hippolytus*, becauſe ἵππος is a Horſe, and λύω is to break.
48. *Virbius.*] Becauſe he ſeems to have been *bis vir, i. e.* a Man twice; firſt before he was torn to Pieces by his Horſes, and next, when he was reſtored to Life.
49. *Indè.*] From the Time that I was recalled from the infernal Regions, and reſtored to Life, I here dwelt in the *Aricinian* Grove.
50. *Accenſeor.*] Taken into her Retinue, I was initiated into the Society of thoſe that ſerve at her Altars.

FAB. XLVI. *Egeria* into a Fountain.

Egeria, *the Wife of* Numa Pompilius, *ſtill inconſolable, and ſtill weeping on Account of* Numa's *Death, the Goddeſs* Diana *pitying her Situation, at length turned her Tears into a Fountain, which was called* Egeria *after her own Name.*

NON tamen Egeriæ luctus aliena levare
Damna valent; montiſque jacens radicibus imis
Liquitur in lacrymas: donec pietate dolentis
Mota ſoror Phœbi gelidum de corpore fontem
Fecit; & æternas artus tenuavit in undas.

Tamen aliena damna non valent levare luctus Egeriæ: que jacens imis radicibus montis liquitur in lacrymas: donec ſoror Phœbi, mota pietate dolentis, fecit gelidum fontem de corpore; & tenuavit artus in æternas undas.

NOTES.

1. *Levare.*] To alleviate.
3. *Liquitur.*] Is reſolved, melted, turned into.
4. *Soror Phœbi.*] *Diana.*
5. *Tenuavit.*] Diſſolved her bodily frame into thin Water.

FAB. XLVII. A Clod of Earth into the Boy *Tages.*

A Tyrrhenian *Ploughman, performing his daily Work, turned up, as he thought, a very large Clod; which in a little Time he perceived to move, and at laſt aſſumed the Shape of a Boy, called afterwards, in the* Etruſcan *Language,* Tages, *who poſſeſſed the Gift of foretelling Things to come, and initiated others in the ſame Science.*

AT Nymphas tetigit nova res: & Amazone natus
Haud aliter ſtupuit, quàm cùm Tyrrhenus arator

At nova res tetigit Nymphas: & natus Amazone ſtupuit haud aliter, quàm cùm Tyrrhenus arator

NOTES.

1. *Nymphas tetigit nova res.*] The Nymphs were aſtoniſhed at the new Miracle.
Amazone natus.] *Hippolytus*, the Son of *Hippolyta*, Queen of the *Amazons*.
2. *Tyrrhenus.*] The *Tuſcan* Ploughman.

aſpexit fatalem glebam in mediis arvis. Primùm cœpit moveri ſuâ ſponte, nulloque agitante: mox ſumere formam hominis, quæ amittere terræ; quæ aperire recentia ora fatis venturis. Indigenæ dixêre Tagen: qui primus edocuit Etruſcam gentem aperire futuros caſus.

Fatalem glebam mediis aſpexit in arvis.
Sponte ſuâ primùm nulloque agitante moveri:
Sumere mox hominis, terræque amittere formam:
Oraque venturis aperire recentia fatis.
Indigenæ dixêre Tagen: qui primus Etruſcam
Edocuit gentem caſus aperire futuros.

NOTES.

3. *Fatalem.*] In which the Fate and Foreknowledge of future Things were contained.
5. *Terræque.*] The Shape of the Clod.
6. *Venturis fatis.*] And give a Specimen of his Abilities in foretelling Things to come.
6. *Recentia.*] Newly formed from the Earth.
7. *Dixêre.*] They called.
Qui.] For *Tages* was the firſt Perſon that taught the *Tuſcans* the Art of Soothſaying.

FAB. XLVIII. The Spear of *Romulus* into a *Cornel*-Tree.

Romulus, *the Son of* Mars *and* Ilia, *as he was hunting a Boar in the* Aventine *Mount, threw his Spear, which reaching the* Palatine *Mount, there ſtruck Root, and became a* Cornel-*Tree.*

Utve cùm Romulus olim vidit haſtam hærentem Palatinis collibus ſubitò frondeſcere; quæ ſtabat novâ radice, non ferro adacto: & jam non telum, ſed arbor lenti viminis, dabat non expectatas umbras admirantibus.

UTVE Palatinis hærentem collibus olim,
Cùm ſubitò vidit frondeſcere Romulus haſtam;
Quæ radice novâ, non ferro ſtabat adacto:
Et jam non telum, ſed lenti viminis arbor,
Non expectatas dabat admirantibus umbras.

NOTES.

1. *Utve.*] The Poet further ſays, that the Nymphs and *Virbius* were alſo as much aſtoniſhed at *Egeria's* being turned into a Fountain, as *Romulus* was when he ſaw his Spear become a Tree.
Hærentem.] Sticking in the *Palatine* Mount.
3. *Stabat.*] It ſtood upright, not on account of its Iron Point, but by ſtriking Root.
4 *Lenti viminis.*] A *Cornel*-Tree has very pliable Branches.
5. *Non expectatas.*] Unhoped for.
Dabat.] Afforded.
Admirantibus.] To the admiring Spectators.

FAB. XLIX. *Cipus* becoming horned, refuſes to be made King.

Cipus Genucius, *the* Roman *Prætor, having vanquiſhed his Enemies, before he was to enter the City in a triumphant Manner, felt Horns to grow out of his Forehead. Terrified at the monſtrous Appearance, he conſulted the Soothſayers, who gave him this Anſwer, That if he entered the City, he muſt reign there as King. Averſe to this Office, he called together the Senators, and declared the whole Affair; after which he inſiſted upon going into voluntary Baniſhment. The* Romans, *charmed with ſo generous a Behaviour, fixed up a Head in Braſs, with Horns, upon the Gate through which he was to have entered the City, and gave it the Name of* Rauduſculana.

AUT

AUT ſua flumineâ cùm vidit Cipus in undâ
Cornua, [vidit enim] falſamque in imagine credens
Eſſe fidem, digitis ad frontem ſæpe relatis,
Quæ vidit, tetigit. Nec jam ſua lumina damnans
Reſtitit, ut victor domito remeabat ab hoſte.
Ad cœlumque oculos & eòdem brachia tollens,
Quicquid, ait Superi, monſtro portenditur iſto,
Seu lætum eſt, patriæ lætum, populoque Quirini;
Sive minax, mihi ſit. Viridique è ceſpite factas
Placat odoratis herboſas ignibus aras:
Vinaque dat pateris; mactatarumque bidentum,
Quid ſibi ſignificent, trepidantia conſulit exta.
Quæ ſimùl inſpexit Tyrrhenæ gentis haruſpex;
Magna quidem rerum molimina vidit in illis:
Non manifeſta tamen. Cùm verò ſuſtulit acre
A pecudis fibris ad Cipi cornua lumen;
Rex, ait, ô ſalve; tibi enim, tibi, Cipe, tuiſque
Hic locus, & Latiæ parebunt cornibus arces.
Tu modò rumpe moram; portaſque intrare patentes
Appropera: ſic fata jubent. Namque Urbe receptus
Rex eris; & ſceptro tutus potiêre perenni.
Retulit ille pedem: torvamque à mœnibus Urbis
Avertens faciem, Procul, ah procul omina, dixit,
Talia Dî pellant: multoque ego juſtius ævum
Exul agam: quàm me videant Capitolia regem.
Dixit; & extemplò populumque gravemque Senatum
Convocat. Antè tamen pacali cornua lauro

Aut cùm Cipus vidit ſua cornua in flumineâ undâ, (vidit enim) que credens falſam fidem eſſe in imagine, tetigit quæ vidit digitis ſæpe relatis ad frontem. Nec jam damnans ſua lumina reſtitit, ut victor remeabat ab domito hoſte. Que tollens oculos ad cœlum, & brachia eòdem, ait ſuperi, quicquid portenditur iſto monſtro, ſeu lætum eſt, lætum patriæ, populoque Quirini, ſive ſit minax mihi. Que placat herboſas aras factas è viridi ceſpite odoratis ignibus: que dat vina pateris: que conſulit trepidantia exta mactatarum bidentum, quid ſignificent ſibi. Quæ ſimul haruſpex Tyrrhenæ gentis inſpexit; quidem vidit magna molimina rerum in illis; tamen non manifeſta. Cùm verò ſuſtulit acre lumen à fibris pecudis ad cornua Cipi; ait, Salve, ô rex; enim hic locus, & Latiæ arces parebunt tibi, Cipe, tuiſque cornibus. Modò tu rumpe moram: que appropera intrare patentes portas: ſic fata jubent. Namque receptus Urbe eris rex; & tutus potiêre perenni ſceptro. Ille retulit pedem: que avertens torvam faciem à mœnibus Urbis, dixit Dî pellant talia omina procul, ah procul: que ego exul agam ævum juſtius multo; quàm Capitolia videant me regem. Dixit: & extemplò convocat populumque gravemque Senatum. Tamen antè velat cornua pacali

NOTES.

1. *Aut cùm.*] ſc. *Ita ſtupuit Virbius.* Another comparative Example in regard to their Aſtoniſhment.

Cipus.] *Cipus*, was formerly read in the Vulgar Copies; but the real Name was *Genucius Cipus*, according to *Valerius Maximus*. *Heinſius.*

4. *Nec jam, &c.*] Nor now any longer diſbelieving his Eyes, as he had done before.

5. *Ab hoſte.*] From his conquered Enemies.

7. *Portenditur.*] Whatever is portended.

8. *Patriæ.*] ſc. *Sit.*

Populoque.] To the *Roman* People, ſo called from *Romulus*, who, after his Death, obtained the Name *Quirinus*.

9. *Minax.*] Bodes miſchief.

10. *Placat.*] He appeaſes. A Metonymy: For the Gods are ſaid to be appeaſed by Sacrifices offered on their Altars.

Odoratis.] Frankincenſe.

11. *Vinaque.*] He pours Wine into Cups for Libations and then, according to Cuſtom, for pouring upon the Sacrifice.

Mactatarumque bidentum.] Of Sheep ſlain for Sacrifice.

12. *Quid, &c.*] ſc. *Cornua in fronte nata.*

Trepidantia.] Panting.

13. *Tyrrhenæ.*] Soothſayers were fetched from *Etruria*.

14. *Magna molimina.*] Great Revolutions in Affairs.

15. *Acre lumen.*] His piercing Eyes.

16. *A pecudis fibris.*] From the Entrails of the Sheep.

18. *Hic.*] Pointing to *Rome* with his Finger.

Latiæ arces.] The *Roman* Towers.

19. *Tu modò, &c.*] Do you but make haſte to enter the open Gates.

20. *Urbe.*] Into the City.

21. *Perenni ſceptro.*] A perpetual Kingdom.

22. *Torvamque*] Stern.

23. *Omina.*] The ſtrange, monſtrous Sight.

24. *Pellant.*] May they avert.

27. *Pacali lauro.*] Concerning the Laurel's being an Emblem of Peace, much is ſaid by the Antients. Pliny. *Ipſa pacifera ut quam prætendi etium apud armatos hoſtes, quietes ſit indicium.*

Vela

lauro: & insistit aggeribus factis à forti milite: que precatus Deos è prisco more, ait, En unus hìc, quem nisi vos pellitis urbe, erit rex. Dicam qui is sit, signo non nomine. Gerit cornua fronte. Quem augur indicat vobis; si intrârit Romam, daturum famularia jura. Ille quidem potuit irrumpere apertas portas; sed nos obstitimus: quamvìs nemo est conjunctior mihi illo. Quirites, vos prohibete virum Urbe; vel, si erit dignus, vincite gravibus catenis: aut finite metum, fatalis tyranni morte. Qualia murmura fiunt succinctis pinetis, ubi trux Eurus insibilat; aut qualia æquorei fluctus faciunt, si quis audiat illos procul; populus sonat tale. Sed tamen una vox vulgi eminet per confusa verba frementis; Quis ait *ille? Et spectant frontes: que quærunt prædicta cornua. Cipus inquit rursùs ad hos, Habetis quem poscitis: & coronâ demptâ capiti populo prohibente, exhibuit tempora præsignia gemino cornu. Omnes demisêre oculos, que dedêre gemitum: atque inviti vidêre illud caput clarum meritis (quis posset credere?) nec passi carere honore ulteriùs, imposuêre festam coronam.*

Velat: & aggeribus factis à milite forti
Insistit: priscoque Deos è more precatus,
En, ait, hìc unus, quem vos nî pellitis urbe,
Rex erit. Is qui sit, signo, non nomine dicam.
Cornua fronte gerit; quem vobis indicat augur;
Si Romam intrârit, famularia jura daturum.
Ille quidem potuit portas irrumpere apertas;
Sed nos obstitimus: quamvìs conjunctior illo
Nemo mihi est. Vos Urbe virum prohibete, Quirites;
Vel, si dignus erit, gravibus vincite catenis:
Aut finite metum, fatalis morte tyranni.
Qualia succinctis, ubi trux insibilat Eurus,
Murmura pinetis fiunt; aut qualia fluctus,
Æquorei faciunt, si quis procùl audiat illos;
Tale sonat populus. Sed per confusa frementis
Verba tamen vulgi vox eminet una: Quis ille?
Et spectant frontes: prædictaque cornua quærunt.
Rursùs ad hos Cipus, Quem poscitis, inquit, habetis:
Et demptâ capiti populo prohibente coronâ
Exhibuit gemino præsignia tempora cornu.
Demisêre oculos omnes; gemitumque dedêre:
Atque illud meritis clarum (quis credere possit?)
Inviti vidêre caput: nec honore carere
Ulteriùs passi, festam imposuêre coronam,

NOTES.

29. *Insistit.*] He stands upon a Bank, made up of Turf, that he might be heard by all.

Priscoque more.] According to the ancient Custom.

31. *Dicam.*] I will shew you.

33. *Famularia.*] Servile Laws, by which all must obey as Slaves.

34. *Irrumpere.*] To enter by Force.

35. *Quamvìs, &c.*] *Cipus* intimates figuratively him, whom the Soothsayers said was to be their King.

36. *Prohibite.*] Drive him away.

39. *Qualia.*] The Poet expresses by two Similies the Sort of Murmur there was among the People, after *Cipus* had made an End of his Speech.

Succinctis.] Lofty, yet tight and compact. Those Things which are high girt about, are said to be *succincta*; whence comes *succincti milites*, because they wear short Garments, and seem to be *altius cincti*. And the Pine-Trees are said to be *succinctæ*, because this Sort of Trees are tall and regular in their Branches.

42. *Per.*] Among.

Frementis.] Of the murmuring People.

43. *Eminet.* Is louder.

47. *Gemino cornu.*] With two Horns.

Præsignia] Remarkable.

48. *Demisêre.*] They cast down their Eyes, that they might not behold the Horns of so good a Citizen, undecently.

49. *Quis.*] None could be thought to believe that the *Romans* should unwillingly behold the Face of a Man who had deserved so well of his Country, and who would not accept of being King, when he might have been made one. For those who deserve well of us, we are wont to look upon with much Pleasure and Joy.

51.] *Festam.* Joyful. For the *Romans* always used to adorn the Citizens, who behaved well, with Crowns: And these Crowns were of various Sorts, and according to the Exploits that had been performed in War.

At

At proceres, quoniam muros intrare vetaris,
Ruris honorati tantum tibi, Cipe, dedêre,
Quantum depresso subjectis bubus aratro
Complecti posses ad finem lucis ab ortu.
Cornuaque æratis miram referentia formam
Postibus insculpunt, longum mansura per ævum.

At, Cipe, quoniam vetaris intrare muros, proceres dedêre tantum ruris honorati tibi, quantum posses complecti aratro depresso bubus subjectis, ab ortu ad finem lucis. Que insculpunt cornua referentia miram formam æratis postibus, mansura per longum ævum.

NOTE.

52. *Proceres,*] The Senators.
53. *Tantum ruris.*] As great a Tract of Land, as.
55. *Ad finem, &c.*] From Sun-rising to Sun-setting.
56. *Æratis postibus.*] Upon brazen Posts.
Referentia.] Representing the wonderful Effigies of *Cipus*.

FAB. L. *Æsculapius* into a Serpent.

A grievous Plague happening in Rome, *and the City being thrown into great Consternation, they send Ambassadors to consult the Oracle of* Apollo. *From which they received this Answer,* "*that they should send for* Æsculapius *from* Epidaurus." *The Ambassadors proceeding with the Image of the Deity to* Epidaurus, *to their great Admiration, saw the God turned into a Dragon, which gliding through* Epidaurus, *went on board the Ambassador's Ship, and having in that State accompanied them to* Rome, *entered an Island of the River* Tyber, *and there hid himself in the Reeds, which is called the Place of the Dragon.*

PAndite nunc, Musæ, præsentia Numina vatum,
[Scitis enim, nec vos fallit spatiosa vetustas]
Unde Coroniden circumflua Tybridis alveo
Insula Romuleæ sacris adsciverit urbis.
Dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras,
Pallidaque exsangui squallebant corpora tabo.
Funeribus fessi postquam mortalia cernunt
Tentamenta nihil, nihil artes posse medentum;
Auxilium cœleste petunt: mediamque tenentes
Orbis humum Delphos adeunt oracula Phœbi;
Utque salutiferâ miseris succurrere rebus
Sorte velit, tantæque urbis mala finiat, orant.
Et locus, & laurus, & quas habet illa, pharetræ,

Musæ, præsentia Numina vatum, nunc pandite (scitis enim, nec spatiosa vetustas fallit vos) unde insula circumflua alveo Tybridis, adsciverit Coroniden sacris Romuleæ urbis. Dira lues quondam vitiaverat Latias auras, pallidaque corpora squallebant exsangui tabo. Postquam fessi funeribus cernunt mortalia tentamenta posse nihil, artes medentum nihil; petunt cœleste auxilium: que adeunt Delphos tenentes mediam humum orbis, oracula Phœbi: que orant ut velit succurrere miseris rebus salutiferâ sorte, que finiat mala tantæ urbis. Et locus, & laurus, & pharetræ, quas illa habet,

NOTES.

1. *Præsentia.*] The *Muses* are the favourite Gods of the Poets, and are feigned to be their Patronesses.
4. *Adsciverit.*] Adopted. The *Romans* called those Gods *Adsciti*, whose sacred Rites were brought from foreign Parts into *Italy*. They were thus called, in Contradiction to the *Indigetes* or *Indigeni*. See *Cicero In Verrem*, VII. *Quarum sacra Pop. Romanus adsciscebat, & accepta tanta religione tuetur.*
5. *Dira lues.*] A Pestilence, sent by the Anger of the Gods.
6. *Exsangui.*] Making Men to be without Blood, or corrupting their Blood.
7. *Mortalia tentamenta.*] The Experiments of Men.
9. *Mediamque.*] *Delphos* is said to be in the Middle of the Earth.
11. *Salutiferâ sorte.*] A health-bringing Answer.

Intremuêre

intremuêre ſimul: que cortina reddidit hanc vocem imo adyto; que movit pavefacta pectora: Romane petiſſes propriore loco quod petis hinc; & nunc pete propriore loco. Nec opus eſt vobis Apolline, qui minuat luctus; ſed nato Apolline. Ite bonis avibus: que arceſſite noſtram prolem. Poſtquam prudens Senatus accepêre juſſa Dei; explorant, quam urbem juvenis Phœbeïus colat; que mittunt qui petant Epidauria littora ventis. Quæ ſimul miſſi tetigêre incurvâ carinâ; adiêre concilium Graïoſque patres: que oravêre, darent Deum; qui præſens finiat funera Auſoniæ genitis. Certas ſortes dicere ita. Sententia diſſidet, & variat: parſque putat auxilium non negandum; que multi renuêre; que ſuadent non emittere ſuam opem, nec tradere Numina. Dum dubitant; crepuſcula pepulêre ſeram lucem: [umbraque telluris induxerat tenebras orbi] cùm opifer Deus, viſus in ſomnis conſiſtere

Intremuêre ſimul: cortinaque reddidit imo
Hanc adyto vocem; pavefactaque pectora movit:
Quod petis hinc, propiore loco, Romane, petiſſes;
Et pete nunc propiore loco. Nec Apolline vobis,
Qui minuat luctus, opus eſt; ſed Apolline nato.
Ite bonis avibus: prolemque arceſſite noſtram.
Juſſa Dei prudens poſtquam accepêre Senatus;
Quam colat, explorant, juvenis Phœbeïus urbem;
Quique petant ventis, Epidauria littora mittunt.
Quæ ſimul incurvâ miſſi tetigêre carinâ;
Concilium Graïoſque patres adiêre: darentque
Oravêre Deum; qui præſens funera gentis
Finiat Auſoniæ. Certas ita dicere ſortes:
Diſſidet, & variat ſententia: parſque negandum
Non putat auxilium; multi renuêre; ſuamque
Non emittere opem, nec Numina tradere ſuadent.
Dùm dubitant; ſeram pepulêre crepuſcula lucem:
[Umbraque telluris tenebras induxerat orbi]
Cùm Deus in ſomnis opifer conſiſtere viſus

NOTES.

14. *Cortina.*] The Thing containing for the Thing contained. The Poets uſe the Word *Cortina* to denote the *Tripod* of *Apollo*, from whence the Oracles were given out; whether or no it was a Stool, Table, or other Device, ſupported by three Feet, upon which the Prieſteſſes of *Phœbus* ſitting, were wont to deliver their Oracles, and to predict future Things. Whence *Virgil*, *Æneid* III.

---- *Tremere omnia viſa repente,*
Liminaque lauruſque Dei, totuſque moveri
Mons circùm, & mugire adytis cortina reclusis

And *Lib.* VI.

---- *Neque te Phœbi cortina fefellit*
Dux Anchiſiade.

Cortina is properly a Veſſel with three Feet, or a Kettle in which Colours for dying or Painting are boiled: The Hangings and Curtains with which any Place is covered, are called alſo *Cortinæ*.

15. *Adyto.*] A more ſecret Part of the Temple, into which none but the Prieſt muſt enter.

16. *Propiore.*] Nearer your own City. For *Epidaurus* was nearer to *Rome* than *Delphos*.

18. *Appolline nato.*] *Æſculapius*, the Son of *Apollo*.

19. *Bonis avibus.*] With good Luck. Prognoſticks were taken from the flying and ſinging Birds.

19. *Arceſſite, &c.*] Call or take with you my Son *Æſculapius* to your Aſſiſtance.

20. *Senatus.*] This is a Syntheſis.

21. *Explorant.*] They enquire diligently after.

Juvenis.] *Æſculapius*, the Son of *Apollo*.

22. *Petant.*] Should ſail to.

Epidauria.] *Epidaurus* is a City of *Peloponneſus*, chiefly famous for the Temple of *Æſculapius*.

23. *Carinâ.*] With or in a Ship. The Part for the Whole.

25. *Præſens.*] Preſent, or in Perſon.

Funera.] The Peſtilence of which the *Romans* and *Italians* died.

26. *Certus.*] Such was the infallible Anſwer of the Oracle. Others read, *Certant addicere ſortes*, i. e. The Ambaſſadors contended, they ſhould Act agreeably to the Directions of *Apollo*, by ſuffering them to take *Æſculapius* away with them.

27. *Diſſidet.*] The Opinions of the *Epidaurian* Senators were divided, as ſome were for delivering *Æſculapius* to the *Romans*, and others refuſed to do ſo.

28. *Suamque.*] Their Help, *i. e. Æſculapius*, to whom themſelves made Application in Time of Want.

30. *Dum dubitant.*] While they deliberate concerning the Matter.

31. *Umbraque, &c.*] *Heinſius* rejects this Verſe; and indeed, if it be admitted, the Poet, may ſeem to have ſpoken very inelegantly.

32. *Deus.*] *Æſculapius*.

Ante tuum, Romane, torum; ſed qualis in æde
Eſſe ſolet: baculumque tenens agreſte ſiniſtrâ,
Cæſariem longæ dextrâ deducere barbæ:
Et placido tales emittere pectore voces:
Pone metus: veniam; ſimulacraque noſtra relinquam.
Hunc modò ſerpentem, baculum qui nexibus ambit,
Perſpice: & uſque nota viſu, ut cognoſcere poſſis,
Vertar in hunc: ſed major ero; tantuſque videbor
In quantum verti cœleſtia corpora debent:
Extemplò cum voce Deus, cum voce Deoque
Somnus abit: ſomnique fugam lux alma ſecuta eſt.
Poſtera ſidereos Aurora fugaverat ignes:
Incerti quid agant proceres, ad templa petiti
Conveniunt operoſa Dei: quáque ipſe morari
Sede velit, ſignis cœleſtibus indicet, orant.
Vix bene deſierant; cùm criſtis aureus altis
In ſerpente Deus prænuntia ſibila miſit:
Adventûque ſuo, ſignumque, araſque, foreſque
Marmoreumque ſolum, faſtigiaque aurea movit:
Pectoribuſque tenùs, mediâ ſublimis in æde
Conſtitit: atque oculos circumtulit igne micantes.
Territa turba pavet. Cognovit Numina caſtos
Evinctus vittâ crines albente ſacerdos:
Et, Deus en, Deus en: linguiſque animiſque favete,
Quiſquis ades, dixit. Sis ô pulcherrime, viſus
Utiliter: populoſque juves tua ſacra colentes.
Quiſquis adeſt, juſſum venerantur Numen: & omnes
Verbis ſacerdotis referunt geminata; piumque
Æneadæ præſtant & mente & voce favorem.

ante tuum torum, Romane; ſed qualis ſolet eſſe in æde: que tenens agreſte baculum ſiniſtrâ, viſus eſt deducere cæſariem longæ barbæ dextrâ: & emittere tales voces placido pectore: Pone metum; veniam; que relinquam noſtra ſimulacra. Modò perſpice hunc ſerpentem, qui ambit baculum nexibus: & uſque nota viſu, ut poſcis cognoſcere; vertar in hunc: ſed ero major; que videbor tantus, in quantum cœleſtia corpora debent verti: extemplò Deus abit cum voce, ſomnus cum voce Deoque: que alma lux ſecuta eſt fugam ſomni. Poſtera Aurora fugaverat ſidereos ignes: proceres incertî quid agant, conveniunt ad operoſa templa petit Dei: que orant, indicet cœleſtibus ſignis, quâ ſede ipſe velit morari. Vix bene deſierant; cùm aureus Deus miſit prænuntia ſibila in ſerpente, altis criſtis: que movit ſignumque araſque, foreſque marmoreumque ſolum que aurea faſtigia ſuo adventû: que conſtitit ſublimis tenùs pectoribus in mediâ æde: atque circumtulit oculos micantes igne. Turba territa pavet. Sacerdos evinctus caſtos crine, albente vittâ cognovit Numina: & dixit, En Deus, en Deus: quiſquis ades favete linguiſque animiſque. O pulcherrime, ſis viſus utiliter: que juves populos colentes tua ſacra. Quiſquis adeſt, venerantur juſſum Numen, & omnes referunt geminata verba ſacerdotis: que Æneadæ præſtant pium favorem & mente & voce.

NOTES.

33. *Qualis.*] In a human Form, not the Form of a Dragon. For *Æſculapius* was worſhipped in his Temples in a human Shape, although he was conveyed to *Rome* transformed into a Serpent.

35. *Longæ.*] Of his long Beard. For *Æſculapius* was repreſented with a Beard; but *Apollo* without a Beard.

38. *Serpentem.*] Theſe were Things added to the Image of *Æſculapius*, as a great Staff and a wakeful Dragon, entwined about a Stick.

39. *Uſque, &c.*] Take ſo much Notice that you may be able to know him again.

44. *Sidereos ignes.*] The Stars, the Lights of the Night.

45. *Proceres.*] *ſc.* The Nobles of *Epidaurus*.
Petiti.] Of *Æſculapius*, that was demanded by the *Romans*.

47. *Quâ ſede.*] What City, whether at *Epidaurus* or *Rome*

48. *Aureus Deus.*] *Æſculapius*, who was worſhipped under a golden Image, and turned into a Serpent.

49. *Prænuntia.*] Signifying that he was coming forth.

50. *Signumque.*] The Image or Statue of the God.

56. *Favete.*] Aſſiſt at this ſacred Appearance with an attentive and devout Mind, &c. So *Faſt.* I.

Proſpera lux oritur, linguis animiſque favete.
Nunc dicenda bono ſunt bona verba die.

57. *Sis, &c.*] The Prayers of the Prieſt to *Æſculapius*.

61. *Æneadæ.*] The *Romans* who boded themſelves ſomething good.

Hippodæque

Deus annuit his: que dedit rata pignora motis criſtis, ſibila ter repetita vibratâ linguâ. Tum delabitur nitidis gradibus, que flectit ora retrò: & abiturus reſpicit antiquas aras: que ſalutat aſſuetas domos, que habitata templa. Indè ingens ſerpit pes humum adopertam floribus injectis, flectitque ſinus: & tendit per mediam urbem ad portus munitos incurvo aggere. Hìc reſtitit: que viſus dimittere ſuum agmen, que officium turbæ ſequentis placido vultu; poſuit corpus in Auſoniâ rate. Illa ſenſit onus Numinis: que carinâ preſſâ gravitate Dei, Æneadæ gaudent: que ſolvunt torta retinacula coronatæ navis, tauro cæſo in littore. Levis aura impulerat ratem. Deus eminet altè: que premens recurvam puppim cervice impoſitâ, deſpectat cæruleas aquas: que tenuit Italiam per Ionium æquor, modicis Zephyris, ſexto ortu Pallantidos; que fertur, præter Lacinia Scylacêaque littora nobilitata templo Deæ. Linquit Iapygiam, que fugit Amphiſſia ſaxa, lævis remis: que legit prærupta Ceraunia, Romechiumque, Caulonaque, Naryciamque dextrâ parte, evincitque fretum, que anguſta Siculi Pelori,

Annuit his: motiſque Deus, rata pignora, criſtis,
Ter repetita dedit vibratâ ſibile linguâ.
Tùm gradibus nitidis delabitur; oraque retrò
Flectit: & antiquas abiturus reſpicit aras:
Aſſuetaſque domos, habitataque templa ſalutat.
Indè per injectis adopertam floribus ingens
Serpit humum, flectitque ſinus: mediamque per urbem
Tendit ad incurvo munitos aggere portus.
Reſtitit hìc: agmenque ſuum, turbæque ſequentis
Officium, placido viſus dimittere vultu;
Corpus in Auſoniâ poſuit rate. Numinis illa
Senſit onus: preſſâque Dei gravitate carinâ,
Æneadæ gaudent; cœſoque in littore tauro
Torta coronatæ ſolvunt retinacula navis.
Impulerat levis aura ratem, Deus eminet altè;
Impoſitâque premens puppim cervice recurvam,
Cæruleas deſpectat aquas: modiciſque per æquor
Ionium Zephyris ſexto Pallantidos ortu
Italiam tenuit: præterque Lacinia templo
Nobilitata Deæ, Scylacêaque littora fertur.
Linquit Iapygiam, lævisque Amphiſſia remis
Saxa fugit: dextrâ prærupta Ceraunia parte,
Romechiumque legit, Caulonaque, Naryciamque,
Evincitque fretum, Siculique anguſta Pelori,

NOTES.

62. *Rata pignora.*] Certain Signs, by which he gave to underſtand beforehand, that he ſhould perform what they deſired.

64. *Tum gradibus.*] The Situation of the antient Temples is deſcribed, which were built upon Eminences, and were aſcended by Steps.

67. *Injectis floribus.*] Strewed with Flowers.

70. *Reſtitit.*] *Æſculapius*, turned into a Serpent, ſtood by the Port.

Agmenque.] The Multitude of the *Epidaurians*.

71. *Placido vultu.*] This is taken from the Cuſtom of great Men, who diſmiſs their People with a gracious Aſpect.

72. *Auſoniâ rate.*] In a *Roman* Ship.

74. *Cæſoque tauro.*] A religious Ceremony performed for a proſperous Voyage. *Virgil*, in his IIId *Æneid*, takes Notice of this Cuſtom.

Cœlicolam regi mactabam in littore taurum.

75. *Torta retinacula.*] The Ropes, which make Part of the rigging of Ships.

78. *Modicis Zephyris.*] With gentle Gales. By Way of *Synecdoche*.

78. *Sexto.*] The ſixth *Aurora*, by which is ſignified, that he came from *Epidaurus* to *Italy* on the ſixth Day. Why *Aurora* is called *Pallantia*, ſee, *Lib.* IX. *Fab.* xi.

80. *Præterque fertur.*] He paſſes by.

Lacinia.] A Temple to *Juno* ſtands in the *Lacinian* Promontory, ſo called from *Lacinius* a Robber, who was ſlain there by *Hercules*.

81. *Scylacêaque.*] Virgil. - - - - *Attollit ſe diva Lacinia contra Caulonique arces, ac navifragum Scylaceum.*

82. *Iapygiam.*] *Calabria*, ſo called from *Iapyx*, the Son of *Dædalus*. It formerly was called great *Greece*.

Amphiſſia.] *Voſſius* upon *Mela*, for *Amphiſſia* reads *Argennia*, taking it for *Argentum*, a Promontory of *Sicily*, which is to the Left of thoſe that paſs the *Sicilian* Sea; and for *Ceraunia* he puts *Cocyntia* of *Cocyntus*: And laſtly, for *Romechiumque*, he reads *Lametumque*.

84. *Caulonaque.*] Cities of *Calabria*.

85. *Evincitque.*] He paſſes with Difficulty through the *Sicilian* Sea, it being very full of Whirl-pools.

Pelori.] A Promontory of *Sicily*.

Hippotadæque

Hippotadæque domos regis, Themeſeſque metalla;
Deucaſiamque petit, tepidique roſaria Pæſti.
Indè legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervæ,
Et Surrentino generoſos palmite colles,
Herculeamque urbem; Stabiaſque & in otia natam
Parthenopen, & ab hâc Cumææ templa Sibyllæ.
Hinc calidi fontes, lentiſciferumque tenentur
Linternum; multamque trahens ſub gurgite arenam
Vulturnus; niveiſque frequens Sinneſſa colubris:
Minturnæque graves; & quam tumulavit alumnus,
Antiphatæque domus; Trachaſque obſeſſa palude;
Et tellus Circæa; & ſpiſſi littoris Antium.
Huc ubi veliferam nautæ advertêre carinam,
(Aſper enim jam pontus erat) Deus explicat orbes:
Perque ſinus crebros & magna volumina labens,
Templa parentis init, flavum tangentia littus;
Æquore pacato patrias Epidaurius aras
Linquit: & hoſpitio juncti ſibi Numinis uſus

que domos Hippotadæ regis, que metalla Themeſes; que petit Leucaſiam, que roſaria tepidi Pæſti. Indè legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervæ, & colles generoſos Surrentino palmite; Herculeamque urbem; Stabiaſque; & Parthenopen natam in otia, & ab hâc templa Cumææ Sibyllæ. Hinc calidi fontes, lentiſciferum Linternum tenentur; que Vulturnus trahens multam arenam ſub gurgite; que Sinneſſa frequens niveis colubris: que graves Minturnæ; & quam alumnus tumulavit que domus Antipoatæ: Trachaſque obſeſſa palude; & Circæa tellus; & Antium ſpiſſi littoris. Hìc ubi nautæ advertêre veliferam carinam (enim Pontus erat jam aſper) Deus explicat orbes: labens per crebros ſinus & magna volumina, init templa parentio, tangentis flavum littus: Epidaurius linquit patrias aras, æquore pacato: & uſus hoſpitio Numinis juncti ſibi,

NOTES.

86. *Hippotadæ.*] The *Æolian* Iſlands, in which *Æolus*, the Son of *Jupiter* by *Aceſta*, the Daughter of the *Trojan Hippota*, reigned.

Themeſeſque.] *Themeſis*, a City of the *Brutii*, famous for Metals.

87. *Leucaſiamque.*] *Pliny* makes mention of this *Leucaſia*, *Lib.* III. *Cap.* 6. *Contra Pæſtanum ſinum Leucaſia eſt*, ſo that we now ſee why *Ovid* joins it with *Pæſtus*. The *Greeks* call it Λευκασία, but the vulgar reading is not to be admitted, for the ſecond Syllable of *Leucaſia* is long; in *Greek* Λευκωνια, *Heinſius*.

Tepidique.] This is a City of *Lucania*, abounding in Roſes.

88. *Legit.*] He paſſes, coaſts by.

Capreas.] An Iſland of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, over againſt the Promontory of *Minerva*, ſince famous for the Retreat of the Emperor *Tiberius*.

89. *Surrentino.*] *Surrentum* is a City of *Campania*, famous for Wine, of which *Martial* makes frequent Mention.

90. *Herculeam.*] Belonging to *Hercules*, a City of *Campania*.

Stabiaſque.] A Town of *Campania*.

91. *Parthenopen in otia natam.* *Naples* affording a pleaſurable Retreat for various Purpoſes.

Cumææ.] *Cumæ* a Town of *Campania*, famous for the Predictions of the Sibyl.

92. *Calidi fontes*] The *Bajæ* in *Campania* having hot ſprings, *&c.*

Lentiſciferum.] Producing the Lentiſk-Tree.

93. *Linternum.*] A River and Town of *Campania*.

94. *Sinneſſa.*] A River of *Campania*.

Colubris.] Concerning the Snakes of *Sinneſſa*, the Ancients make no Mention. Perhaps it ſhould be, *Columbis*. *Niveæ Columbæ*, frequently occur. Alſo the *Campanian* Doves are commended by *Pliny*. *Heinſius*.

95. *Minturnæque.*] A Town of *Latium*, ſurrounded with Marſhes.

Graves.] Unhealthy, from thick and unwholſome Air.

Quam.] *Cajeta*, a Port and City of *Campania*, ſo called from *Cajeta*, the Nurſe of *Æneas*.

Tumulavit.] Buried.

Alumnus.] *Æneas* nurſed by *Cajeta*.

96. *Antiphatæque.*] See, *Lib.* XIV. *Fab.* i. v.

Trachaſque.] *Terracina*, the City of the *Volſci*, in *Campania*, not far from *Cajeta*. This City has three Names, *Anxur*, *Trachas*, and *Tarrauna*.

97. *Circæ.*] *Circæum*, according to *Strabo*, a Town of *Campania*, called the Houſe of *Circe*.

Spiſſi.] Rocky, hard.

Antium.] An antient Town of *Latium*. The Sea now ſwelled into a Tempeſt, and therefore they here caſt Anchor.

101. *Parentis.*] Of *Apollo*, which he by and by calls a Deity conjointly with himſelf, *i. e. Æſculapius*.

Littoream

ſulcat littoream arenam tractu crepitantis: ſquamæ: &, inixus moderamine navis, poſuit caput in altâ puppe: donec venit caſtrumque, ſacraſque ſedes Lavini, que ad Tiberina oſtia. Omnes populi paſſim, que turba matrumque patrumque: ruit obvia hùc; que Troïca Veſta, quæ ſervant tuas ignes: que ſalutant Deum læto clamore. Quàque cita navis ducitur per adverſas undas, thura ſonant ſuper ripas, aris factis ex ordine, ab utrâque parte: & odorant aëra fumis: que hoſtiq; icta incalfacit conjectos cultros. Jamque intraverat Romanam urbem caput rerum; ſerpens erigitur; que movet colla acclinia ſummo malo: que circumſpicit ſedes aptas ſibi. Circumfluus amnis ſcinditur in geminas partes: Inſula habet nomen: que à parte duorum laterum porrigit æquales lacertos mediâ tellure. Phœbeïus anguis contulit ſe hùc de Latia pinu, & cæleſti ſpecie reſumptâ, impoſuit finem luctibus; venitque ſalutifer urbi.

Littoream tractu ſquamæ crepitantis arenam
Sulcat: &, inixus moderamine navis, in altâ
Puppe caput poſuit: donec caſtrumque ſacraſque
Lavinî ſedes, Tiberinaque ad oſtia venit.
Hùc omnes populi paſſim, matrumque patrumque
Obvia turba ruit: quæque ignes, Troïca, ſervant,
Veſta, tuos: lætoque Deum clamore ſalutant.
Quàque per adverſas navis cita ducitur undas,
Thura ſuper ripas, aris ex ordine factis,
Parte ab utrâque, ſonant; & odorant aëra fumis:
Ictaque conjectos incalfacit hoſtia cultros.
Jamque caput rerum Romanam intraverat urbem:
Erigitur ſerpens; ſummoque acclinia malo
Colla movet: ſedeſque ſibi circumſpicit aptas.
Scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus amnis:
Inſula nomen habet: laterumque à parte duorum
Porrigit æquales mediâ tellure lacertos.
Hùc ſe de Latiâ pinu Phœbeïus anguis
Contulit: & finem, ſpecie cœleſti reſumptâ,
Luctibus impoſuit; venitque ſalutifer Urbi.

NOTES.

107. *Lavini.*] *Lavinium*, a City of *Latium*: As alſo *Caſtrum*.

Tiberinaque.] At the Mouth or Entrance of *Tiber*.

109. *Quæque.*] The Veſtal Virgins; alſo an Apoſtrophe to *Veſta*.

Troïca.] *Trojan*, which *Æneas* brought from *Troy* to *Italy*.

113. *Sonant.*] Crackles, makes a Noiſe.

Odorant.] They perfume the Air with Odours.

114. *Incalfacit.*] Warms with the Blood of Victims.

118. *Amnis.*] *Tiber*, in which was this Field, called an Iſland.

121. *Latiâ Pinu.*] From the *Roman* Ship.

Phœbeïus.] *Æſculapius* the Son of *Apollo*.

123. *Luctibus impoſuit finem.*] Put a Period to their Woes.

FAB. LI. The Appotheoſis of *Julius Cæſar*.

Ovid, *having brought his Work to a Concluſion, intimates, that he began with the* Chaos, *and brought it down to* Cæſar; *who having conquered the different Nations of the World, was treacherouſly ſlain in the Senate Houſe. But* Venus *receiving his departing Soul, conducted it to Heaven, and placed it as a Comet among the Stars.*

Tamen hic acceſſit advena noſtris delubris: Cæſar eſt Deus in ſuâ Urbe. Quem præcipuum Marte togâque.

HIC tamen acceſſit delubris advena noſtris:
Cæſar in Urbe ſuâ Deus eſt. Quem Marte togâque

NOTES.

1. *Advena.*] *Æſculapius* was an *Adſcitus*, a foreign God; *Cæſar*, one of the *Indigetes*, an home-born one.

2. *Marte togâque.*] In Peace and War, a Metonymy of the Adjunct.

Præcipuum,

Præcipuum, non bella magìs finita triumphis,
Reſque domi geſtæ, properataque gloria rerum
In ſidus vertêre novum, ſtellamque comantem;
Quàm ſua progenies. Neque enim de Cæſaris actis
Ullum majus opus, quàm quòd pater extitit hujus:
Scilicet æquoreos plus eſt domuiſſe Britannos;
Perque papyriferi ſeptemflua flumina Nili
Victrices egiſſe rates: Numidaſque rebelles,
Cinyphiumque Jubam, Mithridateiſque tumentem
Nominibus Pontum, populo adjeciſſe Quirini;
Et multos meruiſſe, aliquos egiſſe triumphos:
Quàm tantum genuiſſe virum, quo præſide rerum
Humano generi, Superi, caviſtis abundè
Ne foret hic igitur mortali ſemine cretus;
Ille Deus faciendus erat. Quod ut aurea vidit
Æneæ genitrix; vidit quoque triſte parari
Pontifici lethum; & conjurata arma moveri;
Palluit: & cunctis, ut cuique erat obvia, Divis,
Aſpice, dicebat, quantâ mihi mole parentur
Inſidiæ: quantâque caput cum fraude petatur,

non bella, finita triumphis, reſque geſtæ domi, properataque gloria rerum, vertêre in novum ſidus, que comantem ſtellam; magìs quàm ſua progenies. Neque enim ullum opus majus de actis Cæſaris, quàm quòd extitit pater hujus: ſcilicet plus eſt domuiſſe æquoreos Britannos; que egiſſe victrices naves per ſeptemflua flumina papyriferi Nili: que adjeciſſe rebelles Numidas, Cinyphiumque Jubam, que Pontum tumentem Mithridateis nominibus, populo Quirini; & meruiſſe multos triumphos, *egiſſe aliquos triumphos; quàm genuiſſe tantum virum, quo præſide, Superi, caviſtis abundè humano generi. Igitur ne hic foret cretus mortali ſemine; ille erat faciendus Deus. Quod ut aurea genitrix Æneæ vidit; vidit quoque triſte lethum parari pontifici; & conjurata arma moveri; palluit: & dicebat cunctis Divis, ut erat obvia cuique, Aſpice quantâ mole inſidiæ parentur mihi: que cum quantâ fraude caput petatur,*

NOTES.

4. *Properataque.*] Acquired with Diſpatch, quickly.

5. *Stellamque comantem.*] A Comet.

6. *Sua progenies.*] *Octavius Auguſtus*, the adopted Son and Heir of *Julius Cæſar*.

Neque.] The Poet prefers the Adoption of *Auguſtus*, to all *Cæſar*'s other great Acts.

8. *Scilicet.*] And indeed this Act of *Cæſar* is more than his having, &c.

Æquoreos Britannos.] Encompaſſed with the Sea, which *Cæſar* ſubdued, together with the *Gauls*, and brought under the *Roman* Government the latter, particularly.

9. *Papyriferi.*] Bearing the Paper-Reed, of which Paper was formerly made.

10. *Victrices.*] Having overcome King *Ptolemy*.

Numidaſque.] A very fierce People of *Africa*.

11. *Cinyphiumque Jubam.*] A King of *Mauritania* overcome by *Cæſar*.

Mithridateiſque nominibus.] With the Glory of *Mithridates*, who waged War with the *Romans* for 40 Years together.

13. *Et multos.*] The Poet aſſerts that *Cæſar* deſerved more Triumphs than he obtained. *Quinque vero triumphos egit* Cæſar, the *Gallic*, the *Alexandrian*, the *Pontic*, or that for conquering *Pharnace*, the Son and Succeſſor of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*; the *African*, and the *Spaniſh*, every one with a different *Apparatus*, ſays *Suet.* in *Jul. Cæſar.* Chap. 36.

14. *Quàm genuiſſe.*] Than to have begotten ſuch a Son as *Auguſtus Cæſar*, whom indeed *Julius Cæſar* did not beget, but adopted.

16. *Hic.*] *Auguſtus*.

Cretus.] Born, q. d. *Julius Cæſar* muſt be taken into the Number of the Gods, that *Auguſtus* may not ſeem to be born of the human Kind.

17. *Ille.*] *Julius Cæſar*.

Aurea genitrix Æneæ.] Beautiful *Venus*.

19. *Pontifici.*] To *Cæſar*, who was *Pontifex Maximus* (High Prieſt). For (as *Suet.* relates, in *Cæſ.* c. 76.) when *Cæſar* abuſed his Power and affected being King, more than ſixty conſpired againſt him with *C. Caſſius*, *Marcus*, and *D. Brutus*, at the Head of the Conſpiracy. *Pontifex* is ſaid to be derived of *Poſſe* and *facio*, or (as *Varro* affirms) *a ponte faciendo*, i. e. of making a Bridge. For the *Pons Sublicius* was firſt made by the *Pontifices*, and afterwards often repaired by them: they alſo had the Care of other Bridges. But ſome Critics, fond of Antiquity, have found an Original for this Word, in *Prudentius*. There were *Pontifices*, *Majores*, and *Minores*, among which was one, who was Chief, and called *Pontifex Maximus*, inſtituted by *Numa Pompilius*, becauſe he was Judge of the moſt important Matters, that appertained to their Religion and Worſhip.

21. *Quantâ mole inſidiæ.*] What a potent Conſpiracy is forming.

22. *Caput.*] The Life of *Julius Cæſar*.

quod ſolum reſtat mihi de Dardanio Iülo. Solane ero ſemper exercita injuſtis curis? Quam Calydonia haſta Tydidæ modò vulneret; nunc mœnia malè defenſæ Trojæ confundant. Quæ videam natum, actum longis erroribus, jactarique freto, ſedeſque intrare ſilentum; que gerere bella cum Turno; aut ſi fatemur vera, magìs cum Junone. Quid nunc recordor antiqua damna mei generis? Timor hic non finit meminiſſe priorum. Cernitis ſceleratos enſes acui in me: quos precor, prohibete; que repellite facinus: neve extinguite flammas ſacerdotis Veſtæ cæde. Venus anxia jacit talia verba nequicquam toto cœlo: que movet Superos. Qui quanquam non poſſunt rumpere ferrea decreta veterum ſororum, tamen dant haud incerta ſigna futuri luctûs. Ferunt crepitantia arma inter nigras nubes, terribileſque tubas, que cornua audita cœlo præmonuiſſe nefas. Quoque imago Phœbi triſtis

Quod de Dardanio ſolum mihi reſtat Iülo.
Solane ſemper ero injuſtis exercita curis?
Quam modò Tydidæ Calydonia vulneret haſta;
Nunc malè defenſæ confundant mœnia Trojæ.
Quæ videam natum longis erroribus actum,
Jactarique freto, ſedeſque intrare ſilentum;
Bellaque cum Turno gerere; aut, ſi vera fatemur,
Cum Junone magìs. Quid nunc antiqua recordor
Damna mei generis; Timor hic meminiſſe priorum
Non finit. In me acui ſceleratos cernitis enſes;
Quos prohibete, precor; facinuſque repellite; neve
Cæde ſacerdotis flammas extinguite Veſtæ.
Talia nequicquam toto Venus anxia cœlo
Verba jacit: Superoſque movet. Qui rumpere quanquam
Ferrea non poſſunt veterum decreta ſororum,
Signa tamen luctûs dant haud incerta futuri.
Arma ferunt inter nigras crepitantia nubes.
Terribileſque tubas, auditaque cornua cœlo
Præmonuiſſe nefas. Phœbi quoque triſtis imago

NOTES.

23. *Dardanio Iülo.*] The Son of *Æneas*, from whence the *Julian* Family derived their Origin. *Virgil Æneid.*

Julius à magno demiſſum nomen Iülo.

And *Julius Cæſar* was the only Perſon left of the *Julian* Race.

24. *Exercita.*] Haraſſed, tormented.

25. *Tydidæ.*] Of *Diomedes*, King of *Calydonia*, who wounded *Venus* with an Arrow, as ſhe was endeavouring to ſecond her Son *Æneas* in the *Trojan* War.

26. *Nunc.*] ſc. *Quam.*

Confundat.] Deſtroy, overthrow.

27. *Natum.*] *Æneas.*

28. *Silentum.*] Of the Ghoſts. For *Æneas*, under the Guidance of the *Sibyl*, went down to the Shades below.

32. *In me.*] Againſt *Julius Cæſar*, who is born of my Blood, of my Offspring.

34. *Flammas extinguite.*] Deſtroy all Religion and Piety. So *Cicero* for *Fonteius Proſpicite, ne ignis ille æternus, nocturnis Fonteii laboribus, vigiliiſque ſervatus, ſacerdotis Veſtæ lacrymis extinctus eſſe dicatur. Veſta* was the Daughter of *Saturn* by *Ops*. But for what Reaſon ſhe was called *Veſta*, Writers do not agree. *Ovid* thinks ſhe was ſo called of *viſtando*, Faſt. IV.

Stat vi terra ſuâ, viſtando Veſta vocatur.

Others ſuppoſe from *Veſtiendo*, becauſe the Earth is clothed with Flowers and other Plants. And ſome will have the Name derived of τῆς ἑστίας, *Focus*, a Fire-place. The Poet alludes to the perpetual Fire in the Temple of *Veſta*, which was kept up by the Veſtal Virgins, whoſe Office it was to look after the ſacred Rites of *Veſta*, as he mentions, *Faſt.* IV.

Ignis inextinctus templo celatur in illo.

And therefore in other Places he calls them *Vigiles flammas.*

35. *Nequicquam.*] To no Purpoſe, for ſhe could not prevent *Julius Cæſar* from being aſſaſſinated by the Conſpirators.

36. *Superoſque movet.*] And ſhe moves the Gods to Pity.

Qui.] Who although they were not able to make void the cruel Decrees of Fate, yet ſhewed many Signs that they were much diſpleaſed with the Murder of *Cæſar.*

37. *Ferrea.*] The rigid and unalterable Laws.

Veterum ſororum.] Of the Deſtinies or Fates.

38. *Signa.*] The Poet ſays, that the Murder of *Cæſar* was predicted to Mankind by very evident Prodigies, which he enumerates.

Futuri luctûs.] Of Sorrow to come upon the whole Earth, becauſe of the Murder of *Julius Cæſar.*

39. *Ferunt.*] They ſay. The Poet enumerates the Prodigies that appeared before the Death of *Julius Cæſar.* See a Relation of them in *Plutarch*, *Suetonius*, and others.

Crepitantia.] Claſhing.

41. *Præmonuiſſe.*] To have given warning of.

Nefas.] The wicked and impious Murder of *Cæſar.*

Lurida ſollicitis præbebat lumina terris.
Sæpè faces viſæ mediis ardere ſub aſtris;
Sæpè inter nimbos guttæ cecidêre cruentæ.
Cærulus & vultum ferrugine Lucifer atrâ
Sparſus erat: ſparſi Lunares ſanguine currus.
Triſtia mille locis Stygius dedit omina bubo;
Mille locis lacrymavit ebur: cantuſque feruntur
Auditi, ſanctis & verba minacia lucis.
Victima nulla litat: magnoſque inſtare tumultus
Fibra monet; cæſumque caput reperitur in extis.
Inque foro, circùmque domos, & templa Deorum
Nocturnos ululâſſe canes; umbraſque ſilentûm
Erraviſſe ferunt; motamque tremoribus urbem,
Non tamen inſidias venturaque vincere fata
Præmonitus potuêre Deûm: ſtrictique feruntur
In templum gladii. Neque enim locus ullus in Urbe
Ad facinus, diramque placet, niſi Curia, cædem,
Tùm verò Cytherea manu percuſſit utrâque
Pectus: & æthereâ molitur condere nube;
Quâ priùs infeſto Paris eſt ereptus Atridæ;
Et Diomedeos Æneas fugerat enſes.
Talibus hanc genitor: Sola inſuperabile fatum
Nata movere paras? intres licet ipſa ſororum

præbebat lurida lumina ſollicitis terris. Sæpè faces viſæ ardere ſub mediis aſtris: ſæpè cruentæ guttæ cecidêre inter nimbos. Et cærulus Lucifer erat ſparſus atrâ ferrugine: Lunares currus ſparſi ſanguine. Stygius bubo dedit triſtia omina mille locis; ebur lacrymavit mille locis; cantuſque feruntur auditi, & minacia verba ſanctis lucis. Nulla victima litat: que fibra monet magnos tumultus inſtare, cæſumque caput reperitur in extis. Que nocturnos canes ululâſſe in foro, circùmque domos, & templa Deorum; que ferunt umbras ſilentum erraviſſe; que urbem tremoribus. Tamen præmonitus Deûm non potuêre vincere inſidias venturaque fata; que gladii feruntur ſtricti in templum. Neque enim ullus locus in Urbe, niſi Curia, placet ad facinus diramque cædem. Tùm verò Cytherea percuſſit pectus utrâque manu: & molitur condere Æthereâ nube; quâ priùs Paris eſt ereptus infeſto Atridæ; & Æneas fugerat Diomedeos enſes. Genitor hanc talibus: Nata ſola paras movere inſuperabile fatum? Licet ipſa intres

NOTES.

42. *Lurida.*] Wan, ſallow.

Sollicitis terris.] To Mankind, who were in Anxiety leſt ſome great Calamity ſhould befall them.

43. *Faces.*] Before the Murther of *Cæſar*, there were burning Torches ſeen in the Heavens.

44. *Cruentæ guttæ.*] It often rained Blood.

45. *Cærulus.*] Of a dark Hue; whereas he otherwiſe uſed to appear bright.

Atrâ ferrugine.] With a duſky Ruſt.

46. *Sparſus.*] Overſpread.

Lunares.] The Moon herſelf ſeemed ſprinkled with Drops of Blood.

47. *Mille.*] In many Places, a finite Number for an infinite.

Stygius bubo.] The infernal Owl. This Bird uſed to be accounted very ominous.

48. *Ebur.*] The Ivory Statues of the Gods. So *Virg. Georg.* I.

Et mœſtum illacrymat templis ebur.

50. *Victima nulla litat.*] No Sacrifice ſeems ſufficiently effectual for appeaſing the Anger of the Gods. And *Suetonius* teſtifies, that it ſo happened the very Day *Cæſar* was ſlain. *Nam pluribus hoſtiis cæſis, cum litare non poſſet, introiit curiam, ſpreta religione.*

Magnoſque tumultus] A great Change of Affairs.

50. *Inſtare.*] To be nigh at Hand.

51. *Fibra.*] The Entrails.

Cæſum caput,] A wounded Head, which was a bad Omen.

53. *Nocturnos, &c.*] The Dogs uſed to howl by Night juſt like Wolves; but what *Virgil* ſays is more ſurpriſing, *pecudeſque locutæ*

Umbraſque ſilentum.] The Souls of the Dead.

54. *Motamque, &c.*] The City of *Rome* to have felt an Earthquake.

56. *Præmonituſque.*] The Predictions, Prodigies, and Portents of the Gods, cannot prevent what is determined by Fate. Therefore Fate may rather be foreſeen than avoided.

57. *In templum.*] In *Pompey*'s Court where the Senate was held.

60. *Molitur condere.*] Endeavours to ſecrete him.

61. *Quâ priùs.*] *Paris* engaging with *Menelaus*, eſcaped ſafe, being withdrawn by *Venus*, who covered him with a Cloud.

62. *Diomedeos.*] *Æneas*, engaging with *Diomedes*, would have been ſlain, had he not been ſo ſheltered by *Venus*.

63. *Talibus.*] ſc. *Alloquitur.*

Genitor.] *Jupiter*, the Father of *Venus*.

64 *Movere.*] To alter.

Intres.] You may go yourſelf to the Abode of the Deſtinies or Fates.

tecta trium sororum : illic cernes tabularia rerum ex ære & solido ferro, vasto molimine : que tuta atque æterna neque metuunt concursum cœli, neque iram fulminis, nec ullas ruinas. Illic invenies fata tui generis incisa perenni adamante. Ipse legi ; que notavi animo : & referam ; nè sis etiamnùm ignara futuri. Hic (Cytherea, pro quo laboras) complevit sua tempora, annis perfectis quos debuit terræ. Ut accedat Deus cœlo, que colatur templis, tu facies, que tuus natus, qui hæres nominis, feret onus Urbis impositum ; que fortissimus ultor cæsi parentis habebit nos suos in bella. Mœnia Mutinæ obsessæ victa auspiciis illius petent pacem : Pharsalia sentiet illum, que Philippi iterum madefacti Æmathiâ cæde : & magnum nomen superabitur Siculis undis : que Ægyptia conjux non bene fisa tedæ Romani ducis cadet : que illa erit minata fruſtrà

Tecta trium ; cernes illîc molimine vasto
Ex ære, & solido rerum tabularia ferro :
Quæ neque concursum cœli, neque fulminis iram,
Nec metuunt ullas, tuta atque æterna, ruinas.
Invenies illîc incisa adamante perenni
Fata tui generis. Legi ipse ; animoque notavi :
Et referam ; nè sis etiamnùm ignara futuri.
Hic sua complevit (pro quo, Cytherea, laboras)
Tempora perfectis, quos terræ debuit, annis.
Ut Deus accedat cœlo, templisque colatur,
Tu facies, natusque tuus, qui nominis hæres,
Impositum feret Urbis onus : cæsique parentis
Nos in bella suos fortissimus ultor habebit.
Illius auspiciis obsessæ mœnia pacem
Victa petent Mutinæ : Pharsalia sentiet illum,
Æmathiâque iterum madefacti cæde Philippi :
Et magnum Siculis nomen superabitur undis :
Romanique ducis conjux Ægyptia tedæ
Non bene fisa cadet ; fruſtràque erit illa minata

NOTES.

65. *Trium.*] Of the three Destinies. These are fabled to have Presidency over the Life and Death of all Persons. They are called *Lachesis*, *Atropos*, and *Clotho*.

Vasto molimine.] Of vast Labour.

66. *Tabularia, &c.*] Tables of Brass, on which the unchangeable Decrees of the Fates are engraved. The *Parcæ* are the Secretaries of the Gods, and keep the Decrees of *Jupiter* and Heaven, which cannot be altered, engraven on Tables.

67. *Concursum cæli*] Thunder which shakes Heaven.

69. *Inisa.*] Cut.

Perenni.] Which will last for ever.

70. *Fata.*] All the Things that must inevitably happen to thy Off-spring.

71. *Et referam.*] The Poet takes an Opportunity to relate the Praises of *Augustus*.

72 *Sua tempora*] The Time or Age granted him by Fate. *Cæsar* was slain in the Senate-House in the fifty-sixth Year of his Age.

75. *Natusque.*] *Octavius Augustus*, whom *Cæsar* left his sole Heir, and adopted into his Name and Family.

76. *Urbis onus.*] The Administration of the Government.

77. *Nos.*] Us favouring him in his Wars; *Augustus* was engaged in five Civil Wars, the *Mutinian*, the *Philippine*, the *Perusine*, the *Sicilian*, and the *Actian*, the four first of which he undertook to revenge the Death of his Uncle. *Suet. in Aug.* cap. 9, 10.

78. *Illius.*] Under the Conduct. *Cum D. Brutus Mutinæ, a M. Antonio obsideretur, jussus est à Senatu Octavius comparato exercitu pro prætore præesse, & cum Hirtio ac Pansâ consulibus, D. Bruto ferre.* Suet. in Aug. cap. 10.

79. *Petent.*] Shall seek Peace and Deliverance.

Pharsalia.] *Pharsalus* is a City of *Thessaly*, where the Roman Army rendesvouzed under the Command of *Pompey* and *Cæsar*.

80. *Æmathiâque.*] *Macedonian. Philippi* is a City of *Macedonia*, taking its Name from King *Philip. Octavius* carried on the *Philippian* War, in Conjunction with *M. Antonius*, against *Brutus* and *Cassius*. It is common with the Poets, *Virgil*, *Ovid*. and *Lucan*, to confound *Pharsalus*, a City of *Thessaly*, where the Battle was fought between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, with *Philippi* of *Macedonia*, where *Octavius* and *Antonius*, in revenge for the Death of *Cæsar*, overcame *Brutus* and *Cassius*, his Murtherers. See *Virg.* in the End of the first Book of *Georg.* and *Lucan*, in the End of *Lib.* I.

81. *Magnum, &c*] *Sextus Pompeius*, the Son of *Pompeius Magnus*, was overcome near *Sicily* by *Octavius Cæsar*.

82. *Conjux.*] *Cleopatra*, Queen of *Ægypt*, married to *M Antonius*.

Tedæ.] Who shewed herself falsely confident in regard to her Marriage with *M. Antonius*; for she thereby lost both Kingdom and Life.

Servitura

Servitura ſuo Capitolia noſtra Canopo.
Quid tibi Barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes
Oceano numerem? Quodcunque habitabile tellus
Suſtinet, hujus erit. Pontus quoque ſerviet illi.
Pace datâ terris, animum ad civilia vertet
Jura ſuum, legeſque juſtiſſimus auctor:
Exemploque ſuo mores reget; inque futuri
Temporis ætatem venturorumque nepotum
Proſpiciens, prolem ſanctâ de conjuge natam
Ferre ſimul nomenque ſuum curaſque jubebit.
Nec, niſi cùm ſenior ſimiles æquaverit annos,
Æthereas ſedes cognataque ſidera tanget.
Hanc animam intereà cæſo de corpore raptam
Fac jubar, ut ſemper Capitolia noſtra Forumque
Divus ab excelsâ proſpectet Julius æde.
Vix ea fatus erat; mediâ cùm ſede Senatûs,
Conſtitit alma Venus nulli cernenda; ſuique
Cæſaris eripuit membris, nec in aëra ſolvi
Paſſa recentem animam, cœleſtibus intulit aſtris.
Dùmque tulit, lumen capere, atque igneſcere ſenſit:
Emiſitque ſinu: Lunâ volat altiùs illa;
Flammiferumque trahens ſpatioſo limite crinem
Stella micat; natique videns benefacta, fatetur
Eſſe ſuis majora: & vinci gaudet ab illo.
Hic ſua præferri quanquam vetat acta paternis;
Libera fama tamen, nulliſque obnoxia juſſis,
Invitum præfert; unâque in parte repugnat.
Sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus;

noſtra Capitolia ſervitura ſuo Canopo. Quid numerem Barbariem tibi, gentes jacentes ab utroque Oceano? Quodcunque habitabile tellus ſuſtinet, erit hujus. Pontus quoque ſerviet illi. Pace datâ terris vertet ſuum animum ad civilia jura, que juſtiſſimus auctor feret leges: que reget mores ſua exemplo; que proſpiciens in ætatem futuri temporis, que nepotum venturorum, jubebit prolem natam de ſanctâ conjuge ferre ſimul que ſuum nomen curaſque. Nec tanget æthereas ſedes, cognataque ſidera, niſi cùm ſenior æquaverit ſimiles annos. Intereà fac hanc animam raptam de cæſo corpore jubar, ut Divus Julius ſemper proſpectet noſtra Capitolia Forumque ab excelsâ æde. Vix erat fatus ea; cùm alma Venus conſtitit media ſede Senatûs, cernenda nulli; que eripuit membris ſui Cæſaris, nec paſſa recentem animam ſolvi in aëra, intulit cæleſtibus aſtris. Dùmque tulit, ſenſit capere lumen, atque igneſcere: emiſitque ſinu: illa volat altius Lunâ; que ſtella micat, trahens flammiferum crinem ſpatioſo limite; que videns benefacta nati, fatetur eſſe majora ſuis; & gaudet vinci ab illo. Quanquam hic vetat ſua acta præferri paternis; tamen fama libera, que obnoxia nullis juſſis. Præfert invitum; que repugnat in unâ parte. Sic Atreus cedit titulis magni Agamemnonis;

NOTES.

84. *Noſtra capitolia.*] *Rome.* Here by *Capitolium* is underſtood *Rome* itſelf, and by *Canopus*, *Ægypt*. *Canopus* is a City of *Ægypt*. A Metonymy of the Subject.

85. *Utroque Oceano.*] The Eaſtern and Weſtern. *Jupiter* foretells to *Venus*, that *Auguſtus Cæſar* ſhould obtain the Dominion of the whole World.

92. *Prolem.*] *Tiberius*, the Son of *Tiberius Nero* by *Livia Druſilla*. *Auguſtus Cæſar* took her to wife, or rather from her Huſband *Tiberius*, when ſhe was big with Child of her ſecond Son, *Druſus*.

93. *Curaſque.*] The Adminiſtration of the Affairs of Government.

94. *Similes.*] Some Commentaries read *Pylios* inſtead of *Similes*. So our Poet in *Triſti. Lib.* V. *Eleg.* v.

Æquârint Pylios cum tua fata dies.

95. *Cognataque ſidera.*] And he ſhall aſcend to the Stars of *Romulus* and *Cæſar*.

96. *Hanc.*] *Jupiter* exhorts *Venus* to tranſfer the Soul of *Julius Cæſar* into a Star. This Fable took its Riſe from a Comet's appearing in the Sky for ſeven Days after the Murder of *Cæſar*.

97. *Jubar.*] A Star.

98. *Ab excelsâ.*] From the high Heaven.

104. *Capere lumen.*] To aſſume light.

107. *Micat.*] Shines.

Natique.] Of *Auguſtus*.

109 *Hic, &c.*] Although *Auguſtus* ſhould forbid his Acts to be preferred to the Merits of *Julius Cæſar* his Father; yet Fame, whether he will or no, will prefer him before him, and in this one Thing the Opinion of the People is contrary to that of *Auguſtus*.

111. *Unâque.*] In this one Inſtance.

112. *Sic magni.*] The Poet proves by ſeveral Examples, that *Julius Cæſar* rejoices he is exceeded in many Reſpects by his Son *Auguſtus*

Agamemnonis.] Under whoſe Command *Troy* was overthrown.

Atreus.] The Father of *Agamemnon*.

Ægea

ſic Theſeus vicit Ægea, ſic Achilles Pelea. Denique ut utar exemplis æquantibus ipſos, ſic et Saturnus eſt minor Jove. Jupiter temperat ætherias arces, et regna triformis mundi; terra ſub Auguſto. Uterque eſt Pater et Rector. Precor, Dî, comites Æneæ, quibus enſis et ignis ceſſerunt, que Indigetes Dî, que Quirine genitor Urbis, que Gradive genitor invicti Quirini, Veſtaque ſacrata inter Cæſareos Penates; et tu, domeſtice Phœbe, cum Cæſareâ Veſtâ, que Jupiter qui altus tenes Tarpeias arces, quoſque altos fas piumque vati appellare, ſit illa dies tarda, et ſenior noſtro ævo, quâ Auguſtum caput accedat cœlo, orbe quem temperat relicto: que abſens faveat precantibus.

Ægea ſic Theſeus, ſic Pelea vicit Achilles,
Denique ut exemplis ipſos æquantibus utar,
Sic & Saturnus minor eſt Jove. Jupiter arces
Temperat ætherias, & mundi regna triformis;
Terra ſub Auguſto. Pater eſt & Rector uterque.
Dî precor, Æneæ comites, quibus enſis & ignis
Ceſſerunt, Dîque Indigetes, genitorque Quirine,
Urbis, & invicti genitor, Gradive, Quirini,
Veſtaque Cæſareos inter ſacrata Penates;
Et cum Cæſarea, tu Phœbe domeſtice, Veſtâ,
Quique tenes altus Tarpeïas Jupiter arces,
Quoſque alios vati fas appellare, piumque;
Tarda ſit illa dies, & noſtro ſerior ævo
Quâ caput Auguſtum, quem temperat, orbe relicto,
Accedat cœlo: faveatque precantibus abſens.

PERORATIO.

Jamque exegi opus, quod nec ira Jovis, nec ignis, nec ferrum, nec edax vetuſtas poterit abolere.

Jamque opus exegi: quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignis,
Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetuſtas.

NOTES.

114. *Æquantibus.*] For theſe three Examples which *Ovid* adduces, were indeed of very great Men; but they do not ſeem to be applicable to *Julius* and *Auguſtus Cæſar*, who were taken into the Number of the Gods. And therefore the Poet proceeds to demonſtrate the ſame Thing by Examples of the Gods themſelves.

116. *Temperat.*] Governs.

Mundi.] *Jupiter* governs the upper Parts of the World, which conſiſt of Heaven, Æther, and Air; but *Auguſtus* the lower, the Earth and Sea.

117. *Uterque.*] *Jupiter* and *Auguſtus*.

118. *Dî.*] The Poet prays to the Houſhold Gods, *Veſta*, *Romulus*, *Mars*, *Apollo*, *Jupiter* and others, that *Auguſtus* may remain long upon the Earth, and be taken up late to Heaven, So *Horace*,

Serus in cœlum redeas, diuque
Lætus interſis populo Quirini.

Æneæ comites.] O ye Houſehold Gods, by whoſe Aſſiſtance *Æneas* was delivered from the Swords of his Enemies, and the Fire of *Troy*.

119. *Indigetes.*] The Gods, who were called *Indigetes* by the *Italians*, before the coming of *Evander* and *Æneas*, were ſuch as *Janus*, *Faunus*, and thoſe of the *Roman* Nation, who after their Death were received into the Number of the Gods.

Genitorque.] *Romulus*, called alſo *Quirinus*, and the Builder of the City of *Rome*.

120. *Gradive.*] *Mars*, of whom the invincible *Romulus* was born.

121. *Veſtaque.*] And thou, O *Veſta*, held ſacred among the Houſehold Gods of *Cæſar*.

122. *Phœbe, &c.*] *Auguſtus*, as *Suetonius* writes, built a Temple to *Apollo*, in a Part of the Palatine Houſe, and added a Porch, with a *Greek* and *Latin* Library.

123. *Tarpeïas.*] And thou, O *Jupiter*, who haſt a Temple at *Rome* on the *Tarpeïan* Hill, ſo called from the Virgin *Tarpeïa*. The *Tarpeïan* Mount is the ſame as the *Capitoline*.

126. *Quâ, &c.*] When *Auguſtus*, forſaking the Earth which he governs, ſhall be tranſlated into the Habitation of the Gods.

127. *Abſens.*] When received into Heaven.

128. *Jamque.*] It is uſual with Poets to ſay ſomething of themſelves at the End of their Work. So *Virgil* concludes his IVth *Georg.*

Hæc ſuper arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam.
Et ſuper arboribus, Cæſar cum magnus ad altum
Fulminat Euphratem.

This Cuſtom *Ovid* here imitates.

Exegi.] I have finiſhed, made an End of my Work. *So Horace,*

Exegi monumentum ære perennius,
Regalique ſitu pyramidum altius.

Ira.] The Wrath of the Thundering *Jupiter*.

129. *Edax.*] Conſuming.

Abolere.] Deſtroy, annihilate.

Cùm

Cùm volet illa dies, quæ nil niſi corporis hujus
Jus habet, incerti ſpatium mihi finiat ævi:
Parte tamen meliore mei ſuper alta perennis
Aſtra ferar: nomenque erit indelebile noſtrum.
Quàque patet domitis Romana potentia terris,
Ore legar populi: perque omnia ſæcula famâ
(Si quid habent veri vatum præſagia) vivam.

Illa dies, quæ habet nil jus niſi hujus corporis, cùm volet ſi niat ſpatium incerti ævi mihi: tamen perennis meliore parte mei ferar ſuper alta aſtra: que noſtrum nomen erit indelebile. Quàque Romana potentia patet terris domitis, legar ore populi: et vivam per omnia ſæcula famâ (ſi præſagia vatum habent quid veri).

NOTES.

132. *Meliore parte.*] The Fame of my Genius, which indeed is my better Part.

Perennis.] Immortal

133. *Indelebile.*] Will never paſs into Oblivion.

134. *Quàque.*] My Work will be read in all Parts of the World, in Conſequence of the *Latin* Tongue being uſed in every Nation under Heaven, ſubject to the *Roman* Empire.

136. *Præſagia vatum.*] If the prohetick Spirit of Poets, acted upon by Thoughts of conſcious Merit, is of any Account, &c.

METAMORPHOSEΩN FINIS.

INDEX

OF THE

FABLES IN OVID'S XV. BOOKS OF METAMORPHOSES.

The first Figures show the Order of the Fables, and the last the Pages.

LIBER I.

Fab.		Page
	THE Argument	1
1.	The *Chaos*, and Creation of the World	2
2.	The Creation of Man	3
3.	The Four Ages of the World	7
4.	The Four Seasons of the Year	10
5.	The Battle of the Giants	12
6.	*Lycaon* into a Wolf	13
7.	The Deluge, and Reparation of Mankind by the throwing of Stones	18
8.	*Python* the Serpent	26
9.	*Daphne* into a Laurel	28
10.	*Io* into a Cow	33
11.	*Jupiter* sends *Mercury* in the Habit of a Shepherd, to kill *Argos*	38
12.	*Syrinx* into a Reed	39
13.	The Eyes of *Argos* into a Peacock's Tail	40
14.	*Io* into the Goddess *Isis*; and *Phaeton's* Contention with *Epaphus*	41

LIB. II.

1.	PHAETON	45
2, 3.	The Sisters of *Phaeton* into Poplar Trees	60
4.	*Cycnus* into a Swan	62
5, 6.	*Calisto* into a Bear, and *Arcas* into *Arctophylax*	64
7.	*Corvus* into a Raven	70
8.	*Cornix* into a Crow	71
9.	*Nyctimene* into an Owl	73
10.	*Ocyroe* into a Mare	75
11.	*Battus* into a Touch-stone	78
12.	*Aglauros* into a Stone	80
13.	*Jupiter* and *Europa*	85

LIB. III.

1.	MEN produced from Serpents Teeth	88
2.	*Actæon* into a Stag	94
3.	The Birth of *Bacchus*	99
4.	*Tiresias* into a Soothsayer	102
5.	*Echo* into a Voice	103
6.	*Narcissus* into a Flower	106
7.	*Pentheus*	110
8, 9, 10.	The *Tyrrhenian* Mariners into Dolphins, and Death of *Pentheus*	113

LIB. IV.

1, 2, 3.	DERCETIS and *Nais* into Fishes, and *Semiramis* into a Dove	121
4.	*Pyramus* and *Thisbe*	124
5.	The Adultery of *Mars* and *Venus*; and Transformation of *Leucothoe* into a Rod of Frankincense	129
6.	*Clytie*	

INDEX.

Fab.	*Page*
6. *Clytie* into a Sun-flower	133
7, 8, 9, 10. *Daphnis*, *Scython*, *Celmus*, *Smilax*	134
11. *Salmacis*	135
12. The *Mineides* into Bats	139
13. *Ino* and *Melicertes* into Sea-Gods	141
14. The Companions of *Ino* into Stones and Birds	147
15. *Cadmus* and *Hermione* into Dragons	148
16. *Meduſa's* Blood into Serpents	150
17. *Atlas* into a Mountain	151
18. *Andromeda* delivered by *Perſeus*, and Twigs turned into Coral	153
19. *Meduſa's* Hair into Serpents	157

LIB. V.

1. THE *Gorgon's* Head turns Men into Stones	160
2. *Prætus* into a Stone	170
3. *Polydectes* into a Stone	*ibid.*
4. The Muſes into Birds, and the Fall of *Pyreneus*	171
5. The Trial of Skill between the *Pierides* and the Muſes	173
6. The Rape of *Proſerpine*, and *Cyane* into a Fountain	175
7. The Boy *Stellus* into a Lizard	180
8. *Aſcalaphus* into an Owl	181
9. The *Syrens*	185
10. *Arethuſa* into a Fountain	186
11. *Lyncus* into a Lynx	190
12. The *Pierides* into Magpies	191

LIB. VI.

1. THE Contention of *Pallas* and *Arachne*	192
2. The Web of *Minerva*	195
3. The Web of *Arachne*	197
4. *Arachne* into a Spider	199
5. *Niobe* into Marble	200
6. The Country Clowns into Frogs	207
7. The Tears of the Satyrs, Nymphs, and Clowns, into a River	210
8. The Shoulder of *Pelops*, from Fleſh turned into Ivory	211
9. *Progne*, *Philomela*, *Tereus*, and *Itys*, into Birds	*ibid.*
10. *Zethes* and *Calais* into Birds	222

LIB. VII.

1. *JASON* obtains the Golden Fleece by the Aſſiſtance of *Medea*	225
2. The Reſtoration of *Æſon's* Youth	232
3. The Nurſes of *Bacchus* reſtored to Youth	238
4. *Pelias*, by the Artifice of *Medea*, ſlain by his own Daughters	*ibid.*

Fab.	*Page*
5, 6, 7, 8, 9. *Cerambus* into a Bird	240
10, 11, 12. The *Coan* Matrons into Cows, and the *Jalyſii* into Rocks	241
13, 14. *Cycnus* into a Swan, and *Hyrie* into a Lake	242
15, 16, 17, 18, 19. *Combe* into a Bird, *Menephron* into a wild Beaſt, *&c.*	243
20, 21. The Death of *Creuſa*, and *Phineus*, *Periphas*, and *Polyphemon*, into Birds	*ibid.*
22. The Foam of *Cerberus* into Hen-bane	244
23. The Atchievements of *Theſeus*, and the Bones of *Sciron* into Rocks	245
24. *Arne* into a Jack-daw	247
25. Ants into Myrmidons	248
26. *Cephalus* and *Procris*	255
27. A wild Beaſt and a Dog into Stones	259
28. The Death of *Procris*	261

LIB. VIII.

1. KING *Niſus* into an Oſprey, and *Scylla* into a Lark	265
2. The Crown of *Ariadne* into a Conſtellation in the Heavens	271
3. The Death of *Icarus*, and Transformation of *Perdix*	273
4. The *Chalydonian* Boar, *Atalanta*, *Meleagros*, and the Siſters of *Meleagar* into Birds	277
5. The *Naiades* into the Iſlands *Echinades*	287
6. *Perimele* into an Iſland	289
7, 8, 9. *Philemon* and *Baucis* into Trees, and their Houſe into a Temple	290
10. *Proteus* into various Shapes	294
11. The Hunger of *Eriſichthon*, and the various Transformations of *Metræ*	295

LIB. IX.

1. THE wreſtling Match between *Achelous* and *Hercules*	302
2. The Blood of *Neſſus* into Poiſon	306
3. The Jealouſy of *Deianira*; and *Lichas* into a Stone	307
4. The Deification of *Hercules*	313
5, 6. *Ilythia* into an old Woman, and *Galanthis* into a Weaſel	314
7, 8, 9. *Dryope* into the Lote-Tree, and old *Iolaus* into a Youth	317
10. The infant Sons of *Callirrhoe* ſuddenly advanced to Manhood	320
11. *Byblis* into a Fountain	321
12. *Iphis* into a Man	330

LIB. X.

1. THE Deſcent of *Orpheus* to Hell, and *Olenus* and *Lethæa* into Rocks	336
2. *Orpheus's* Song; and *Attis* into a Pine-Tree	340
3. *Cyparissus*	

INDEX.

Fab. Page

3. *Cyparissus* into a Cypress-Tree 341
4. *Jupiter* into an *Eagle*, and *Ganymede* stolen away 343
5. *Hyacinthus* into a Flower 344
6. The Inhabitants of *Cyprus* into Oxen 346
7. The *Propœtides* into a Flint-Stone 347
8. The Statue of *Pygmalion* into a Woman *ibid.*
9. *Myrrha* into a Tree 349
10. *Adonis* beloved by *Venus* 357
11. *Hippomenes* into a Lion, and *Atalanta* into a Lioness 359
12, 13. *Adonis* into an Anemone, and the Nymph *Minthe* into the Herb Mint 365

LIB. XI.

1. ORPHEUS torn in Pieces by the *Bacchanalian* Women, and a Serpent turned into a Stone 367
2. The *Thracian* Women into Trees 370
3. *Midas*, and the golden Sand of *Pactolus* 371
4. *Midas's* Ears turned into Asses Ears 373
5. The Vocal Reeds 375
6. *Apollo* and *Neptune* assist *Laomedon* in building *Troy* 376
7. *Thetis* into various Shapes 377
8. *Chio* deflowered by *Apollo* and *Mercury*, and *Dædalion* turned into a Hawk 379
9. A Wolf into a Stone 383
10. *Ceyx* and *Halcyone* into King's-Fishers 386
11. *Æsacus* into a Cormorant 398

LIB. XII.

1, 2. A Serpent into a Stone, and a Hind substituted in the Room of *Iphigenia* 401
3. The Engagement between *Cygnus* and *Achilles*, and *Cygnus* turned into a Swan 404
4, 5. *Cæneus* rendered invulnerable, and afterwards transformed into a Bird; the Fight of the *Lapithæ* with the *Centaurs* 408
6. *Peryclimenus* into an Eagle, and slain by *Hercules* 421
7. The Death of *Achilles* 423

LIB. XIII.

1. THE Contention between *Ajax* and *Ulysses*, and the Blood of *Ajax* turned into a Hyacinth 426
2. *Hecuba* plucks out the Eyes of *Polymnestor*, and is turned into a Bitch 443
3. The Ashes of *Memnon* into Birds 451
4. The Daughters of *Anius* into Pigeons 453
5. The Daughters of *Orion* sacrificed for the *Theban* Women, and two Youths from their Ashes 455

Fab. Page

6, 7. The Judge of *Ambracius* into a Stone, and the Sons of *Molossus* into Birds 456
8. *Acis* and *Galatea* 457
9. *Glaucus* into a Sea-God 464

LIB. XIV.

1. SCYLLA's Groin into Monsters 468
2. *Scylla* into a Rock 471
3. The *Cercopes* into Monkeys 472
4. The Congress of *Æneas* with the *Cumane* Sibyl 473
5, 6. The Companions of *Ulysses* into Swine, and restored again to their former Shape, 475
7. *Picus* into a Wood-Pecker 481
8. The Companions of *Picus* into wild Beasts 484
9. *Canens* the Wife of *Picus* into Air 485
10. The Companions of *Diomede* into Herns 486
11. *Apulus* the Shepherd into a wild Olive-Tree 489
12. *Æneas's* Ships into Nymphs 490
13. *Ulysses's* Ship into a Rock 492
14. *Ardea* the City of *Turnus* into a Bird *ibid.*
15. The Apotheosis of *Æneas* 493
16. *Vertumnus* and *Pomona* 494
17. *Iphis* and *Anaxarete* 498
18, 19. The Deification of *Romulus* 501
20. *Hersilia* into the Goddess *Ora* 504

LIB. XV.

1. THE miraculous Acquittance of *Myscelos* 506
2. *Pythagoras's* Oration against animal Food 509
3. *Euphorbus* into *Pythagoras*, and that all Things are changed with the Times 512
4. The Changes of the Elements, and Water into Earth, and Mountains into Valleys, and *è contra* 516
5. The River *Lycia* consumed 518
6. The River *Erasinus* *ibid.*
7. The River *Caicus* *ibid.*
8. The River *Amenaus* *ibid.*
9. The River *Anigros* 519
10. The River *Hipanis* *ibid.*
11. *Antissa*, *Pharos*, and *Tyros* *ibid.*
12. The *Leucades* 520
13. *Helice* and *Buris* *ibid.*
14. The Heap near *Trœzena* *ibid.*
15. The Fountain of *Ammon* 521
16. The Fountain of *Athamania* *ibid.*
17. The River of the *Cicones* *ibid.*
18. The River *Crathis* *ibid.*
19. The Fountain *Salmacis* 522
20. The *Æthiopian* Lake *ibid.*

21. The

INDEX.

Fab.		Page
21.	The Fountain *Clitborius*	522
22.	The River *Lyncestius*	*ibid.*
23.	The Waters of *Phenecon*	523
24.	The Island *Ortygia*	*ibid.*
25.	Mount *Ætna*	*ibid.*
26.	The *Tritonian* Lake	524
27.	The *Scythian* Women	*ibid.*
28.	Bees bred out of Calves	*ibid.*
29.	Hornets from a rotten Horse	525
30.	Scorpions proceed from a Crab Fish	*ibid.*
31.	Silk-Worms into Butter-Flies	*ibid.*
32.	Frogs are produced from Mud	526
33.	Bears bring forth an unshapen Lump of Flesh, which they lick into proper Form	*ibid.*
34.	The Manner of the Growth of Bees	*ibid.*
35.	Peacocks, the Eagle, and other Birds produced from the middle Part of the Egg	*ibid.*
36.	Snakes proceed from human Marrow	527
37.	The Phœnix	*ibid.*
38.	The *Hyæna* of a Female becomes a Male	528
39.	The *Cameleon* feeds upon Air	*ibid.*
40.	The *Lynxes* turn their Urine into Stone	*ibid.*
41.	Coral under the Water is soft, but being out grows hard	*ibid.*
42.	Nations and Empires undergo their Vicissitudes	*ibid.*
43.	The Foundation of *Rome* from the Ruin of *Troy*	529
44.	The prosperous Reign of King *Numa*	531
45.	*Hippolytus* into *Virbius*	532
46.	*Egeria* into a Fountain	535
47.	A Clod of Earth into the Boy *Tages*	*ibid.*
48.	*Romulus's* Spear into a Cornel-Tree	536
49.	*Cipus* becoming horned, refuses to be made King	*ibid.*
50.	*Æsculapius* into a Serpent	539
51.	The Apotheosis of *Julius Cæsar*	544